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VOLUME LIX



OCTOBER, 1918—DECEMBER, 1918



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THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOLUME LIX

(FOR THREE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 28, 1918)

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS · OF · THE · DAY

SMASHING "THE MINOR BEELZEBUBS"

WITH PRUSSIANISM everywhere on the retreat, with autoeracy's defenses cracking all along the line, with Serbia reconquered and Bulgaria driven out of the war, with the Turkish forces in Palestine virtually annihilated, with the Japanese winning victories in Siberia, with the Americans and French pressing on victoriously in Champagne, with the British entering Cambrai, with the Belgians recovering a large strip of their coast-land, the Allied nations now see the turn toward victory of the long lane through which the free peoples of the world have been struggling these four years. They see Germany's military might at last beginning to crumble. And while Berlin trembles, the reverberation of Allied blows "thrills the enemies of Germany with joyous expectation." Truly do the French call the present season the "Autumn of Vengeance," says a Paris correspondent of the *New York Times*, as he notes, besides the surrender and elimination of Bulgaria,

"Austria pleading for peace and confessing that only enough flour is left to last till January; Turkey disastrously defeated, with the loss of two of her best armies and two of her richest provinces; Germany suffering the accumulated bitterness of ten consecutive weeks of continuous defeats along the whole extent of what she regarded as the most impregnable part of her front at the hands of armies she believed at her mercy, and looking forward with ever-growing terror to the vengeance for all her crimes that awaits her at the hands of an American army stronger than her own."

The Allied advance on the West Front, from Dixmude to Verdun, with the capture of 40,000 German prisoners in the first three days, threatened not only the Hindenburg line but the very existence of the Quadruple Alliance. It meant that the Bulgarians and Turks, whose armies were crushed during the preceding fortnight, could expect no help from Berlin. And the first consequence of this was the quick collapse and surrender of Bulgaria. In just fifteen days, from September 15 to September 30, the forces under Gen. Franchet d'Esperey pierced the Bulgarian center, split the Bulgarian armies, drove far up the Vardar Valley in southern Serbia, invaded Bulgarian territory, and stormed Bulgarian frontier strongholds, taking prisoners by the thousands and guns by the hundreds. After the "slippery and slipping" Ferdinand's vain appeal to Field-Marshal von Mackensen to save the day, the Bulgarian Government saw that the game was up. An armistice was demanded and on September 30 it was reported that Bulgaria's representatives had accepted the Allied terms offered by Gen. Franchet d'Esperey, which included the giving up of all invaded territory, the surrender of all Bulgarian forces outside Bulgarian territory and demobilization of all within, the complete breaking of relations with Germany, Austria, and Turkey, and free access of Allied forces to Bulgarian soil. Just as Ferdinand was learning that his great ally could not succor him, there was fleeing through Constantinople, toward Germany and safety, a German Field-Marshal who had promised the Turkish Sultan an easy conquest of Egypt, but who had barely saved his own skin after the

crushing defeat of the Turkish armies he commanded on the old battle-field of Armageddon. The war-lord in Berlin can spare no aid from his own hard-pressed lines in France. Our editors are convinced that Teutonic prestige in the East has been forever shattered, and that the evidence that Germany is no longer able to give effective support to her subordinate accomplices, Turkey and Bulgaria—"the minor Beelzebubs," as some one calls them—has ended forever Germany's middle-European dream.

These simultaneous Allied successes in Palestine and Macedonia, "with their prolonged, patient, silent, but consummate preparation," says the *New York Evening Sun*, "constitute a wonderful feat of generalship and they vindicate climactically the principle of unified command." Marshal Foch, as the *Philadelphia Press* notes, has kept almost every sector of the Western Front busy, "and now one by one he is raising the curtain on the several 'side shows.'" The Foch plan of hitting the foe "hard in quick succession at point after point" is now triumphantly in action, others point out, even on the outer edges of the conflict.

America, tho supposedly at peace with both Turkey and Bulgaria, hailed the reconquest of southern Serbia as tho it were an American victory, while the news that Allenby had driven the Turk from the Holy Land and "regained Palestine" thrilled every heart. In the words of the *Newark News*, "with one of the great cavalry-rides of history" Allenby "swept north over the plains of Sharon to Nazareth, from Judea across Samaria into Galilee, and, in three days, pocketed the Turkish main army between the Dead Sea and the Sea of Galilee." If Allenby makes the most of his brilliant success, continues *The News*, "Damascus will fall, opening the road to Aleppo and making it possible to effect a junction with General Marshall in Mesopotamia, which would put the British on the frontier of Asia Minor from the Mediterranean to the Persian frontier." Turkey is now threatened by an Allied advance through Bulgaria. The *Washington Post* foresees the complete defeat and elimination of Turkey, the opening of the Black Sea to the Allies, and an open path into Hungary; Germany can only meet this "by weakening the Western Front, where she is already outnumbered."

Allied military and political objects are the same in Palestine and the Balkans, says the military critic, Mr. Sidebotham, in a *London Times* dispatch to the *New York Sun*—

"They are, first, to redeem for the rightful owners countries oppressed by alien domination. Secondly, to defeat the enemy's Oriental policy and discourage his people, as well as to take in time guarantees for future peace and freedom which, if left to the final peace conference, might be skimmed. Thirdly, if possible, gain fresh points of attack against our enemies."

The Eastern victories naturally revive the old debate between "Easterners" and "Westerners." A distinguished representative of the latter, General Maurice, warns us, in a dispatch to the *New York Times*, not to make too much of these successes:

"Let us have no illusions. We can not defeat Germany, Turkey, and Bulgaria decisively in the field at one and the same

time, and there is no way round which leads to the defeat of Germany. If we are led into attempting these excursions we are prolonging the war."

The same view is taken by the *New York Evening Post*,



RELATION OF THE BALKAN FRONT TO ADJACENT LANDS.

which argues that successes in Palestine and Macedonia were made possible by Foch's offensive in France, and observes:

"It is not minimizing the importance of the victories in the East to say that the Allies are working for a swifter victory than could be obtained by the crushing of Turkey and Bulgaria and their separation from the Central Alliance. If we were content to stand for two years on the defensive in France, the war might be so won. But that is precisely what the great Allied effort, and principally America's effort, is intended to avoid. . . . If the war were to be won by negotiation the Allies would be justified in concentrating on the policy of piecemeal Eastern conquest and the break-up of the Teuton alliance. But as it is, Foch will still prepare himself to break the German line once for all between the North Sea and the Vosges."

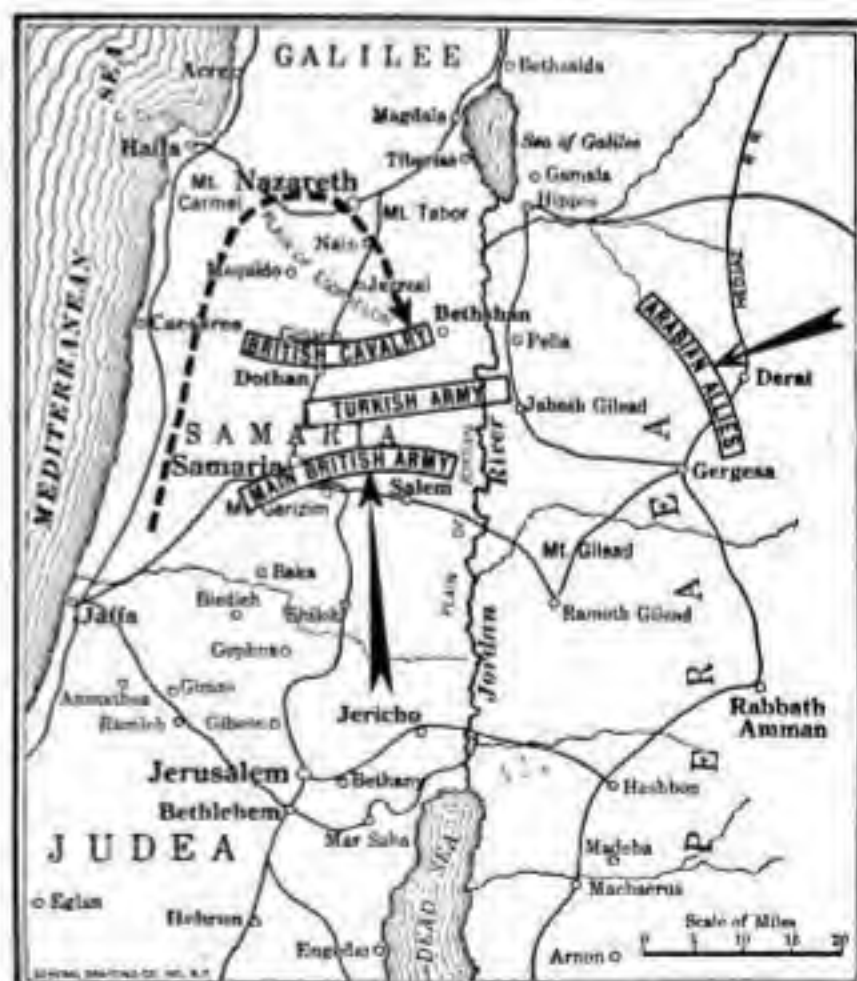
On the other hand, it seems to the military expert of the *New York Times* that these successes in the East have certainly "justified in full measure the British judgment in continuing their forces in what would on the surface appear to be but subsidiary fields." The *Washington Post* laments the long ascendancy of the "Westerners" in Allied councils. It believes them largely responsible for the fact that the Central Powers were enabled "without let or hindrance" to consolidate their positions in Roumania, Asia Minor, and the Russian Black Sea littoral. The results in Macedonia and Palestine have, in the opinion of this newspaper, more than justified the expectations of the "Easterners," and "the only pity is" that their views "were so long opposed and that the present success was not obtained eighteen long months ago, which, in the opinion of competent observers, could have been done." The *Brooklyn Eagle* is of much the same opinion and declares that "a destroyed Turkey, an emancipated Serbia, a revived Roumania, and a Greece infused with new vitality and power are objects that can and ought to be secured while the waning strength of Germany is concentrated for the defense of her menaced frontiers."

The Macedonian campaign, as the *Philadelphia Inquirer* points out, began on August 14, when Servian artillery opened

fire on the strongest Bulgarian positions along the Saloniki front. Two weeks later some of these positions were carried by assault with the capture of 800 prisoners and considerable booty. On September 15, after several days' bombardment, the great advance was begun by the French and the reconstituted Servian Army. The first day's fighting saw the Bulgarians driven back nine miles with a loss of a thousand prisoners. Day after day the offensive went on, the front broadening, the spear-head thrusting further north into Servia. In a week the fighting was general from Monastir to the Struma. On the left the Italians helped against the first Bulgarian Army. On the right the British and the new Greek Army struck north, driving the second Bulgarian Army beyond its own frontier. By the 26th there was continuous fighting on a 150-mile front, and the Allied center had advanced until Prilep and Ishtib were taken and the Bulgarian armies on either side of the Vardar were in grave danger of being cut off from each other and encircled in turn. The first week's fighting brought in as many as 10,000 prisoners and hundreds of guns. The Bulgarian positions were strong, being well fortified and situated in a land of steep mountains, but fell easily before the irrepressible Servians who were reconquering their fatherland. At some points, particularly near their own frontier, the Bulgarians held well, but on many sectors, according to the dispatches, they retreated helter-skelter, abandoning guns, supplies, and wounded soldiers; several regiments mutinied. The Servians, says the *London Daily Mail*, "performed one of the most difficult military feats, a deed comparable to the breaking of the Wotan line." A Jugo-Slav division also gave a good account of itself in the early part of this campaign.

The immediate purposes of the Macedonian campaign are set forth by Mr. Frank H. Simonds in the *New York Tribune*:

"First, to exert upon the Bulgar Army, weakened by transfer of divisions to the West Front, such pressure as will recall the divisions sent away, produce defeat before the divisions can be recalled, and add to the discontent and apprehension already existing in Bulgaria; secondly, by thrusting up the Cerna Valley, to cut the Bulgar communications in the lower Vardar Valley, compelling a withdrawal from all the strong positions near the Greek



HOW ALLENBY TRAPT THE TURKISH ARMY IN PALESTINE.

frontier which have been occupied for more than two years; finally, by breaking the communications between the Vardar Valley and Monastir by way of Prilep, to compel the Bulgars to retire out of all of Macedonia west of the Vardar, thus



ONE MORE RIVER TO CROSS.

—Brown in the Chicago Daily News.

disengaging Monastir and thrusting a wedge between the Bulgars in Macedonia and the Austrians in Albania.

"So much for the military purpose. In addition, the Allies are now striving to get north and into communication with the Servians of the conquered regions of Serbia and with the restless and disloyal Jugo-Slavs of the Austrian and Hungarian Adriatic provinces to enable these to make a successful rising against the Austro-Hungarian Government. . . . An Allied advance through Serbia might rouse Roumania, brutally oppressed by the German invaders and already showing signs of resentment."

Even before the crushing attacks on their forces in Macedonia, the morale of the Bulgarians was not at its best, according to several authorities. There is much difficult country between Saloniki and Sofia, and the armies of the Central Powers have had time to construct powerful lines. But, observes the *New York Times*, "no line can hold if there are not men enough to hold it, or if the men holding it have lost their morale." Bulgarian eagerness for peace is noticed by this newspaper, which believes that it is genuine, but asks Americans to remember that the Bulgarian "renunciation" of conquests did not come until the Bulgarian armies in Macedonia were broken by the Servians. Similarly, the *New York Journal of Commerce* quotes André Chéradame as declaring that Serbia is a great graveyard and "her population has been systematically butchered by the Bulgarians with German approval," and declares that "it would be to trifle with one of the gravest of war-issues to make it easy for Bulgaria to find a place of repentance by providing a light penalty for her flagrant treachery and entirely Teutonic contempt for the dictates of humanity." But the *Boston Globe* believes there are reasons for considering Bulgaria "less a member of the international criminal band than one of its tools."

The destruction of Turkish power in Palestine has naturally captured the imagination of our editorial writers, especially since the fighting was done on historic fields and since the strategy of the victor was so brilliant. After several months of apparent inactivity, but actually of incessant preparation, General Allenby struck on the morning of September 19. His troops, as the *Boston Transcript* notes, pushed "across the plain of Armageddon, where Deborah and Barak hurled Sisera and his nine hundred chariots of iron into the River Kishon and the stars in their courses fought against Sisera." While the main British army fought its way northward through the Turkish lines over the Samarian hills, we read in the *New York Times*, "a flanking force, headed by cavalry brilliantly used by a commander who is himself a cavalry officer, drove up the coast and cut across the enemy's rear by a maneuver which seems to have been as notably successful as any that has ever been seen

in the long history of strategy in that region since the days when Pharaoh Necho went up to fight against Sennacherib, and beat the armies of Judah on the way." The Turkish defeat was crushing. In all, 45,000 men were taken prisoners and 265 guns were captured. The huge captures were due to the remarkable work of the British cavalry and their Arabian allies in cutting off the retreat of the disorganized remnants of the Turkish host at the fords of the Jordan and in the desert to the west. On the 24th Allenby followed up his victory by taking Haifa and Acre on the Mediterranean coast. Further advances have carried the British to the sea of Galilee and to important points on the Hejaz railroad. The victory of General Allenby has been hailed in London as a model in conception and execution. The use of both cavalry and infantry is called by General Maurice "as perfect an example of cooperation of two arms in a decisive battle as is to be found in the pages of history." Of the three Turkish armies in Palestine, amounting in all to about a hundred thousand men, the Seventh and Eighth, west of the Jordan, were completely destroyed in the main battle. The Fourth army was driven from several of its bases on the Hejaz railway and is menaced by the Arabs on one side and the British forces on the other. The German Field-Marshal Liman von Sanders, commanding these armies, barely escaped with his staff.

There is a Teutonic touch in the official statement from the Constantinople War Office that "the English follow us only step by step." But these steps, editors and war-correspondents note, are bringing the British forces near to Aleppo and Damascus. Allenby's attack, the *New York Evening Sun* believes, will soon be followed by an advance up the Euphrates of the forces under General Marshall, and "the ultimate purpose of these commanders is to form a junction at Aleppo, at present some 300 miles from each." Aleppo "might be called the key to both Syria and Mesopotamia," we read in the *New York Evening Post*. A British force landed at Alexandretta could easily march to that railroad center and sever communications between Constantinople and Syria and Mesopotamia. The Turkish armies could then only escape, in *The Evening Post's* opinion, by completely abandoning Syria and Mesopotamia.

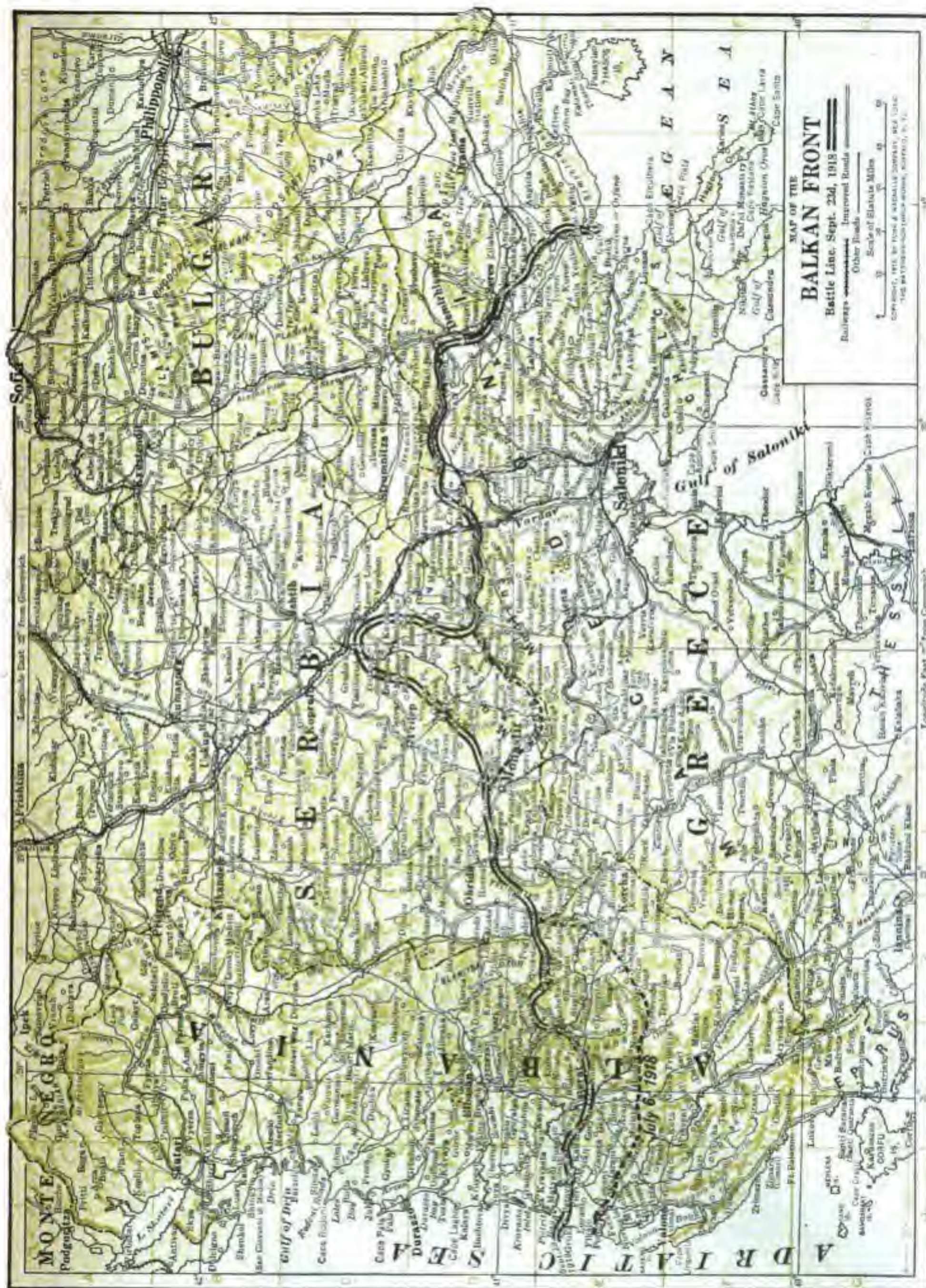
The fact that the United States is not officially at war with Turkey or Bulgaria irks some of our editors. The Republican *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, *Boston Transcript*, and *Omaha Bee* are inclined to agree with the *New York Tribune* (Rep.), which says: "Let us get into the Eastern battle-line before it is too late." Other dailies, however, believe that the President has sufficient reason for not asking for a declaration of war.

INDEX TO MAP OF THE BALKAN FRONT. LETTERS AND FIGURES REFER TO SQUARES ON MAP OPPOSITE.

In looking for names mentioned in the press dispatches the reader should allow for variations in spelling due to radical differences between the English and various Balkan usages. Spellings used here follow the British official staff maps.

ABBREVIATIONS:—Alb. = Albania; Bul. = Bulgaria; Gr. = Greece; Mo. = Montenegro; Ser. = Serbia; mt. = mountain.

Adria.....	Gr. D 8	Brod.....	Ser. C 4	Drenova.....	Gr. E 4	Gusinye.....	Mo. A 2	Kalindir.....	Gr. D 7	Layta.....	Gr. G 4
Adriatic Sea.....	Gr. D 1	Brodeti.....	Ser. B 4	Drenova.....	Gr. E 4	Gyakovitsa.....	Mo. A 3	Kardjar.....	Gr. E 6	Letiera.....	Gr. E 9
Agion Sea.....	Gr. E 9	Brodska (river).....	Gr. D 8	Drenova.....	Ser. C 3	Gyergagan.....	Alb. D 2	Kari (river).....	Alb. B 1	Letiera Bay.....	Gr. E 9
Agoston.....	Gr. E 6	Broshka.....	Alb. D 2	Drenova Flanina.....	(mt.) Ser. D 3	Gymara.....	Alb. D 2	Kerkina.....	Ser. D 4	Letia (mt.).....	Alb. E 3
Ahmed Ovasi.....	Gr. F 6	Busti.....	Alb. B 3	(mt.).....	Ser. D 3	Gyokay.....	Alb. C 1	Kasheva.....	Ser. B 4	Leshnitsa.....	Alb. G 2
Aivasil.....	Gr. E 7	Buchin.....	Ser. D 4	Dra (river).....	Alb. A 2	Gyomabusa.....	Alb. E 3	Kaspebi.....	Gr. D 8	Levani.....	Alb. E 1
Aivasil Lake.....	Gr. E 7	Buk.....	Ser. D 10	Dra, Gulf of.....	Alb. C 1	Gyomperay.....	Alb. A 2	Kinkirli.....	Gr. E 8	Liaki.....	Ser. C 7
Aivati.....	Gr. E 7	Bulgaria.....	B. 8	Duchava.....	Mo. A 3	Gyuradka.....	Alb. D 2	Kiyeva.....	Ser. A 3	Liljevo.....	Bul. C 9
Aji Gedik (mt.).....	Bul. B 8	Bunar Dagh (mts.).....	Gr. E 9	Dudaita (mt.).....	Gr. D 6	Gyuray Kamen.....	(mt.) Ser. D 3	Kjue-dere.....	Bul. A 10	Litovitsa.....	Alb. E 3
Akinjali.....	Gr. D 7	Burmas.....	Gr. E 6	Dudaita.....	Alb. F 1	(mt.).....	Ser. D 3	Klenev.....	Alb. C 3	Lidzhene.....	Bul. B 9
Aktoprak.....	Gr. E 8	Burud.....	Alb. B 3	Dulavica.....	Mo. B 1	Gyurashetva.....	Bul. A 6	Klisli.....	Ser. B 5	Likovan.....	Gr. D 8
Albania.....	F 2	Buznari.....	Alb. E 1	Dumaghi.....	Bul. A 10	Hafan.....	Alb. E 2	Klshura.....	Alb. F 2	Lan.....	Ser. D 3
Aleson.....	Alb. B 1	Buzkova.....	Gr. D 7	Dumanovce.....	Ser. A 5	Hafjarlar.....	Ser. B 5	Klobukar.....	Ser. A 5	Laplan.....	Ser. A 4
Alatunya.....	Ser. A 5	Buzkova Lake.....	Gr. D 7	Duputca.....	Bul. A 7	Hafjry.....	Gr. D 8	Kochanovo.....	Bul. B 9	Lipsan.....	Gr. E 8
Alatov.....	Gr. D 9	Buzmato.....	Alb. C 2	Durano.....	Alb. C 1	Hafjry Ovasi.....	(peninsula) Gr. F 9	Kochana.....	Ser. B 6	Lisa.....	Alb. C 2
Amatovo Lake.....	Gr. D 7	Buznebova.....	Ser. B 6	Durano Bay.....	Alb. D 1	Hafjry (peninsula).....	Gr. F 9	Kochanik.....	Ser. B 6	Litoborov.....	Gr. F 6
Amonitza.....	Alb. F 1	Calamina (river).....	Gr. G 3	Dushika.....	Alb. C 2	Hafjry-Beddi.....	Gr. D 8	Kochanovovo.....	Bul. B 6	Little Prespa Lake.....	Gr. E 4
Angista.....	Gr. D 9	Cape Apromona.....	Gr. F 7	Dushikara.....	Alb. B 2	Hafjry-Vanov.....	Gr. D 7	Kondino.....	Ser. B 6	Little Thaso Island.....	Gr. E 10
Angista (river).....	Gr. D 9	Cape Drasti.....	Gr. G 1	Dushikomilpe.....	Ser. C 3	Hafjry-Vanov.....	Ser. C 3	Konita.....	Gr. F 3	Lavonovo.....	Bul. C 8
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Antivuri.....	Alb. B 1	Cape Kastana.....	Gr. F 9	Dyakova.....	Mo. A 3	Hafjry.....	Alb. D 1	Koplika.....	Alb. A 1	Lodani.....	Alb. E 3
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Aras.....	Alb. B 3	Cape Kizavos.....	Gr. G 1	Dyava-Palaska.....	Ser. B 6	Hafjry.....	Alb. D 3	Korab Phania.....	(mt.) Ser. C 3	Longos (peninsula).....	Gr. F 9
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Arhahashi.....	Bul. C 10	Cape Lash.....	Alb. D 1	Elbasan.....	Alb. D 2	Hafjry.....	Gr. F 4	Korab.....	Alb. E 3	Lower Lipovik.....	Ser. C 6
Arjan Lake.....	Gr. D 7	Cape Laxra.....	Gr. F 10	Elbasan Mar (mt.).....	Alb. B 2	Hafjry.....	Ser. D 6	Korab.....	Gr. E 4	Lower Phania (mt.).....	Bul. A 8
Arizista.....	Gr. G 3	Cape Laxra.....	Gr. F 10	Elbasan Station.....	Ser. B 2	Hafjry.....	Gr. G 3	Korab.....	Alb. E 3	Luarn.....	Alb. B 1
Arman Mah.....	Gr. D 8	Cape Laxra.....	Gr. F 10	Elbasan Station.....	Ser. B 2	Hafjry.....	Alb. B 2	Korab.....	Ser. A 5	Lubetino.....	Gr. E 5
Arnya.....	Alb. B 3	Cape Laxra.....	Gr. F 10	Elbasan Station.....	Ser. B 2	Hafjry.....	Alb. B 2	Korab.....	Bul. C 8	Lubin.....	Alb. E 2
Arz.....	Alb. B 2	Cape Laxra.....	Gr. F 10	Elbasan Station.....	Ser. B 2	Hafjry.....	Alb. B 2	Korab.....	Alb. B 3	Lubyna.....	Ser. D 4
Arta.....	Alb. E 1	Cape Laxra.....	Gr. F 10	Elbasan Station.....	Ser. B 2	Hafjry.....	Alb. B 2	Korab.....	Alb. C 3	Lugovni.....	Ser. B 4
Arytsakastro.....	Alb. F 2	Cape Laxra.....	Gr. F 10	Elbasan Station.....	Ser. B 2	Hafjry.....	Alb. B 2	Korab.....	Gr. G 3	Lukovitsa.....	Ser. B 4
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Arzen (river).....	Alb. C 1	Cape Laxra.....	Gr. F 10	Elbasan Station.....	Ser. B 2	Hafjry.....	Alb. B 2	Korab.....	Alb. F 3	Lunga.....	Alb. E 3
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Avret Hissar.....	Gr. D 7	Chai Achin.....	Gr. E 9	Fasi.....	Alb. B 2	Ishiti.....	Ser. C 6	Kranis.....	Ser. C 4	Lush Pass.....	Alb. Mo. A 3
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Bahashnira (mt.).....	Alb. Ser. B 3	Chavshina.....	Gr. D 7	Ferimovich.....	Ser. A 4	Jelma.....	Gr. E 4	Krasnovo.....	Bul. A 10	Lyashaviki.....	Alb. F 3
Balnuk.....	Bul. B 8	Chavshik.....	Alb. E 5	Fieri.....	Alb. E 1	Jepshita.....	Alb. C 2	Krasta (mt.).....	Alb. D 2	Lyashavitsa.....	Gr. G 4
Balino.....	Bul. A 7	Chavhar.....	Bul. C 9	Fieri-Minar.....	Alb. E 2	Jerna.....	Gr. F 3	Krasyasta.....	Alb. D 1	Lyulin Phania (mt.).....	Bul. A 7
Balshur.....	Gr. E 4	Chavhar.....	Ser. D 5	Fika.....	Alb. E 1	Jerryvans.....	Ser. B 4	Krasyasta Inlet.....	Alb. D 1	Lyuma.....	Alb. B 3
Balshur.....	Ser. A 4	Chavan.....	Gr. E 5	Fikova.....	Bul. C 8	Jhikata.....	Gr. G 3	Krekhova.....	Ser. C 4	Lyushina.....	Alb. D 2
Bash.....	Bul. E 5	Chavshik.....	Gr. E 6	Fikova.....	Gr. E 4	Jitarka.....	Alb. D 2	Kremen.....	Bul. C 8	Maedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Bachevo.....	Bul. B 8	Chavshik.....	Gr. E 6	Fikova.....	Alb. F 10	Juk.....	Gr. F 4	Krosna Bridge.....	Bul. C 8	Madjarlik.....	Ser. B 5
Bader.....	Ser. B 5	Chavshik.....	Gr. E 6	Fikova.....	Bul. B 10	Julu.....	Alb. C 1	Krosna Pass.....	Bul. B 7	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Badina.....	Ser. D 6	Chavshik.....	Gr. E 6	Fikova.....	Gr. D 9	Jushuk Mt.....	Alb. B 2	Krosna Pass.....	Bul. B 10	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Balkovo.....	Bul. C 7	Chavshik.....	Gr. E 6	Fikova.....	Gr. G 4	Jama.....	Gr. F 5	Krosna Pass.....	Bul. B 10	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Balkum Khan.....	Gr. G 4	Chavshik.....	Gr. E 6	Fikova.....	Ser. D 6	Jamovo-Bala.....	Bul. B 7	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. D 6	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Baltali.....	Ser. C 9	Chavshik.....	Gr. E 6	Fikova.....	Alb. E 1	Jamovo.....	Bul. B 7	Krosna Pass.....	Ser. B 6	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Banitsa.....	Gr. E 5	Chavshik.....	Ser. D 6	Fikova.....	Alb. E 2	Jamovo.....	Alb. E 2	Krosna Pass.....	Ser. C 6	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Banya.....	Bul. A 9	Chavshik.....	Gr. F 7	Fikova.....	Ser. C 3	Jamovo.....	Ser. A 4	Krosna Pass.....	Ser. C 6	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Banya.....	Bul. B 9	Chavshik.....	Gr. F 7	Fikova.....	Gr. E 8	Jamovo.....	Alb. E 2	Krosna Pass.....	Alb. E 2	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Banya.....	Gr. E 5	Chavshik.....	Gr. F 7	Fikova.....	Ser. D 3	Jamovo.....	Alb. E 1	Krosna Pass.....	Bul. B 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Bare.....	Mo. A 2	Chavshik.....	Bul. B 10	Fikova.....	Gr. E 7	Jamovo.....	Gr. D 8	Krosna Pass.....	Ser. A 3	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Barelye.....	Ser. A 6	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Bul. C 9	Jamovo.....	Gr. D 8	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. D 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Barleva (mt.).....	Ser. D 6	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. F 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. G 3	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Barmat.....	Alb. F 3	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Ser. D 5	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Baratlovs.....	Alb. C 1	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. D 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Barshakli.....	Bul. C 10	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Ser. C 4	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Bashova.....	Alb. D 1	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Alb. C 2	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Batak.....	Bul. B 9	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Alb. D 1	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Bay of Valona.....	Alb. E 1	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. G 6	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Bazari Matit.....	Alb. C 2	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. G 3	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Beaghtite.....	Ser. A 6	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Ser. C 6	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Belashnitsa Phania.....	(mt.) Bul. Gr. D 7	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. D 9	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Belchin.....	Bul. A 8	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Belchista.....	Ser. D 3	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Belita.....	Ser. C 4	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Belita (river).....	Gr. F 4	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Belivud (river).....	Gr. F 4	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Belshar.....	Bul. A 8	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Belvina Station.....	Bul. A 9	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Beranchu.....	Ser. D 4	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Berat.....	Alb. E 2	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Berova.....	Gr. D 8	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Beshik Dagh (mt.).....	Gr. E 8	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Beshik Lake.....	Gr. E 8	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Besna-Kululu (mt.).....	Bul. Ser. A 6	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Besna-Kululu.....	Bul. Ser. A 6	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Besna-Kululu.....	Bul. Ser. A 6	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Besna-Kululu.....	Bul. Ser. A 6	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Besna-Kululu.....	Bul. Ser. A 6	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Besna-Kululu.....	Bul. Ser. A 6	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Besna-Kululu.....	Bul. Ser. A 6	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Besna-Kululu.....	Bul. Ser. A 6	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Besna-Kululu.....	Bul. Ser. A 6	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Besna-Kululu.....	Bul. Ser. A 6	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Besna-Kululu.....	Bul. Ser. A 6	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Besna-Kululu.....	Bul. Ser. A 6	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Besna-Kululu.....	Bul. Ser. A 6	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Besna-Kululu.....	Bul. Ser. A 6	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Besna-Kululu.....	Bul. Ser. A 6	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Besna-Kululu.....	Bul. Ser. A 6	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Besna-Kululu.....	Bul. Ser. A 6	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Besna-Kululu.....	Bul. Ser. A 6	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Besna-Kululu.....	Bul. Ser. A 6	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Besna-Kululu.....	Bul. Ser. A 6	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Besna-Kululu.....	Bul. Ser. A 6	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....	Alb. C 2	Jamovo.....	Gr. G 3	Krosna Pass.....	Gr. E 8	Macedonia (dis.).....	Gr. F 4
Besna-Kululu.....	Bul. Ser. A 6	Chavshik.....	Alb. F 1	Fikova.....							



GOMPERS DEFEATS THE DEFEATISTS

A DELICATE SITUATION confronted Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor and chief American delegate at the fourth Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist Conference in England, but the London dispatches tell us that he met and managed it triumphantly. The Gompers party had to meet spokesmen for the British workingmen who are sharply divided on the question of peace terms, and particularly on the question whether British labor representatives should meet representatives of the German Majority Socialists at some neutral capital to discuss war-questions. While there is no doubt, we are told, that a large majority of British workingmen are with the Americans on the main issue, there were pacifist and defeatist members at the conference, to whom Mr. Gompers administered a thorough drubbing. As a London correspondent of the *New York World* puts it, "he took off the gloves and let himself go in striking style," with the result that the pacifists were deprived of the support of the waverers and found themselves sharply isolated. The Socialist pacifists of Bolshevik tendencies, we read, were regarded with even greater antipathy by the majority of British Laborites than the Simon-pure pacifists. The general result of the conference is to make the attitude of British and Allied Labor toward German militarism plainer than ever, and to rout completely its small international pacifist Bolshevik faction, and "the completeness of this victory was largely due to Gompers's dominant will and powerful eloquence." Of his determined stand not to meet enemy representatives, the *Chicago Tribune* says it is "wholly in accord with the excellent judgment he and other American labor-leaders have generally displayed during the course of the war," and its influence on pacifist and defeatist leaders is of especial importance. In pacifist and Socialist circles, remarks the *Chicago Daily News*, Mr. Gompers has been misrepresented "as a jingo and arch reactionary, a victim of too close personal and political intercourse with American captains of industry and finance." He has made it his business to refute such charges, and this journal goes on to say that

"The war-aims committee of the Inter-Allied Labor Conference in London has presented a report recommending that the conference 'subscribe to the fourteen points formulated by President Wilson, thus adopting a policy of clearness and moderation as opposed to a policy dictated exclusively by changes on the war-map.' This report in effect approves the suggestions made to the conference by Mr. Gompers and his fellow delegates, who declared that the armies of the Central Powers 'should be opposed so long as they respond to the orders and control of their militaristic and autocratic governments, which now threaten the existence of all self-governing peoples.' This is the only position that a genuine labor conference can adopt without stultifying itself."

The fourteen proposals of President Wilson may be thus summarized from his address to Congress of January 8, 1918:

Days of private international understandings are gone and covenants of peace must be reached in the open.

Freedom of the seas in peace or war.

Removal of economic barriers among nations associating themselves to maintain peace.

Guaranties of the reduction of armaments.

Impartial adjustment of colonial claims, based on popular rights.

Evacuation of and opportunity for Russia.

Evacuation of Belgium.

Evacuation of French territory, and righting of the Alsace-Lorraine wrong.

Readjustment of Italy's frontiers along lines of nationality.

Free opportunity for autonomous development of the peoples of Austria-Hungary.

Evacuation of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, and guaranties for all the Balkan states.

Sovereignty for Turkey's portion of the Ottoman Empire and autonomy for other nationalities.

An independent Poland with access to the sea.

General association of nations for mutual guaranties of independence and territorial integrity to large and small states alike.

YOUR SHARE OF THAT \$6,000,000,000

WHEN SWEETLY SOLEMN THOUGHTS concerning Liberty Bonds come to you, as they are probably doing with great frequency these days, certain statisticians employed by the Bankers Trust Company of New York may be appealed to for the settlement of some fundamental questions. These gentlemen have prepared figures showing, on



A SOCIALIST RAP AT MR. GOMPERS.

OUR MODERN CANUTE—"Back, Tides!"

—Chamberlain in *The Liberator* (New York).

the basis of your family income, about how much you ought to receive of that \$6,000,000,000 in gilt-edged securities which the Government is offering to beat the Hun, and, incidentally, to inculcate habits of saving in these extravagant States.

It is stated that the responsibility for the success of the Liberty Loans to be raised this year rests largely on families receiving incomes of \$10,000 and under. Such families receive over eighty per cent. of the entire national income, which is conservatively estimated at \$60,000,000,000. Still more striking is the fact that of the 23,500,000 family groups into which our population naturally falls, 23,140,000, having incomes of \$5,000 or less, receive seventy-six per cent. of the national income, and 21,175,000 of these families, receiving incomes of \$2,000 or less, are credited with over two-thirds of the national income.

In the preparation of the table at the end of this article, we are told, the fact should be borne in mind that the calculations are based upon the requirements of the Government for a full year; the table, therefore, indicates the approximate amount of a family's yearly income which should be set aside. The average number of persons in a family is assumed to be 4.5, on the basis of the census calculations. In using the table, it is to be remembered that it is a table of averages, similar to the longevity tables issued by insurance companies, and is therefore to be corrected to fit individual cases. If the head of a family has few calls upon his income, he should plan to invest more heavily than the man who has debts to liquidate, or many dependents.

Contributions to war-charities, assuming that the large organizations will require perhaps \$300,000,000 during the year, are shown in the right-hand column of the table. Systematic giving is recommended as preferable to hit-or-miss methods.

In applying the table to the present issue of \$6,000,000,000 in

Liberty Bonds, probably the forerunner of other issues to the total amount of \$10,000,000,000 more during the fiscal year ending next June, there must first be deducted from the amount indicated by the table the estimated amount of the Federal income tax, which must be paid on June 15, 1918. This amount should be set aside as income is received, and, if the sum is large enough, invested in United States four per cent. certifi-

SLACKERS AIDING THE "U"-BOATS

THE SHIPYARD SLACKER, "as shameful a creature as a coward in the Army in France," as Colonel Roosevelt calls him, is held responsible by the press for the fact that the greatest ship-building yard in the world is not doing half that is expected of it. While the enormous majority

of American shipyard-workers are given credit for breaking all the world's ship-building records in August and putting American ship-production ahead of all Allied losses that month, rather bitter comment is leveled at labor conditions in some of the Delaware River yards, and there is uneasiness lest a similar state of affairs may be found in the other yards. As Vice-President Piez, of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, candidly confessed: "The Hog Island yard expected to turn out forty-eight ships. It will do well to turn out twenty." As proof of slacking, newspaper writers note that while on September 13 the Hog Island riveters, spurred on by wagers or prizes or a desire to celebrate General Pershing's birthday, drove



Copyright, 1918, by Harper & Brothers. From a sketch by Thomas Hart Benton.

"THE LARGEST HOPE OF THE SHIPPING BOARD."

The sky-line of Hog Island, where the world's greatest shipyard was erected in ten months on a barren marsh. The first ship was launched on August 5. Labor troubles are now said to be delaying operations.

cates of indebtedness, which may be purchased of any banking institution. The balance of the amount indicated by the table should be invested in Liberty Bonds, say one-third in the bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan and the remainder in the bonds of subsequent Liberty Loans as offered during the fiscal year.

EVERY MAN'S WAR-FINANCE CHART

Estimated Average Share of Yearly Family Incomes Contributable in Bond Purchases and War-Charities, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1919. This might be cut out and pasted up in a corner of your war-map as a reminder of your share in advancing the battle-lines.

GOVERNMENT WAR-EXPENSES		WAR-CHARITIES	
Family Income Group	Average Amount Contributable by Each Family in Group	Average Amount Contributable by Each Family in Group	
\$1,000 — \$2,000	\$209	\$7.00	
2,001 — 3,000	518	16.50	
3,001 — 4,000	931	30.00	
4,001 — 5,000	1,316	42.00	
5,001 — 6,000	1,795	58.00	
6,001 — 7,000	2,184	70.00	
7,001 — 8,000	2,700	87.00	
8,001 — 9,000	3,230	100.00	
9,001 — 10,000	3,800	125.00	
10,001 — 15,000	5,450	175.00	
15,001 — 20,000	8,356	265.00	
20,001 — 25,000	11,363	365.00	
25,001 — 30,000	14,506	465.00	
30,001 — 40,000	19,425	625.00	
40,001 — 50,000	26,100	830.00	
50,001 — 60,000	32,862	1,000.00	
60,001 — 70,000	39,812	1,275.00	
70,001 — 80,000	46,875	1,500.00	
80,001 — 90,000	53,975	1,720.00	
90,001 — 100,000	61,275	1,970.00	
100,001 — 150,000	81,795	2,600.00	
150,001 — 200,000	120,495	3,850.00	
200,001 — 250,000	159,300	5,100.00	
250,001 — 300,000	198,994	6,400.00	
300,001 — 400,000	253,920	8,100.00	
400,001 — 500,000	337,344	10,800.00	
500,001 — 1,000,000	531,374	17,000.00	
1,000,001 — 1,500,000	889,224	28,500.00	
1,500,001 — 2,000,000	1,403,325	45,000.00	
2,000,001 — 3,000,000	2,070,478	66,000.00	
3,000,001 — 4,000,000	2,966,092	96,000.00	
4,000,001 — 5,000,000	3,915,895	126,000.00	
5,000,001 — and over	9,255,000	297,000.00	

195,242 rivets, only 89,407 were driven on September 17. Says the New York Sun:

"The trouble comes from slackers of different types. Some are inefficient men, wholly incapable of doing a good day's work, who have wormed their way into the shipyards in order to pick up high wages and escape the draft. Ball-players, actors, pugilists—men from every non-essential walk—have found the shipyards the place for soft living. Their employment has incensed some of the men who really know how to work. In the Cramps' shipyards some of the workers have quit because these impossible fellows were put over them as bosses. The hiring of these dodgers of the draft, these creatures who come to 'work' with flowers in their coat-lapels and whisky on their breath, has been the worst evil of shipyard labor. . . .

"The other evil in the yards comes from a common human weakness, the desire to loaf, that has afflicted man since Adam's time. In a great many men that desire finds accomplishment when wages are abnormally high. When a workman is able to make three or four times as much money as he made before the war he often succumbs to the temptation to work only half as long. This weakness has been observed for a year, not only in the shipyards, but in almost every industry where war-prices and the cost of labor have fattened the pay-envelops. . . . This, we say, is a human weakness, but it is not easily pardonable. . . . Real labor, the kind that America depends on, will have no sympathy for the loafer who, with a yellow heart and a spaghetti spine, has cut in two the production of ships at Hog Island."

Patriotic shipyard workers along the Delaware—and they are a vast majority, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* insists—have no use for the "easy-job" slackers, we gather from the Philadelphia newspapers and press dispatches. One complaint is voiced as a slogan: "It's not what you know; it's who you know." At the Cramps' yard 2,000 men went on a brief strike as a protest against the presence of actors, ball-players, friends of politicians, and others, who, to escape army service, were being given jobs they were utterly incompetent to fill. Admiral Bowles, in charge of the Delaware River district, has admitted that "there

are slackers" at Hog Island, tho the large majority are doing their best. He has suggested that the fundamental trouble with them is that "they are getting too much money." But Mr. Piez has a remedy both for the "soft jobs" and for the "loafing." For one thing, he has announced that after November 1 no Class I men are to be employed at Fleet Corporation shipyards, unless they are skilled men of exceptional ability. Then the "work-or-fight" rule will be applied to shipyards in this way, the *Washington Post* hears: "If any workman is absent from duty more than three days in a month, without a reasonable excuse for such, as illness, he will be adjudged a slacker, his exemption will be withdrawn, and he will be shoved up into Class I, from which he will be quickly inducted into the military service."

In the Newburg speech containing the already quoted denunciation of shipyard slackers, Colonel Roosevelt also spoke of the good worker in the shipyards as standing "honorably forward like a good soldier in the Army." Such men speak for themselves in the *Pusey and Jones Shipbuilder*, published by shipyard workers at Gloucester City, New Jersey. The editor declares that with comparatively few exceptions the workmen in this most essential industry "have been loyally at their posts all through the war." Of course, he adds, there have been some causes for dissatisfaction, but "with the present facilities for a fair adjustment there is no excuse for holding up the flow of ships while these differences are being settled."

Hog Island, "the ideal shipping plant of the war," suffers from "hacking labor" as well as "slacking labor," the *New York Tribune* remarks, since it "has never been able to obtain more than half the number of riveters required to complete the forty-eight ships on schedule time." Mr. Judson C. Welliver notes in the *New York Globe* that there are only 29,000 workers at Hog Island, where there should be 38,000. He points out that a great many of them are necessarily inexperienced men, and that only a little over half of them are native Americans. He reminds us of the charges of graft and extravagance in connection with building the Hog Island yard, and concludes that in the general opinion of those best informed "Hog Island is too big a plant for a single management to handle efficiently." It does not seem to the *New York Evening Post* that there has been much real slacking at Hog Island. It points out that one of the low riveting records was made on a rainy day when comparatively few men were at work, and is inclined to think that Hog Island has been the chief victim of our "good old American optimism" as to what we would achieve in ship-building "because it was the pet project of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and as such the center of a mass of sanguine publicity." But "if we expect too much in advance we are not disheartened by the discovery that we must revise our hopes downward," and, *The Evening Post* concludes, "the total figures for our new shipping are anything but disappointing."

In fact, so far from disappointing are the figures that the Shipping Board announces that last May Allied construction passed destruction for the first time, while in August ship construction in the United States alone was greater than the total Allied and neutral destruction for the month. "Never again will they catch us," says Chairman Hurley; "from now on we will be overcoming the early losses they inflicted upon us." Now that the yard construction is about completed, our energies can be centered on the building of the ships themselves, and the Washington correspondent of the *Brooklyn Eagle* notes the

confident prediction by those in authority that by the first of next year American yards will be delivering ships at the rate of 500,000 tons a month. Even on the basis of present construction, say shipping officials quoted in the *New York Journal of Commerce*, after the first six months of next year the United States will be independent in the matter of shipping and will not have to charter British and other European vessels, as at



A PRIZE-WINNING POSTER APPEALING TO OUR SHIP-BUILDERS.

present, in order to transport and supply its forces in France. According to a statement of the Shipping Board, the United States in August took rank as the world's greatest ship-building nation. There are now 203 shipyards with 1,020 shipways in the United States. The Hog Island yard with its fifty ways is equipped to produce more tonnage annually than the prewar output of all the shipyards of Great Britain. Our yards have been constantly gaining on British yards since the beginning of the year and now lead by 90,000 tons. During the past twelve months total launchings have reached 3,000,000 tons dead-weight, and more than 2,000,000 tons of new ships have been completed and delivered to the Shipping Board. The status of world tonnage to the first of September, excluding Germany and Austria, is thus set forth by the Shipping Board:

	Dead-Weight Tons
Total losses (Allied and neutral), August, 1914-Sept. 1, 1918, .	21,404,913
Total construction (Allied and neutral), August, 1914-Sept. 1, 1918, .	14,247,825
Total enemy tonnage captured (to end of 1917) .	3,795,000
Excess of losses over gains .	3,362,088
Estimated normal increase in world's tonnage if war had not occurred (based on rate of increase, 1905-1914) .	14,700,000
Net deficit due to war .	18,062,088
	Gross Actual Tons
Deliveries to the Shipping Board in August .	244,121
Other construction over 1,000 gross .	16,918
Total .	261,039
Losses (Allied and neutral) .	259,400
America alone surpassed losses for month by .	1,639

NOTE—World's merchant tonnage as of June 30, 1914, totaled 49,089,552 gross tons, or, roughly, 73,634,328 dead-weight tons. (Lloyd's Register.)

WHO OWNS THE WASHINGTON "TIMES"?

THAT BREWERS SHOULD BUY A NEWSPAPER to favor their business interests seems no more reprehensible to some editorial observers than that any other industry should invest in a newspaper enterprise. But the charge of Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, that "twelve or fifteen German brewers of America, in association with the United States Brewers' Association," furnished the money to buy a great newspaper "in the shadow of the Capitol itself," and that the organized liquor traffic of the country is "a vicious interest because it has been unpatriotic, because it has been pro-German in its sympathies and its conduct," excites the wrath of others. The newspaper in question, the *Washington Times*, has been declared to be owned by Mr. Arthur Brisbane, chief editorial writer for the Hearst papers, and reputedly the highest salaried editor in the United States. Let nobody forget, remarks the *Richmond Journal*, that this same Arthur Brisbane is the "same precious editor-in-chief of the Hearst publications, whose virulent anti-British and pro-German utterances, published by and with the approval of his principal, have been a stench in the nostrils of all true Americans." The *Washington Herald* reprints at the head of its editorial column one of Mr. Brisbane's editorials from *The Times* of February 23, 1918, which is entitled "The Law Compels Editors to Tell Who Owns the Newspaper." The gist of Mr. Brisbane's comment is that the law, "good as far as it goes, doesn't go far enough," and while "it is well enough to know who owns the newspaper, it is even more important to know who and what owns the man that owns the newspaper." Meanwhile it is rather humorously noted in some quarters that fortune has played a grim joke on the brewers if they had hoped to influence Congress, because since Mr. Brisbane took over *The Times* Congress has passed the National Prohibition Amendment, which is without example in the history of liquor legislation, and has voted the nation dry on July 1, 1919. Mr. Brisbane's chief offending, as some see it, is that following the law requiring an affidavit on the ownership of a newspaper, he averred that he and his wife were the sole owners and that there were no known bondholders, mortgagees, or other security-holders. Furthermore, as the *Newark News* points out, he took oath that he had "no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds, or other securities." Referring to the Senate investigation into Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer's charges, the *Newark* daily says that the public is entitled to all the facts that can be produced, and "ought not to be satisfied with partizan statements by either overenthusiastic dries or self-interested wets." In giving the story of the transaction through which he acquired *The Times*, Mr. Brisbane relates that he bought the paper from its previous owner, Mr. Frank A. Munsey, paying half cash and allowing Mr. Munsey to keep all the stock of the company in security for the payment of the other \$250,000. To finance the paper and put it on a paying basis, Mr. Brisbane arranged for a credit of any amount up to \$500,000 with Mr. Christian W. Feigenspan, of Newark, a brewer. Of the amount borrowed it was found necessary to use only \$375,000, and the loan was made without security, altho Mr. Brisbane

says he had offered real estate as collateral. At first no interest was asked by Mr. Feigenspan, altho Brisbane says he insisted on paying interest on the loan, which was made for five years. Since *The Times* has come under the control of Mr. Brisbane, we are advised by a Washington correspondent of the *New York Evening Sun*, it has frequently published editorials and news articles supporting the sale of beer and light wines, but opposing the sale of whisky, and this informant quotes from a Brisbane editorial as follows:

"My attitude on the temperance question is well known. For more than twenty years opposing the sale of whisky, I have advocated temperance, which I believe can best be promoted by forbidding the sale of all alcoholic spirits, permitting only the manufacture and distribution of light wine and beer in which the alcohol content is reduced to an innocuous percentage."

In a statement to the press Mr. Brisbane confesses that the thing he is chiefly concerned about is the "false accusation that I and my paper are, or have been at any time, in any way, pro-German," and he proceeds:

"I have never written one line in favor of Germany, and I have written hundreds of columns in denunciation of Germany and her methods and purposes in this war."

"I do not think there is any paper in the United States or any editor in the United States who has been as bitterly, as violently, and as persistently pro-Ally and anti-German as I have been."

"And I know that the accusations made against me, therefore, are not only untruthful, but wholly insincere."

"I believe that every unprejudiced newspaper editor in the country will know that this is a fact."

"ARTHUR BRISBANE."



MR. ARTHUR BRISBANE.

More important than knowing who owns a newspaper, its editors, is to know "who and what owns the man that owns the newspaper."

Mr. Christian W. Feigenspan, of Newark, who was trustee for the pool of brewers that advanced the money to Mr. Brisbane, has asked to be called as a witness before the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is to investigate the activities of the brewers in legislative matters. As to the loyalty of the brewers, Mr. Feigenspan is quoted in the *New York Evening Post* as saying the charge is "a dastardly and outrageous libel, unworthy of the representatives of this

Republic." Also in defense of the patriotism of the brewers, we have large advertisements in the daily press, from which we quote in part:

"More than 95 per cent. of all the brewers in the United States are American-born. And in a very large proportion of cases their parents were American-born."

"What money they have has been made in American business and invested in America. Since the beginning of the war brewers have been among the largest purchasers of every Liberty Bond issue, the total of their subscriptions amounting to many millions of dollars. They have contributed in large amounts to the Red Cross and other war-activities."

"Brewers themselves are wearing the uniform of service and the sons and grandsons of brewers are fighting under the Stars and Stripes."

"Much publicity has been given to the fact that before the war commenced brewers of the country contributed money to the German-American Alliance for the purpose of contesting prohibition. Not one single dollar was ever paid to the German-American Alliance by any brewer after the declaration of war between Germany and our country, and this fact is well known to every man who has investigated this subject."

"It has never been shown and can never be shown that any American brewer has contributed, directly or indirectly, to the dissemination of any unpatriotic propaganda!"

In the *Washington Herald* we are reminded that Mr. Brisbane said in his anniversary number:

"This newspaper was purchased to tell the news as accurately as possible, to reflect in editorial columns the thoughts and feelings of good citizens, to entertain and inform in the evening the working people, rich and poor, to support the President and the Government of the United States, from the first to the last word through every hour of the war.

"The owner of this paper may truly say in a very small way, to his readers, what Michelangelo said to the Pope for whom he built St. Peter's:

"I have made nothing from the building unless it be by adding to my reputation and my soul's salvation."

The *Herald* follows this with a statement in the *Washington Post* in which Mr. Brisbane quotes from a letter received by him from Mr. Feigenspan, who wrote:

"I write this note to define a business arrangement existing between us. I and a number of my friends, all of whom I am authorized to represent, have for years felt very strongly that the public welfare and our own industry—because of your well-known convictions—would be benefited by your personal ownership of a newspaper.

"We agreed to supply you with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for the purchase and establishment of a newspaper by you. We have at this time supplied two hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars (\$295,000), and we shall, as soon as possible, supply the balance—"

The Government itself has "indicted" Mr. Brisbane and the *Washington Times*, *The Herald* observes. Now the people will judge, and their verdict and actions will be interesting.

According to the *New York Globe* the "really sinister purpose" suggested by the *Times* transaction, "from which the veil has been only partly torn," lies embedded in the letter of Mr. Alexander Konta to Dr. Dernburg, discussing possibilities of purchasing New York papers for German propaganda. Here

is outlined, *The Globe* tells us, an ingenious plan, to understand the possible significance of which it is necessary to read Mr. Konta's own description of the plan, which it quotes as follows:

"A paper that would not be hostile to the personal liberty of the citizen who drinks in moderation what he pleases could count upon the powerful support of the brewers and distillers, who command almost illimitable capital, and, what is more, means of giving the paper in question a circulation large enough to attract advertisers.

"Add to this a discreet appeal to every German society in the country for support by its members, and we could easily count upon a national daily circulation of 500,000 copies. This, to be sure, would be a circulation among Germans and German-Americans, whereas what is wanted is native American readers, but if this German circulation is built up discreetly as I suggest, the men in the street will be impressed by numbers.

"A large circulation widely advertised would impress the native American and lead him to take the paper. And meanwhile a deficit would be changed into a profit to be used for further propaganda. The interests to which I refer have repeatedly consulted me on this very subject, of a newspaper not hostile to their industry, and I know they would be more than ready to give their support to the plan now in hand."



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PUBLIC OPINION.

—Cesare in the *New York Evening Post*.

A Senate investigation may find out whether Mr. Konta was "the impresario of a show that was staged in Washington and also played to large houses in New York and Chicago," or whether his is "merely one of those fertile minds that dream dreams of great enterprises while men of action are busy with similar affairs of moment," and *The Globe* points out that—

"Meanwhile those who are not favored with glimpses behind the scenes know only that the newspapers Mr. Brisbane has been active in, the Hearst newspapers, did what they could to keep England and America apart before our entrance into the war and labored unceasingly to arouse in this country a feeling of apprehension of Japanese designs upon our shores."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

DAILY the Central Empires are becoming more central.—*Chicago Daily News*.

BETTER leave the sugar in the bowl than in the bottom of the cup.—*Helena Independent*.

GERMANY'S peace offensive may make some progress when it has another goal than an offensive peace.—*Newark News*.

THE Socialist vote seems to be falling off heavily this season, except, of course, in Leavenworth.—*Grand Rapids Press*.

THIS is one time when the thought that there may be no Turkey for Thanksgiving makes us feel cheerful.—*New York Tribune*.

IT is safe to assume that Austria is getting more and more in earnest in her advocacy of peace.—*Jacksonville Florida Times-Union*.

THE Kaiser says to agree on peace two are needed, but he is reminded that to make peace only one has to do the job.—*Savannah Press*.

IT must irritate the German soldiers to hear that every military reverse they suffer was deliberately planned by their officers.—*Washington Star*.

WE have an increasingly deep conviction that some people are going to find it a darned poor policy to strike while the nation's hot.—*Philadelphia North American*.

IT is reported that Germany will transfer a division of Kurds to the West Front. They will naturally be the cream of the Tonton Army.—*Rochester Post-Express*.

AMONG the other great tasks now confronting the Kaiser, at which he does not seem as yet to have succeeded very well, is to compose a speech consisting of defiance and whine in about equal measure and make it sound impressive.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

IN other words, the Government has taken the bar out of barley.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

THE Austrian peace-dove broke all records for getting back to the Ark.—*New York Evening Post*.

WESTERNERS should have taken the precaution to patent his line. The Allies are infringing on it.—*Chicago Daily News*.

DOES Mr. Brisbane still think that there is less danger in beer than in other alcoholic beverages?—*New York Evening Post*.

IF Germany sinks many more ships loaded with codfish she may receive an ultimatum from the Mayor of Boston.—*Rochester Post-Express*.

AMERICANS overlook the Hindenburg Line.—Head-line sounds very careless, but they probably had their eyes on Berlin.—*Philadelphia North American*.

BULGARS have appeared on the Western Front. They feel, we suppose, that they might just as well get licked there as in Macedonia.—*New York Evening Sun*.

THE strategy of Foch is meeting with the approval of all the grocery-store strategists. Could any man's reputation go further than that?—*Birmingham Age Herald*.

THE Kaiser says his troops are "loyal to the core," but the fact remains that the majority of them now begin to recognize there ain't gonna be no core.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

THE protest against cotton price-fixing, lodged at the White House by a delegation of Southern Congressmen, shows how times have changed since everybody was being importuned to buy a bale.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times*.

SHALL GERMANY HAVE HER COLONIES BACK?

ONE DEMAND BY GERMANY sure to be made at the peace-table is that her colonies be restored to her, and she is especially keen about her former African possessions, we are told, but some British editorial observers feel that England will never yield to her wish. They quote from Mr. Lloyd George's war-aim speech of last January, in which he said that "the German colonies are held at the disposal of a conference whose decision must have primary regard to the wishes and interests of the native inhabitants of such colonies," and he spoke also of applying to them "the general principle of self-determination." Before the war Germany had four colonies in Africa, one in Asia, and nine islands or groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean, we are reminded, and their entire estimated area was 1,027,820 square miles. What may be considered an official statement of her colonial aspirations is found in a speech of Dr. W. S. Solf, German Secretary of State for the Colonies, who declared that "the safeguarding of our colonial future is not only the aim of our Government and certain groups of individuals, but it has become an aim of the German people." Dr. Solf said further:

"A lively consciousness now extends far into the workers' circles that the retention of our colonies is a vital question for the honor of Germany as a great Power. Our colonial war-aims are second to no other in national importance. The growing realization of German workers as to Germany's position is especially gratifying in view of the plans of our enemies."

Turning then to an address of Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Solf charged him with having "formally announced Great Britain's claim for the annexation of our colonies," and speaking of Mr. Balfour's reference to improved conditions in colonies taken from Germany, Dr. Solf stated:

"This means that England conquers land and asserts that she can govern it better than its lawful owners, and from this derives the claim to annex it. Does the British Foreign Secretary know nothing of the decimation of the colored populations of the various African colonies by the Entente's action? Nothing of the enforced recruiting in British East Africa? Nothing of the gigantic armies of warriors and workers from the British and French colonies?"

"Has he any idea of the immeasurable damage to the colonial mission of all civilized races which must result from the use of black armies in battle against the white races and the bringing of the former to Europe?"

"The short history of our colonies shows that neither in Africa nor in the Pacific have we pursued an aggressive policy. We strive for no supremacy, no preponderance of power. We wish for a compromise between the colonial possessions which shall correspond to the economic strength of the European nations and to the merits they have shown in the protection of the colored races entrusted to their care. Economic energy alone is not a sufficient claim."

A flat denial of Dr. Solf's foregoing utterance is made in the London press by Lord Robert Cecil, who declares that when Dr. Solf says Mr. Balfour or any British statesman has "definitely proposed the annexation of the African colonies to the British Empire, that is inaccurate." No such proposal has ever been made, according to Lord Robert Cecil, who is further quoted as follows:

"Mr. Balfour and others have said that it is impossible for Germany to resume control of her colonies. Beyond that, neither Mr. Balfour nor Mr. Lloyd George has gone. The Prime Minister said that the future of the German colonies would be decided at the peace conference. Clearly a great world issue can not be settled by this country alone. It has to be settled in concert with her Allies. . . ."

"Dr. Solf is very indignant at the suggestion that German rule is inhumane. I do not believe that any one knowing the facts will accept that opinion. The British Government has collected information on that subject, and in a short time there will be a Blue Book about German rule in the colonies. Some of the evidence is a fearful record of brutality. I can not accept Dr. Solf's doctrine that the Germans wanted a peaceful African Empire. On the contrary, we know, at any rate, one important section of German thought advocated a German African Empire, to dominate Africa militarily and furnish a great store for the military purposes of the German Empire. That is quite apart from the fact that the possession of coastal ports would be the greatest danger to the British Empire and of importance to Germany."

In the London press also Prime Minister Massey, of New Zealand, states that he has no personal knowledge as to the German African colonies, but he does know something of the Pacific Islands, and—

"I am able to say that Germany is hated and detested by the native races there,

who, on the other hand, have shown in the most practical form their sympathy with Britain and Britain's Allies. Natives of New Zealand, Fiji, Niue, Rarotonga, the Gilbert Islands, and other places have made the supreme sacrifice for the great cause which has drawn British citizens to the different theaters of war from every corner of the earth. I have never heard, however, of a native of any of the islands occupied by Germany prior to the war who wants to fight for Germany and against Britain."

Herr von Lindequist, who was German Colonial Secretary after Dr. Dernburg, and before Dr. Solf, startlingly discloses in the Berlin *Tägliche Rundschau* some German reasons why Germany should recover Southwest Africa, and we read that

"For the position of power of our chief enemy, England, in South Africa, it is a matter of decisive importance whether Southwest Africa comes under English sovereignty or not. With this question stand or fall General Botha, the chief pillar of Great Britain in the Union, and his evil spirit, General Smuts."

Herr von Lindequist avers that a rebel movement in South Africa is gaining in strength, and adds:

"Even if Botha once more maintains his position by force,



Canadian official photo from Western Newspaper Union.

A GERMAN IN ARMOR.

This prisoner, taken by the Canadians, shows how modern war is bringing the old medieval idea of armor back into use.

he will certainly fall with the evacuation of German Southwest Africa, and a Nationalist Afrikaner Ministry will take the place of the English Botha. That means for England the loss of her position of 'power at the Cape; for German Southwest Africa it means a good neighbor; and for Germany it means a well-wisher with whom to bargain in all South-African questions.

"If, on the other hand, German Southwest Africa were to become English, that would confirm the accuracy of the policy of Botha and Smuts, and their position and the power of the English party, whose tools they are, would be so greatly strengthened that even a German Central Africa would be imperiled. . . . The loss of German Southwest Africa would not only strengthen very considerably England's position in South Africa, but would also create from the outset a strong and dangerous enemy for the German possessions in the north."

It is noted in some quarters that while the German Government professes to be opposed to the "militarization" of Africa, the Berlin *Kreuzzeitung* is responsible for the following:

"Of necessity Germany will follow the example of her enemies in militarization. The natives of Kamerun and German East Africa are by no means inferior to the Senegalese or Kongo niggers in military qualities and efficiency. In Southwest Africa the Hereros, and especially the Hottentots, will supply splendid military material. In the military training of colored troops Germany will march at the head of all the nations. Our enemies will have to realize this quite clearly. And France will hardly be able in a future war to fill up her regiments with African reserves.

"Among the demands upon which Germany must insist in a victorious peace is the rounding off of her colonial territory in Africa. East Africa, Togo, and Southwest Africa will form the corner-stones of a united German Central Africa. A victorious Germany will be able to demand, as indemnity from England, France, Belgium, and Portugal those cessions of territory which she needs for the building up of her Central African colonial empire. German Africa, from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, must be our watchword. . . .

"A self-contained German Central Africa, equipped with a strong white and colored army, will never permit her neighbors to transfer a single man from Africa to the European theater of war. New Germany in Central Africa will not only be invincible, but will also permanently fetter the forces of her neighbors in Europe."

The London *Saturday Review* voices the opinion that British South Africa has "resolutely made up its mind not again to tolerate a German Africa on its frontiers," and the grounds for this, briefly, are that—

"The Germans have proved themselves impossible as neighbors. So far as the natives are concerned, South-Africans have had bitter experience, before and since the war, of the kind of sedition-mongering that the Germans have fostered among them, and of the depths to which these exponents of *Kultur* will descend on the chance of securing a political advantage. South Africa knows, too, the meaning of German militarism as applied to native races: how Germany has trained, and would continue to train, her black armies in the German tradition—the tradition that was responsible for the murderous horrors of the Herero war and other campaigns of brutal repression undertaken by Germany in Africa, no less than for the late tragedies in France and Belgium."

THE SUCCESS OF ALLIED PROPAGANDA

THE MIRAGE OF VICTORY has buoyed up the rank and file of the German people for four full years—the Kaiser, Hindenburg, the various Chancellors had all promised it to them "on their German honor"—yet by the middle of summer the average Hun had slowly begun to realize that this dazzling vision of victory was, after all, a mirage that retreated the more he prest on after it. This produced an obvious restlessness in the public mind which the series of unconcealable defeats inflicted by Marshal Foch has changed into

something very like panic. There is a veritable nostalgia for peace, and the papers are beginning to demand that the Government take the public into its confidence and tell them the truth. This in turn is reacting upon the leaders themselves, who are frightened at the evidence of public discontent. "The morale of the Germans must be stimulated," they cry and urge propaganda at home as a cure. Here are some significant extracts from an article in the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* from the pen of Siegfried Heckscher, the head of the Hamburg-Amerika Line's publicity department and a member of the Reichstag. He writes:

"One may doubt whether speeches by statesmen and discussions in the Parliaments of the world bring peace nearer. But it is quite another question whether the German practise of silence in face of all the pronouncements of enemy statesmen can be borne any longer. Anybody who follows the effect of the Northcliffe propaganda in foreign countries and in Germany can have only one opinion—that this silence is equivalent to a failure of German statesmanship.

"With masterly skill every single speech of the English leaders is adapted not only to its effect in England, but also to its influencing of public opinion among the neutrals, and quite especially to its effect in Germany. Let people but listen in the country, and even at the front, and note the effect when the plain man has read the picturesque phrases, filled with an apparently genuine idealism, of a Lloyd George, a Balfour, an Asquith, or a Wilson, who has successfully imitated the well-proved methods of the English.

"Hundreds of thousands of Germans, when they have read a pronouncement by the President of the United States, ask themselves in despondency and bitterness what the German Government says; so there is formed a cloud of discontent and dull doubt, which, in great part, thanks to this Northcliffe propaganda, spreads itself more and more over the German people. Against this, of what use is it that the Supreme Command publishes its excellent commentaries on the official Army reports? Of what good is it that the Admiralty Staff adds its most skilful explanations to the report on the German submarine successes? And of what use is it that the Wolff Bureau appends a lifeless and sober remark to the English, American, and even the French ministerial speeches?

"We try to shut our country off from enemy espionage and from the work of agents and rascals, but with open eyes we leave it defenseless while a stream of poisonous speeches pours over our people.

"Now, it will not do for enemy pronouncements of any weight to be withheld from our people. But it is as necessary for our people as their daily bread that the English-American-French influence should be opposed by the German view, and that the



CAPITAL ERRORS.

GERMAN EMPEROR—"Got to Rome yet, Karl?"
AUSTRIAN EMPEROR—"Not yet, Wilhelm. By the way, are you by any chance speaking from Paris?"
—Punch (London).

justice and the greatness of the German cause and of the German idea should be brought into the full, clear light of day. But defense is not sufficient. In attack also we must champion our cause before the forum of the civilized world, without any anxious pedantic fear of repetitions."

This tribute to the excellence of Allied propaganda is comforting, but better is to come. Mr. Heckscher assures us that our propaganda has penetrated so deeply into Germany that to



IN RUSSIA.

THE BOLSHEVIEK—"Of course, if you were Boches I would not kill you."
—*La Victoire* (Paris)

it is due Dr. von Kühlmann's "victory-by-the-sword-impossible" speech. He proceeds:

"My conviction of the penetrating effect of the Northcliffe propaganda goes so far that I declare Herr von Kühlmann would not have delivered his last unhappy speech if he had not unconsciously been subject to the emanations of the Northcliffe work."

"I repeat to-day what I have said for years, that Reuter and the English news propaganda are mightier than the English Fleet and more dangerous than the English Army. A people which looks back, as the German people does, on four years of war with such unparalleled achievements and successes has of a truth every right to look to its future with pride and confidence. Is this confidence to be artificially undermined by the refined cunning of the enemy, in league with the hopeless inactivity of German statesmanship? I am speaking only of propaganda, and do not want to deny that even the war has seen successful individual achievements on the part of the Wilhelmstrasse."

"Time presses. Just as the enemy has learned many things from us during the war, so we ought not to shrink from going to the enemy's school if his teachings and his methods have stood the test. So let us create a propaganda ministry—a ministry in which all the threads of German defensive and offensive propaganda will come together."

The semiofficial *Kölnische Zeitung* cries aloud for vengeance:

"As our good name has been stolen from us and made despicable throughout the world, one of our peace demands—as indispensably necessary as the guaranteeing of our national future—must be that our enemies publicly and officially confess that they have circulated nothing but lies and slanders. . . . We proclaim here and now before the whole world that the hour of reckoning for this contemptible agitation is coming."

The *Kölnische Volkszeitung* is strong on the need of propaganda at home. It writes:

"The greatest need of the moment is a campaign of enlightenment, organized by all the competent authorities, to hammer into German heads, if further sacrifices and exertions are required of us, that it is not the hobby of some dozens of people in Germany, nor German obstinacy, but the enemy's impulse to destruction that imposes them on the people at home and at the front."

"Dishonorable and stupid is the man who toys with the idea of a cowardly surrender of the exalted treasures which for four years we have successfully defended or who toys with still worse ideas, which our pen refuses to describe."

CANADA TO RUN HER OWN RAILWAYS

THE LARGEST RAILWAY PROPRIETOR in Canada with one exception is the Canadian People, and the day may come when there will be no exception, said Premier Borden in an address delivered at the Toronto National Exhibition. The country has embarked on a wide policy of state ownership under very favorable conditions, the Premier said further, and if the policy of state ownership is to be successful, certain conditions are essential and the people must resolutely support the Government in maintaining them. As a means toward profitable control, the *Toronto Globe* notes with satisfaction that all the lines owned by the Government are to be operated as one system and under one management. The Government has hitherto given the impression, we are told, that each of the state-owned roads would be separately operated with its own staff of officials and all the paraphernalia of an independent system, and the *Toronto* daily observes:

"The superfluity of offices and officials in the transportation services, especially as compared with the new order of things in the United States, is a reproach in these times, when waste and extravagance are crimes. It is reassuring to know that the Government has resolved to bring the public railways under a single administration. Apparently the reconstituted Canadian Northern board is to control the unified roads, an added reason why its personnel should represent railway experience and ability of the highest order."

"The acquisition of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific should be the next step, to be followed as soon as possible by the nationalization of the Canadian Pacific."

The state-owned railways of Canada comprise a system of about 14,000 miles, including the 10,000 miles of the Canadian Northern, the 1,941 miles of the Intercolonial, the Prince Edward Island, and other small railways, and the 1,811 miles of the National Transcontinental, and Premier Borden explained in his speech that

"The acquisition of the Canadian Northern Railway system was brought about by conditions arising out of the war, and, in my judgment, it was the wisest solution of existing difficulties. The system comprises about ten thousand miles of railway, of which more than 9,700 miles are in actual operation; and, including the \$10,000,000 to be paid for the capital stock, the total cost to the country will be between \$44,000 and \$45,000 per mile."

"The greater portion of the line runs through a country which must develop rapidly in the early future. For this reason its future prospects are more favorable than those of the Intercolonial or the Transcontinental."

"But if we take into account capitalization the comparison is still more favorable to the recently acquired system. The government system of railways, comprising the Intercolonial Railway, the Prince Edward Island railways, and other small railways in the maritime provinces, embraces a total of 1,941 miles, hitherto known as the Government System of Railways. It represents a capitalization of more than \$137,000,000, without including interest. That means a capitalization per mile of \$70,666."

"If, however, interest were included (as it has been included in the capitalization of the Canadian Northern system), the capitalization would exceed \$100,000 per mile. Comparison with the Grand Trunk Pacific is equally striking. It embraces a total of 1,748 miles. The total expenditure upon the road, equipment, and rolling-stock amounts to about \$180,000,000, or more than \$100,000 per mile."

"The Transcontinental Railway comprises 1,811 miles, from Moncton to Winnipeg. The actual cash paid out for its construction, without including a dollar for interest, is nearly \$164,000,000, and if interest is added the amount exceeds \$200,000,000 for 1,811 miles. This represents a capitalization of \$92,000 per mile if interest is omitted, and of more than \$112,000 per mile if interest is included. . . ."

"The total mileage owned by Canada is very large, comprising nearly 14,000 miles, and reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. All the lines included in this mileage should be operated as one system and under one management; this system should not be administered by a department of the Government; it should be connected, as soon as practicable, with

steamship-lines on both the Atlantic and the Pacific; and last, but not least, its operation should be kept absolutely free from party political interference."

WORSE ANARCHY DUE IN RUSSIA

AN INCREASE OF ANARCHY must ensue on the crumbling of the Bolshevik Government in Russia, because there is nobody ready to take its place; but meanwhile the Allied expeditionary forces act as centers of crystallization of the next stable Government, which almost certainly will be Socialist, according to a Russian correspondent of *The New Statesman* (London). The reason for this is that the greatest factor in Russian political life is the peasant, and the peasant has good reason for refusing to support any *bourgeois* Government or party. The peasant has helped himself to much land during the last year and destroyed a vast amount of landowners' property, we are told, and no party which dares to include compensation in its program will receive his support. What is more, the peasant is to be reckoned with very seriously in these days, for he has brought rifles and machine guns back with him from the front and has learned from experience that "the world does not come to an end when you shoot your former social superiors and that the village priest can not change you into a rabbit." It is possible that some one may attempt a monarchist restoration, but it is unlikely that it will succeed, for the "next Czars of Russia will be shot—early and often." *The New Statesman's* correspondent adds:

"The third phase of the Russian Revolution will be marked by plague, famine, and anarchy. From a military point of view, however, it will be more satisfactory than its predecessors. Before 1917 the Russian front was a simple thing. You could see it (if you were the German Army), and if you fired at it, it either withdrew or came out and chased you. The Russian front is now less tangible, but far deadlier. It mocks at the German troops, putting them at the disadvantage of men who are trying to fight shadows. Germany is in the position of a man who, knocking down the wall into his neighbor's garden, finds that he has let a swamp drain into his own."

Political history in Russia has been such a whirligig since the downfall of the Czar that one notes with interest the recollection that the first phase of the revolution was the period of Provisional Governments—"five of them—each more provisional than its predecessor." This phase lasted more than eight months, and the Bolsheviks were able to carry through their revolution because by the end of the Kerensky régime nobody quite knew what its intentions were with regard to the war and the land questions, and "nobody, consequently, thought it worth defending." The weakness of the Bolsheviks lay in their personnel, and it was a fatal weakness. The departments of State were crowded with ex-police officials, criminals, monarchists who came to work sabotage, and German agents. Our informant relates that—

"Dibenko, a sailor of bad character, who became First Lord of the Leninite Admiralty, bolted with the cash-box and a lady Commissioner of the People. The few just Bolsheviks who sincerely strove to elevate the life of their times were completely swamped by those unjust adherents who were satisfied with having the time of their lives."

"That the Bolsheviks should have been able, in these circumstances, to have a longer innings than the Provisional Governments is explicable on psychological rather than on physical grounds. Perhaps the simplest way of putting it is that the Russian Slav—particularly when uneducated—is generally a Bolshevik (or an Anarchist) at the bottom of his heart. He is still in that pseudo-childish state of development when sport is synonymous with smashing things up."

Such were the people who sold Russia to the Germans. Yet—
 boy With all their corruption, the fall of the Bolsheviks is not so rather inglorious. In spite of the fact that Trotzky com-
 rade lost his nerve at Brest-Litovsk, and has since behaved, sent as one can judge from his reported utterances, as if he is at

were completely under the thumb of Germany, it is clear that the Soviet Government might have gained a new lease of life by accepting the "protection" of the Central Powers. If the Bolsheviks had allowed the enemy to reorganize Russian industry in order to make the commercial clauses of the Brest Treaty effective, the Germans would have defended the Bolsheviks against all comers. It can not be too strongly insisted upon that these clauses represent the greater part of Germany's hopes of Russia. But the Bolsheviks, altho prepared to do almost anything for a quiet life, nevertheless laid considerable emphasis on the quietness. Germany could have anything she



THE END OF A CHAPTER.

MADAME BOLSHÉVİK:—Well, it has been grand while it lasted. Now the game is up, the only thing to do is to desert him as I betrayed Russia.
 —*Passing Show* (London)

liked, but Moscow and the other large towns must remain Russian and Bolshevik. If the Germans came and began reconstructing—well, Bolshevism might as well subside straight off into tame, constitutional monarchy. This, in substance, appears to have been the chief point at issue between Moscow and Berlin during the last few months."

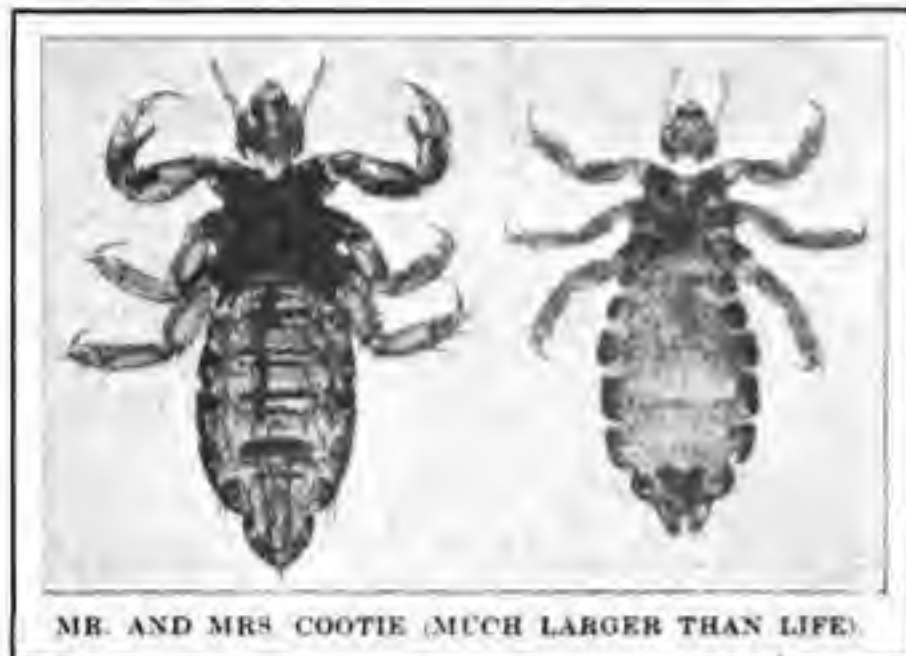
Always with a view to a commercial exploitation of Russia, we are told, the Germans began months ago to seek elements of a more manageable government. The Social Revolutionaries were the obvious successors of the Bolsheviks, and by all the laws of gravitation and equilibrium they stood to gain by whatever the Bolsheviks lost, but—

"The Social Revolutionaries, apparently largely forsaking the differences which divided them into Right, Center, and Left, replied to the German suggestion by killing Mirbach and Eichhorn. The Mensheviks do not count nowadays. The Germans had to go outside the Socialist parties, and approached the Cadets. The Central Committee of the party was given to understand that it might appoint a government, so long as it accepted German protection. The majority of the party indignantly refused to accept the offer. Miliukoff, wearied by many months spent in hiding, impatient of the slowness of Allied intervention, furious with the Bolsheviks (the murderers of his best friends), a bitter opponent of the Soviet idea and of the Socialist parties in general, led the Cadet Minority. Here, according to him, was a mess to be cleared up, and only Germany could clear it up. By going over to the Germans, and by asking them for support against the Socialists, Miliukoff naturally has done much to bring the Socialists over to the Allied side."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

FIGHTING THE "COOTIE"

GOVERNMENT SCIENTISTS of the Department of Agriculture, working under the Council of National Defense, are at work trying to find preventives and exterminators practicable for extensive use in Europe for the well-known "cooties" of our war-zone. The announcement is



MR. AND MRS. COOTIE (MUCH LARGER THAN LIFE)

made by the United States Department of Agriculture's *Weekly News Letter* in an article that gives first attention to a former Chicago official who "is cooperating, in a very personal and intimate degree, with entomologists of the Department" by serving as a host for "cooties":

"This man formerly served the city of Chicago in a public capacity. He has a son with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, and when he volunteered to be a subject in the experimental work of the entomologists he said he was willing to do anything that would help out the boys over there. Valuable data in regard to the control of the 'cootie' have been obtained from the parasites living on his body, and moving pictures of them have been taken through a microscope. The pictures are to be magnified and shown at army camps before scientists and army officers engaged in delousing work."

But the Chicago man is not the only volunteer entertainer for the pests that annoy, irritate, and spread trench-fever and other diseases among American soldiers. As we read:

"One of the scientists of the Bureau of Entomology also is serving as a host for the parasites, but in a more restricted sense. His 'cooties' are confined under the glass top of a wristlet, much like a wrist-watch, and they pass their existence, from the egg stage to the dead adult, on the skin of his arm, and can not move to any other spot. Through the glass cover the entomologist can watch the 'cooties' as they emerge from their shells and go through all the stages of their life cycle."

It required the war, according to *The Weekly News Letter*, to get for these pests as much attention "as scientists believe they deserve." The Department of Agriculture entomologists are "testing chemicals to learn their destructive action on lice, their effect on human bodies, and their penetration of clothing. Also, they are cooperating with army officers in testing laundering and delousing processes." True,

"The 'cootie' has not yet appeared in numbers at the camps in this country, but if it should do so military authorities expect to be ready to deal with it. Men serving for long periods in the trenches, or at other places where bathing and disinfecting facilities are not available, are the principal sufferers. Delousing stations, where thorough bathing, hair-clipping, and disinfection can be done, have been established in the war-zone."

POWDERED FUEL TO RELIEVE THE COAL SHORTAGE

RELIEF from the threatened coal shortage may be largely obtained by making use of the low-grade fuels hitherto regarded as too poor to burn; and these may be utilized to advantage by using them in pulverized form. This is, in effect, the conclusion reached by W. G. Wilcox in a paper read before the American Chemical Society (Western New York Section) and printed in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York). There are only three ways to combat fuel shortage, he says—stimulation of production and transportation, utilization of low-grade fuels, and increase in the efficiency of combustion. The use of powdered fuel, he points out, will meet the second and third of these requirements; for pulverizing the coal will so greatly increase efficiency in burning that fuel hitherto discarded may be made to fill all reasonable requirements. The efficiency of powdered coal is largely due, it appears, to the ability of the fireman to maintain at will the particular length of flame and type of combustion for which the design of his furnace is best suited. The saving in coal, Mr. Wilcox asserts, is 30 to 40 per cent. He says:

"The simplest way to regard the combustion of coal is that it is a reaction between solid fuel and oxygen. . . . The velocity of the reaction and its completeness will depend upon the surface exposed by the solid, the pressure of the reacting gas, and the intimacy of the mixture. By grinding an inch cube of coal so fine that 85 per cent. will pass a 200-mesh screen, we have increased the surface exposure from 6 square inches to approximately 1,800 square inches. We have, therefore, increased the velocity of combustion approximately three-hundredfold. By doing so we have immediately changed the characteristics of the fuel. We now have a fuel relatively three hundred times more active than the inch cube of coal, a new type of fuel which has in it inherent possibilities not met in lump or slack fuel. By increasing the surface exposure three-hundredfold, we have speeded up combus-



NOT A WRIST-WATCH.

But a cage of "cooties" under glass, worn by a self-sacrificing government scientist for experiment and observation.

tion proportionately. This carries with it a further effect. The increase in combustion velocity also increases the rapidity of heat evolution, and consequently quickly raises the temperature of the rest of the material. This temperature rise, which is much more rapid than in the normal combustion of coal, will double the velocity of combustion each rise of 10°C , with

increased velocity due to greater surface exposure and that due to temperature rise are superimposed on each other so that we have with pulverized fuel a combustion which is hundreds of times faster than when burning lump coal.

"Having a finely divided fuel, it is possible to form a mixture of fuel and air so intimate that each small particle of coal is surrounded by the proper amount of air. In this condition, by maintaining the proper velocity of the air-current, the fuel can be carried into the furnace in suspension and there burned completely, efficiently, and rapidly.

"It is of course a simple matter to control mechanically the amount of powdered coal delivered to the furnace in a given time. It is also quite possible to control the amount of air delivered with the coal. If, then, we deliver to the furnace an intimate mixture of air and powdered coal and have control of the amount of coal-dust and air delivered, we have the prime essentials for highest combustion efficiency. These are the possibilities in utilizing coal in powdered form. The degree to which they are attained depends entirely upon how carefully we study the characteristics of the fuel before and during combustion.

"The amount of coal-dust delivered to the furnace can be controlled simply and positively by using as a feeder a properly designed screw, operated at variable speeds. It is also a simple matter to control the volume of air admitted with the fuel. But the highest efficiency possible with this type of fuel will not be obtained unless we work out a correct way in which to mix a finely divided solid with air.

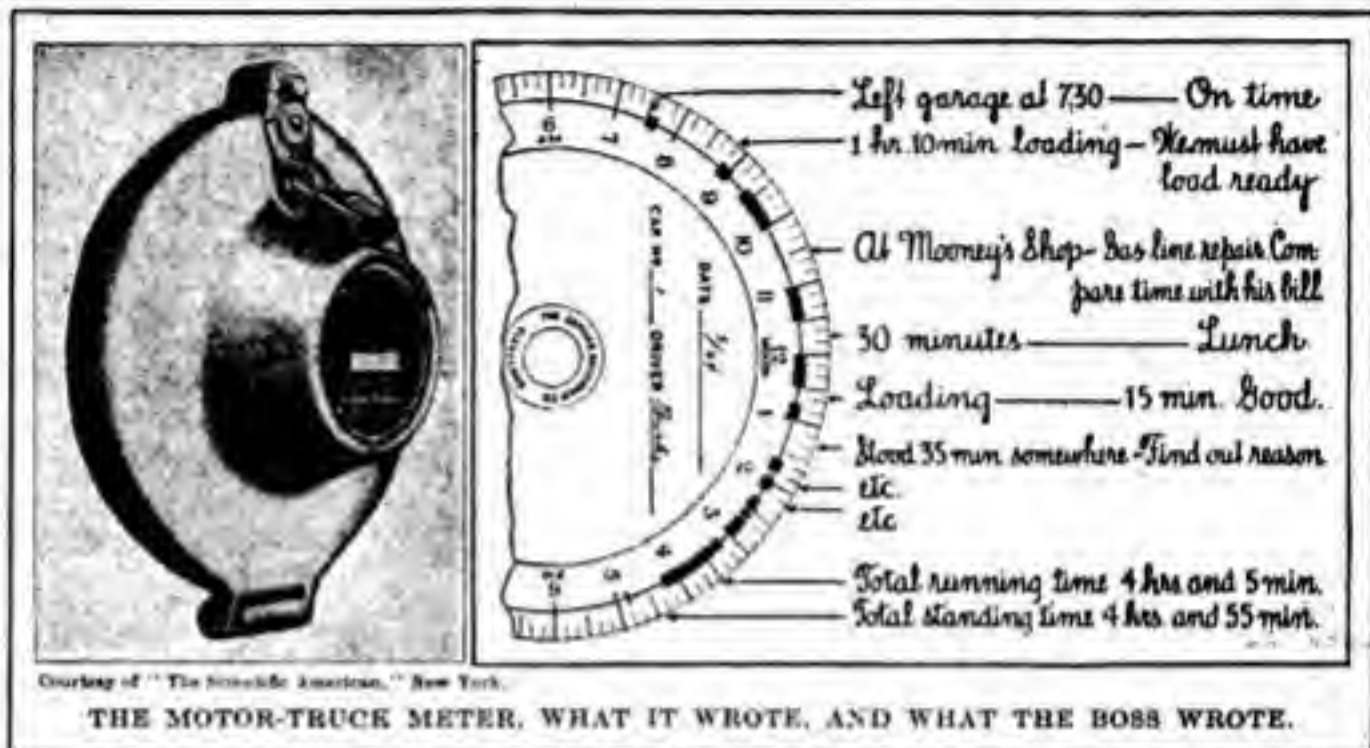
"A study of the methods for making such a mixture immediately shows that the methods commonly used in making uniform mixture of two miscible liquids or a uniform solution of a solid in a liquid, or the methods used in mixing finely ground solids, are not only useless in this case, but will actually separate the coal-dust from the air. Ordinary mixing is done by agitation. . . . Any mixing device along these lines must necessarily fail to give an intimate, perfect mixture."

Mr. Wilcox devotes much attention to recent improvements in mixing-devices, which are now made and operated, he says, on new principles, with such success that the rapidity of combustion in a furnace using powdered fuel may be perfectly controlled. He goes on to say:

"We have changed entirely the characteristics of coal as commonly known. Powdered coal is a fuel of extreme flexibility in that the amount burned can be varied within wide limits. It is a fuel which develops a flame the length of which can be adjusted. The character of the flame can be altered to suit the metallurgical operation. In short, the basic fuel, coal, has acquired the characteristics of oil or gas, but with better and closer control than in the case of oil or gas. Furthermore, the possibilities of this fuel are not only capable of realization, but are actually being utilized in commercial practice to-day. To the flame characteristics of a rich fuel, developing a flame like oil or gas, is added a degree of control not yet obtainable in burning either oil or gas. This statement is made advisedly. The possibilities of such combustion for the improvement of processes, for fuel economy, for increasing output, through its ease of control and elimination of heavy labor, are to-day realized by few. Due to the psychological attitude of labor and the scarcity of skilled operatives, it is far more difficult than ever before to secure high efficiency and good operation in hand-firing, stoker-firing, or in producers—in short, wherever such efficiency depends upon constant watchfulness and hot, heavy, disagreeable work. For these conditions powdered coal substitutes an ease of control such that the equipment can be handled by an old man or boy; while it is so simple that a man of ordinary intelligence can soon be taught all that is necessary for good efficiency in operation. The possibilities of such control in the place of present-day combustion methods is certain of great importance at the present time."

KEEPING TAB ON SLACKING TRUCKS

THE WORK A MAN DOES and the time he takes to do it sometimes show a sad discrepancy. Motor-trucks, too, have this regrettable failing. The foreman in charge of a gang can estimate the faithfulness of his men by results, but there is no device that will report to him their busy and lazy periods, *seriatim*. The owner of a motor-truck is now in a vastly better position for the boss. Using a recent device, described and illustrated in *The Scientific American* (New York), he can read off a record of the truck's daily performance and can tell whether it was busy or idle at any given



moment, and for how long. If the driver stops to refresh himself at a corner saloon and remains thirty minutes, the record reports the stoppage and the boss may infer the cause. Says the writer:

"The principle involved is the familiar one of side-sway in moving vehicles. It is a well-known fact that even a Pullman car traveling over a relatively smooth and straight stretch of track exhibits a certain amount of side-sway. In a trolley-car approaching along a straight track an almost regular lurching from side to side can be detected, amounting often to as much as three or four inches. In the motion of the motor-truck this side-sway is very pronounced, and is present no matter how smooth the road or how straight the line of travel. It is entirely distinct from vibration, and should not be confounded with the latter.

"This side-sway, then, tells us that a vehicle, whether motor-truck, horse-drawn wagon, locomotive, or even motor-cycle, is in travel motion; absence of side-sway indicates that the vehicle is standing. The problem suggested by this is then to make an instrument which will record side-sway and record when it occurs.

"The device pictured consists fundamentally of but two elements: a pendulum mass which will swing from side to side in response to this side sway of the moving vehicle, and a chart rotating at clock speed, upon which the pendulum can mark a record which indicates that side-sway, and hence travel, is going on. Of course, the absence of this record means that the vehicle is standing. The pendulum itself records its oscillations on the chart, by means of a stylus set in it near the point of suspension.

"An idea of the record which is made by this device may be obtained from the fragment of the circular dial pictured. To a person not acquainted with the truck or vehicle in question, a chart of this kind seems to present merely a succession of periods of running and standing time. But the truck superintendent or dispatcher knows in advance the work which the truck has had to do, and finds no difficulty in identifying the various trips and stops, and describing them as shown in the chart already referred to. The next and obvious step is to cut down those delays which are not warranted, and thus increase the running time of the truck to a maximum.

"While the commercial utility of this device is very apparent,

it is possible that, during the war, its military use may be even more important. Any one who is acquainted with military affairs knows that the average officer spends an important part of his time in making out reports of various kinds, giving a time-record of his activities during the day. Officers in charge of motor-vehicles are generally required to make reports covering the movements of those vehicles, with special reference to the exact periods of time in which the trucks, passenger-cars, motor-cycles, etc., are running and standing, when they started and stopped, and the total running and standing time for the day and night. To assemble this information by human means is laborious and often inaccurate. This recording device, on the other hand, gives all this information accurate to the minute, and not only relieves the officer of the burden of getting the data together, but enables him to render accurate and complete reports of his operations."

U. S. A. POTASH TO ROUT GERMANY'S

THAT ENOUGH POTASH to make us forever independent of Germany in this important particular may be obtained as a by-product of our present manufacture of Portland cement, and that our Government should encourage the cement men to put in plants for this purpose, or possibly take up this branch of industry itself in some way, are the theses of an open letter to President Wilson written by Richard H. Edmonds and printed in *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore, August 29), of which he is the editor. Mr. Edmonds tells us that the cement industry is, in fact, the longed-for source of potash for which Government and private experts have been seeking for years. It has now been found, but not in a way that was expected. He goes on:

"We have not found any great bed of potash from which we can draw our supplies, but we have found that potash can be produced as a by-product in the manufacture of Portland cement, in the making of pig iron, and in a number of other industries. . . ."

"A few years ago a Portland-cement company in California found that it was feasible to save a considerable amount of potash as a by-product in the making of cement. A Maryland company sent experts to California, and their investigations were so satisfactory that this company spent \$100,000 in putting up a by-product potash plant. This has now been in operation for several years and has been so successful in making potash that a large number of other cement companies are preparing to establish by-product potash plants in connection with cement-making. It has also been proved that potash can be recovered as a by-product in the manufacture of pig iron."

"If every Portland-cement plant and every pig-iron furnace in the country could establish, in connection with their present plants, potash-recovery systems, we would be able to make ourselves entirely independent forever of Germany's potash. In doing this we would give new impetus to all the agricultural interests of the country and fundamentally stimulate the production of foodstuffs."

"In thus becoming absolutely independent of Germany's potash we would take from that country the power which it thinks it now holds to trade and barter in the final peace terms, with its potash as a dominant power."

"We would be able to make ourselves wholly independent, as I have said, of German potash and forever establish an industry which would increase in proportion as we increased our output of cement and iron. The establishment of this industry on so large a scale would at the same time stimulate the utilization of the waste materials in other industries for potash production."

"But there are difficulties in the way. A few days ago Secretary Lane, in a letter to Congressman Kitchin, pointed out that one cement plant which had expected to spend \$100,000 on the establishment of a potash by-product system had been unable to do so because the proposed income-tax bill would make the margin of safety too narrow to justify the investment of new capital. Mr. Lane very strongly urged that in the creation of new industries of this kind they should be free from

heavy taxation on profits until their net profits enabled them to amortize their capital thus invested. The suggestion is certainly a wise one."

"It can hardly be expected that new capital will go into enterprises of this kind, taking the chances of the uncertainties of after-war conditions, unless there is some assurance that the capital thus invested can be amortized before heavy taxation is laid upon its earnings, or unless assurance can be given that industries such, for instance, as that of potash will after the war be protected against the inroads which Germany would seek to make by breaking down the market for American potash."

"It is possible to bring about the development of a potash industry which would make us entirely independent of German potash, and thus take from Germany the club which it now holds over the agricultural world in the possession of vast potash resources. The matter is one of such tremendous moment, involving our agricultural independence, our freedom from any power of the German potash monopoly, and our ability to make peace terms without for a moment having to consider German potash, that I feel justified in bringing this matter directly to your attention in this way."

"If assurance could be given by you to all of the Portland-cement makers and to the iron-producers of the country that the establishment of by-product potash plants would have the heartiest encouragement by the Administration and would be

regarded as vitally important to the United States now and hereafter, I am sure you would be rendering a service of inestimable value to all civilization."

"It is quite possible that the Government itself should take hold of this potash development, and on some satisfactory basis establish by-product plants at all the Portland-cement plants and all the iron furnaces, or at least at every furnace where the test of the raw materials shows

that potash can be recovered as a by-product. In the aggregate, an immense amount of capital would be involved, but the Government could well afford to cooperate with individual concerns in establishing such plants on a basis which would be fair to the Government, fair to the owners of existing plants, and which would give to the farmers of America an abundant supply of potash and forever protect them and this country from the power of the German potash industry."



"GERMAN DEVICE" ON OUR CHEMICAL SERVICE UNIFORMS

GERMAN SYMBOLS ON AMERICAN UNIFORMS—The collar insignia for the Chemical Service Section of the National Army consists of two retorts and a graphic structure known as the "benzol ring," a hexagonal device proposed by Kekule, a German chemist, to represent the structural relationship of the atoms forming the benzin molecule, and to account for the chemical properties and reactions of benzin. In a letter to *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore, September 5), Prof. Townes R. Leigh, of Georgetown College, Kentucky, protests against the use of what he considers a German device upon the collar insignia of our soldiers of chemistry. He says, among other things:

"The structure which the German, Kekule, assigned to benzin does not account for all of the reactions and properties of that compound. . . . There are upward of twenty structures for benzin, and I would not object to any one of them being used, even if it did not account for all of the reactions, if it were not the one proposed by a German chemist."

"To my mind it would be a distinct travesty upon our patriotism for some of our soldiers of chemistry to fall into the hands of the Huns and let the latter see upon the insignia of the former the well-known German device."

"Now, for the newly organized Chemical Warfare Service, with which the Chemical Service Section has been merged, it has been proposed to adopt the insignia of the latter. This must not be done. American chemists have too much to their credit and we despise the mental attitude of the German too much to allow a German device to be impressed upon our insignia. Let us use something American and something worth while."

AMERICAN MACHINERY FOR RUSSIA

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS AND MACHINES are needed in Russia to prevent the most terrible famine in history, which she is now facing, according to Sterling H. Bunnell, a New York engineer, who writes on the subject in *The American Machinist* (New York). To manufacturers of machinery no country offers such opportunities as are now presented by Russia. Besides her need of it for agricultural purposes, she has even now immense quantities of raw material without the equipment to manufacture them. Are we to leave these opportunities for Germany to exploit? She has already begun; and after the war, if the field is left open to her, she will control Russia industrially, whatever treaties may say about political organization and administration. Mr. Bunnell writes:

"Russia is in desperate need of supplies for the civilian population. The necessities begin with clothes and boots and continue with farm and trade tools, mining equipment, railway locomotives and cars, machine tools and every kind of industrial and factory machinery. The quantities required to refit the population of 170,000,000 will tax our utmost production for several years to come. These things can not be supplied by the Germans until the pressure of war is removed. But if in the interval before our final victory we should refuse to the Russians the supplies which the Germans profess to be ready to furnish, we should find at the close of the war a pro-German sentiment in Russia so strong as to make Russia nothing but a huge extension of Germany, in spite of any power we may then possess to dictate forms of government or annul German-Russian treaties. We might win the war and yet leave the world absolutely powerless to resist German commercial domination supported by Russian coal, oil, metals, and agriculture.

"We hear and think much about the importance of export trade and the profit it brings to a nation. The greatest opportunity ever offered is now *waiving* for us. Russia possesses even now immense quantities of raw material without the equipment to manufacture them. These materials, comprising hides, flax, bristles, furs, minerals, and agricultural products, are at present in the hands of individuals and corporative societies wanting to sell them and buy manufactured goods from abroad. The shortage of these raw materials is acute, and it only needs that working arrangements be made between financial groups in Russia and America in order that these materials may be shipped here and sold for dollars in our markets, and those dollars used to purchase the machinery and supplies needed in Russia. The Russian materials are to be delivered by their owners at seaports, consigned to an American agent. The American machinery and supplies are to be bought with the money received from selling the Russian materials here. The details of the plan are being worked out by those interested, in connection with representatives of machinery and other houses concerned in sales to Russia. Care will of course be taken to ship goods only to such parts of Russia as are able to maintain their rights in their purchases and keep them out of German hands and free of military seizure.

"To manufacturers of machinery no country in the world presents such enormous opportunities as the lands of the former Russian Empire. Under the Imperial Government it was the policy of the ruling class to trade with foreign countries for the major part of the manufactured goods required and pay in grain raised by cheap labor at small cost. The trade was profitable, and the leaders therefore saw no object in improving their own country by education and the introduction of better methods of work. Germany was situated in a position to take full advantage of the opportunity. Most of the machinery bought by Russia came from Germany. Not all, however, was made in Germany; large numbers of American-made machines were bought by German firms and supplied with German trade-marks in place of the American names. In many cases when such machines sold well in Russia they were copied in Germany by the German selling agents, who continued to buy a few in America so as to keep the original manufacturers from suspecting that their trade was being stolen. The Russians are, there-

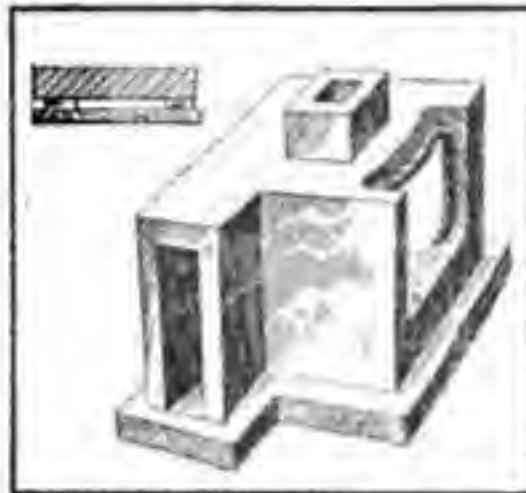
fore, not unfamiliar with American machine tools and manufacturing equipment, tho they suppose much of it to be German.

"While Russian industries are largely undeveloped, and meager and primitive equipment is common, a good deal of the introduction work has already been done, and many proprietors and managers of factories have decided to install modern machinery as soon as they can get it. As these plans are carried out, the newly equipped industries will naturally follow the practices of the nations making machinery. We and our Allies must not allow the industries of nearly two hundred million people to be dominated by Germany and directed toward the support of a mighty German-Austrian-Russian empire in that 'next war' which the Prussian leaders openly plan and discuss to-day."

A GRENADE-TESTER—An exhaustive test of grenades, says Rudolf C. Lang in *The American Machinist* (New York), must be made before adopting any specific type, and even after one has been passed on it is tried from time to time to insure a uniform product. He goes on:

"The usual procedure in testing these grenades is first for penetration; secondly, for distribution of fragments, and last, if both the former warrant further investigation, the jolt test.

"The figure shows one of the chambers used at the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for testing grenades. It is a steel chamber approximately 10 feet square, 15 feet high, with wall 12 inches thick and a square opening on top used as a vent for the gases that have been developed. A narrow door opening from a short passageway leading from the chamber completes the entire structure, which is anchored on a heavy reinforced concrete foundation; covering the entire interior is a layer of heavy coarse wood, over which are placed large sheets of paper. These sheets are renewed after each test, as the following will explain. The reason for all these is to ascertain the true fraction, both as to the number of pieces or slugs as well as their



STEEL ROOM FOR TESTING GRENADES.
It is 10 feet square and 15 feet high.

scattering effect. The penetration is then clearly seen in the wooden lining, which also prevents the pieces, or slugs, from rebounding through the paper, on which the scattering effect is clearly shown. When the grenades have thus far proved satisfactory they are submitted to a jolt test, which is nothing more than putting a few of them in a box to which is fastened at one end a long pole. The examiner then places himself behind a barricade and grasps the other end of the pole which passes through a small aperture of the barricade. He then shakes the box vigorously, subjecting the grenades to a severe jolting not only against the wood, but also against one another. When he has shaken them in this manner about a dozen times they are then passed as safe for delivery."

MAKING OUR OWN CASTOR-OIL—The scarcity of castor-oil, which for a time threatened to block our airplane program and also the production of important leather substitutes, has been successfully overcome, according to a recent government announcement. Says a press bulletin of the Du Pont Company:

"When the insufficiency of the castor-oil supply became apparent, 6,000 tons of castor-beans were imported and planted last spring in sections of eight Southern States, California, Cuba, Haiti, and Santo Domingo on government contracts. The result has been exceedingly gratifying, as the crop to be harvested next month will net more than 2,000,000 gallons of first-grade oil. This amount added to the supply on hand will fill all industrial and medicinal needs for a year. Castor-oil is an essential factor in the building of airplanes equipped with rotary motors. Hundreds of such machines are on the building schedule and motors of this type must have castor-oil for a lubricant. Thousands of gallons of castor-oil are used yearly in the making of leather substitutes of the pyroxylin-coated type, which, since the outbreak of the war, have performed invaluable service in releasing leather for the country's vital military requirements. The success of the experiment of planting castor-beans in this country adds another paying crop to the list in the sections named and, in all probability, in adjoining areas. It also relieves the United States of the necessity of depending on imports for its supply of castor-oil."

COL. ROOSEVELT ON SOLDIERLY LIFE AND DEATH

BESIDES DYING FOR HIS COUNTRY, Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt may be said to have left an imperishable message, for so is the interpretation placed upon the editorial written by Colonel Roosevelt, his father, in the October *Metropolitan*. As a purely literary expression the Colonel has

high happiness of family life, who dare not beget and bear and rear the life that is to last when they are in their graves, have broken the chain of creation, and have shown that they are unfit for companionship with the souls ready for the Great Adventure.

"The wife of a fighting soldier at the front recently wrote as follows to the mother of a gallant boy, who at the front had fought in high air like an eagle, and, like an eagle, fighting had died: 'I write these few lines—not of condolence, for who would dare to pity you?—but of deepest sympathy to you and yours as you stand in the shadow which is the earthly side of those clouds of glory in which your son's life has just passed. Many will envy you that when the call to sacrifice came you were not found among the paupers to whom no gift of life worth offering had been entrusted. They are the ones to be pitied, not we whose dearest are jeopardizing their lives unto the death in the high places of the field. I hope my two sons will live as worthily and die as greatly as yours.'

"There spoke one dauntless soul to another! America is safe while her daughters are of this kind; for their lovers and their sons can not fail as long as beside the hearthstones stand such wives and mothers. And we have many, many such women; and their men are like unto them.

"No nation can be great unless its sons and daughters have in them the quality to rise level to the needs of heroic days. No army was ever great unless its soldiers possess the fighting edge. So likewise the citizenship of any country is worthless unless in a crisis it shows the

spirit of the two million Americans who in this mighty war have eagerly come forward to serve under the banner of the Stars, aloft and ashore, and of the other millions who would now be beside them overseas if the chance had been given them; and yet such spirit will in the long run avail nothing unless in the years of peace the average man and average woman of the duty-performing type realize that the highest of all duties, the one essential duty, is the duty of perpetuating the family life, based on the mutual love and respect of the one man and the one woman and on their purpose to rear the healthy and fine-souled children whose coming into life means that the family, and therefore the nation, shall continue in life and shall not end in a sterile death."

With the implicit duty to die for country which accompanies all citizenship, the Colonel rates the other duty to provide the men upon whom the burden is laid. And here again he reverts to his often-preached doctrine of the family:

"Unless men are willing to fight and die for great ideals, including love of country, ideals will vanish, and the world will become one huge sty of materialism. And unless the women of ideals bring forth the men who are ready thus to live and die, the world of the future will be filled by the spawn of the unfit. Alone of human beings the good and wise mother stands on a plane of equal honor with the bravest soldier, for she has gladly gone down to the brink of the chasm of darkness to bring back the children in whose hap rests the future of the years. But the



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HERE RESTS ON THE FIELD OF HONOR,
1st LIEUT. QUENTIN ROOSEVELT,
AIR SERVICE.

This grave here shown has been rediscovered by Americans, and will be so guarded, until the end of the war.

perhaps rarely risen higher, and so, in a literary sense, too, his effort, as the content of his message, is "The Great Adventure." "Only these are fit to live," he writes, "who do not fear to die; and none are fit to die who have shrunk from the joy of life and the duty of life." His words are not only an interpretation of the soul of the soldier, but they are a revelation of the hearts of those who are making an equal sacrifice in seeing their best-beloved go to fight and perhaps to die, and take the sacrifice as a part of the proof of the fitness to live. The Colonel proceeds:

"Both life and death are parts of the same Great Adventure. Never yet was worthy adventure worthily carried through by the man who put his personal safety first. Never yet was a country worth living in unless its sons and daughters were of that stern stuff which bade them die for it at need; and never yet was a country worth dying for unless its sons and daughters thought of life not as something concerned only with the selfish evanescence of the individual, but as a link in the great chain of creation and causation, so that each person is seen in his true relations as an essential part of the whole, whose life must be made to serve the larger and continuing life of the whole. Therefore it is that the man who is not willing to die, and the woman who is not willing to send her man to die, in a war for a great cause, are not worthy to live. Therefore it is that the man and woman who in peace time fear or ignore the primary and vital duties and the

mother, and far more the father, who flinch from the vital task earn the scorn visited on the soldier who flinches in battle. And the nation should by action mark its attitude alike toward the fighter in war and toward the child-bearer in peace and war. The vital need of the nation is that its men and women of the future shall be the sons and daughters of the soldiers of the present. Excuse no man from going to war because he is married, but put all unmarried men above a fixt age at the hardest and most dangerous tasks, and provide amply for the children of soldiers, so as to give their wives the assurance of material safety.

"In such a matter one can only speak in general terms. At this moment there are hundreds of thousands of gallant men eating out their hearts because the privilege of facing death in battle is denied them. So there are innumerable women and men whose undeserved misfortune it is that they have no children, or but one child. These soldiers, denied the perilous honor they seek, these men and women, heart-hungry for the children of their longing dreams, are as worthy of honor as the men who are warriors in fact, as the women whose children are of flesh and blood. If the only son who is killed at the front has no brother because his parents coldly dreaded to play their part in the Great Adventure of Life, then our sorrow is not for them, but solely for the son who himself dared the Great Adventure of Death. If, however, he is the only son because the Unseen Powers denied others to the love of his father and mother, then we mourn doubly with them because their darling went up to the sword of Azrael, because he drank the dark drink proffered by the Death Angel.

"In America to-day all our people are summoned to service and sacrifice. Pride is the portion only of those who know bitter sorrow or the foreboding of bitter sorrow. But all of us who give service and stand ready for sacrifice are the torch-bearers. We run with the torches until we fall, content if we can then pass them to the hands of other runners. The torches whose flame is brightest are borne by the gallant men at the front and by the gallant women whose husbands and lovers, whose sons and brothers are at the front. These men are high of soul as they face their fate on the shell-shattered earth or in the skies above or in the waters beneath; and no less high of soul are the women with torn hearts and shining eyes, the girls whose boy lovers have been struck down in their golden morning, and the mothers and wives to whom word has been brought that henceforth they must walk in the shadow."

HISTORY IN THE MAKING—Nothing will be left to the chance recollections of capricious memories for the records of this war. While history is making, it is also being recorded, as this London dispatch to the *New York Times* shows:

"It was Canada which first set the example of how to glean history from the débris of the battle-field. . . . Photography, sketching, and painting have a big share in the task of recording the war, France having set an example for pictorial efficiency with its *Mission des Beaux-Arts*.

"Up and down the front among the battalions go special officers, giving instructions to battalion headquarters how to write their official war-diaries, which are supposed to be accurate chronicles of the doings of the battalion month by month. If a big event occurs the battalions concerned chronicle their part in it, the narrative being signed by the commanding officer. Then the diaries are sent to headquarters, where they are filed, tabulated, and preserved by the historical section."

A LEGAL STATUS FOR POETS

PERSONS WRITING POETRY, fiction, and advertisements are officially classified as engaged in "essential industries." Hence their dreams are not to be disturbed by the "work or fight" rules. The *New York Tribune* looks to the paragrapher to breed "many a merry quip"; yet it finds a settled satisfaction in the fact that "for once the official definition agrees with critical judgment." And it defends the point steadfastly. It might be left for literary historians to determine whether poets were given a legal status before. Other points have been freely debated:

"Much ink has been wasted in debating whether war is a



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AS THE GERMANS LEFT THE GRAVE.

When the tide of war fell back from the Marne, these tributes to a fallen adversary were left. Some of the remnants of the machine in which Quentin Roosevelt met his death were strewn on the grave.

stimulus to poetry, whether it inspires great poetry. It is often hard in these cases to trace cause and effect. Yet it is plain that an epoch characterized by an awakening of national consciousness feeds the imagination. Thus the Great Armada preceded and in some sense was responsible for the great Elizabethans. But we need not consider the matter too curiously. 'Tis verse that gives immortal youth to mortal maids' and to many other mortal things besides. Whether the poets themselves live in war-time or peace time, they write much of war.

"Whether the present conflict will produce a 'Battle of Agincourt' or even a 'Battle of the Baltic' (we can hardly expect an 'Iliad') is a question that only the future can answer. But it has already produced some excellent verse. In fact, without attempting to say how large a part of this crosses the intangible and often imaginary line between verse and poetry, it must be admitted that many even of the fugitive contributions of this sort to the newspapers reach a high degree of merit. In sincerity of feeling, in felicity of construction, in beauty of expression, these utterances of poets known and unknown reveal a widely diffused talent, if no transcendent genius. And it is to be said that even where technical skill has been lacking the reality of the emotion behind the words has had a very genuine effect in uplifting the hearts or stiffening the courage of thousands of readers.

"Nor is this all. The craftsmen in this essential industry have not asked for exemption from the burdens of the time. Some of the best of this poetry of war has come from camp and field. Such brave examples of youth ready to sacrifice all

as Rupert Brooke and Joyce Kilmer are easily paralleled among other poets in khaki, living and dead. A recent English anthology of verse written by soldiers contains much that reaches an extraordinarily high level. Indeed, the poet, by very reason of his imagination, is the least apt of men to linger behind when duty calls. No slackers surely will be added to the list because poetry is an essential industry with claims of consideration to correspond."

POETRY THAT IS LIVED

THE POET SEES ONLY POETRY. Rupert Brooke is quoted as saying that there were three things in life worth living for. "One was to read poetry; the second was to write poetry; the third was to live poetry." A confirmation of this absorption of the poet is found by the London

May we not say that this flight to Vienna, this hovering over the city, this rain, not of explosive bombs, but of white leaflets, gently fluttering down through the blue mist, was one of the supreme flourishes of the war? For a parallel let us go to d'Annunzio's own record. He flew over Trieste just three years ago. Then also he carried leaflets. 'Courage, my brothers,' they began; 'courage and constancy! . . . The Italian flag will be placed on the arsenal and the Col San Giusto. The end of your grievances is near, and joy is imminent.' Not so imminent as the poet thought, but the day will come even yet. And he carried with him leaflets on yet another occasion. That was early in the present year, when three motor-launches and three seaplanes forced their way into the narrow Bay of Buccari, torpedoed a ship at anchor, and left floating on the water three bottles, flaming with the gay colors of Italy. The bottles contained a message: 'The Italian Navy laughs at every kind of net and barricade, and is always ready to dare the impossible. With

them has come as companion one whom you well know, your principal enemy and the most bitter; to laugh at the price you have placed on his head—Gabriele d'Annunzio.' Again the unmistakable flourish, the true sign-manual of the temperamentalist who lives for his emotions and for the sense of living, and asks that every moment shall be fully charged with consciousness. Contrast the British affair of the Mole at Zeebrugge! The British way is to underline the wordless message with a parting shot; but the Italian flourish has a picturesque favor of its own.

Moreover, they tell stories in Italy of d'Annunzio's exploits in the field at the beginning of the war, when he sought death and found it not as a junior officer with his regiment, Infantryman, motor-boat passenger, indomitable flier—there is a superb record for a luxury-loving poet, who, when the war broke out, had passed his fiftieth birthday. D'Annunzio is now fifty-four years of age, and he said to a friend the other day: 'Every time I go off on an expedition I hope it will be my last. That is the reason of my fearlessness. The finest end I wish for is to die for my country.'

The Telegraph is made happy by the reflection that men who dare to speak out their inmost thoughts like that are often denied the boon they crave. It sees the poet's mission in behalf of his countrymen still unfinished:

"D'Annunzio will surely find that he has a message for his countrymen after the war as well worth saying and hearing as when Italy's decision still hung in the balance. It is probably true to say that the burning words which he addressed to his countrymen and countrywomen during those critical days wielded a far more profound influence in Italy than the words of any of her statesmen. A poet in Italy may still be a true maker. There must be many in this country who remember the lyrical frenzy with which he denounced the historic crimes of Austria against Italy at the Garibaldi celebrations at Genoa, and the wild excitement which they created throughout the length and breadth of the Peninsula. And ever since that hour it has been d'Annunzio's high mission to be an example of daring and contempt of death, to keep bright the vision of the Greater Italy in the eyes of those of his countrymen who may have been tempted to despondency by hope long deferred and by unlooked-for misfortunes. To the Italian nation throughout the war d'Annunzio has been a perpetual inspiration. True, he is still looked askance at in certain quarters. Some of his novels figure, we believe, on the 'Index'—but there is brave company even there. Moralists used to shake their heads over much of his work, and, to be quite frank, they could often make out a good case for some of their objections. D'Annunzio was once



VIENNA PHOTOGRAPHED FROM D'ANNUNZIO'S PLANE.

The building marked A is the Ministry of War; B, the Church of St. Peter. In the upper right hand corner are seen the fluttering leaflets bearing the poet's message to earth.

Daily Telegraph in the case of Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio. His flight over Vienna was noted with American comment in our issue of August 31, and the message he dropt from the skies was given in a translation from *Il Progresso Italo-Americano* (New York). The London *Telegraph* hails d'Annunzio's exploit as "Brooke's phrase translated into action—poetic action—a true theme for an exultant outburst of lyrical song." The mere triumph over nature—"seven hundred miles, with two crossings of the snowy Alps and the head of the stormy Adriatic"—is achievement enough, remarks the astonished writer; but "it is the airman himself and the idea of the exploit, and its perfect finish and artistry, which raise it to its peculiar pinnacle." We read:

"Others went with him and shared the dangers. But it is to d'Annunzio's name that the legend will be attached; the feat will be his for all time. It is a great thing for a poet to have personality; it is a great thing also for a poet with personality to belong to a nation like the Italian, which adores temperament, enthusiasm, and what to our more phlegmatic race seems sheer theatricality. D'Annunzio is a master of the ground flourish.

classed among the Decadents! At least he has outlived that temporary phase. There is nothing suggestive of Decadence in a flight to and from Vienna through seven hundred miles of air. The critics have said of him that he is supreme in his art, but along the lower levels; that his genius does not carry him to the holy places and to the sanctuaries of life; that he is an idealist only of what is seen and heard. But they grant him a magical style, an irresistible eloquence, a wondrous color, and a flaming passion, and since Italy entered the war he has placed all these gifts unreservedly at the service of the land which is still a great mother of men. What our stolid British authorities would have done with a d'Annunzio, if one had happened to be born among us, we do not know. Nor will we speculate. But happy Italy! whose supreme living master of the spoken word is permitted to 'live poetry,' as d'Annunzio has been living it, and to thrill with glorious bursts of patriotic song other nations than his own."

GERMAN WAR-SLANG

IT IS SAID THAT GERMANS listening in on the lines of the American forces in some sectors would think that the Americans were an army of lunatics, granting that the eavesdroppers had only a knowledge of straight English. The language overheard is a deliberate fabrication and makes sheer nonsense without the key. It is intended to lead "Heinie" astray. This is not, of course, the language of slang, which grows up spontaneously and is full of imaginative color. The German, too, has also evolved a language since the war began, and a scrutiny of the new words gives an interesting insight into the psychology of the inventors. The largest collection of these words has been made by a Frenchman, Mr. René Delecourt, interpreter of the first class and regional interpreter of the eleventh region. His accumulations, made from prisoners and from war-time newspapers and books, is published in Paris under a title which may be translated as "Expressions of German and Austrian Slang." Some weeks ago we gave in this department some specimens of "gun slang"; but from the new work Mr. Solomon Eagle has gleaned for *The New Statesman* (London) many curious terms in this and in other fields. The book, we are told, divides its subject matter into (1) French Slang, (2) Prewar Barrack Slang, (3) Student Slang, (4) Popular Expressions of Berlin and Alsace, (5) Expressions from Prisoners of War Depots. Mr. Eagle says:

"We begin, for instance, with surnames for various branches of the service. The *chasseur* is 'der Quak-Quak'; telephonists are 'Bruder von der Quasselstrippe' (chatter-line); automobilists are 'Stinksacke' and 'Benzinhusaren.' Engineers are called, among other things, 'Stinktiere,' 'Stachelschweine,' and 'Erdmännchen'; the gunners are 'die Bummsköpfe.' There is a special name for Landsturmiers with many children: 'Armeo-lieferanten' (army contractors), and for men in the clothing office there is the cumbersome title of 'Nähmaschinen gewehr-abteilung.' Among equipment slang is 'der Maulkorb' (jaw-basket) for the gas-mask, and 'die Gewittertulpe' (storm-tulip) for the steel helmet; and the numerous nicknames for superior officers include 'der Kommissjesus' for chaplain and 'Lieber Gott' for lieutenant. The Iron Cross is 'das Vereinabzeichen.'

"The *Zeppelin* is known as 'England's Schrecken' (England's Terror). Entente airmen are 'die Habichte' (the hawks), and an airman who comes regularly over the German lines is 'der Stammgast' and 'der Abonnent' (the regular subscriber). . . . Where our men use words like 'crump' and 'Jack Johnson,' the Germans speak of 'schwarze Biester,' 'schwarze Säue,' and 'Marmeladeneimer.' For shrapnel the Germans use 'Tsching-bum'; and they have onomatopoeic words in great plenty for every sort of missile, starting, in flight, and landing. Our own modern 'whiz-bang' and older 'pompom' are put in the shade by 'Ratsche-bum,' 'Huhle-huhle,' and others. Our 'Archie' is known as a 'Wau-Wau'; and 'die Bulldogge,' surprisingly, is nothing English, but an Italian gun in southern Tyrol. The many names for a machine gun include 'alte Weibergosehe' (gossiping hag), 'Totenorgel' (death-organ), 'Mähmaschine' (mowing-machine), 'Fleischhackmaschine,' and 'Kaffeemühle' (coffee-mill), a list which illustrates both German romanticism and German realism. A dugout is 'Heldenkeller'

—hero-cellar. To die is 'Krepieren.' The veterinary surgeon is 'der Pferdeschlächter,' and a man who reports himself sick has the extremely epigrammatic title of 'der Aspirinaspirant.'

Heinie, we are told, has slang names for every sort of troops:

"The English soldier is 'Tommy' and 'the footballindian,' which is pretty clumsy. The Russian is known as Ivan and 'the running association'; the French are, among other things, the Ohlalas (derived from the cries of their wounded), the Wulewuls and the Parlewuls, which last is a traditional English name for them. The German soldier's descriptions of his food draw freely on words like 'shrapnel' and 'granite'; he calls a



THE ROYAL PALACE AT VIENNA.

On which d'Annunzio could as easily have dropped a bomb as his leaflets. This view was taken during the flight.

potato a 'field-gray.' (In several of these phrases about food the word 'napf' appears, which is the German version of 'napoo,' both English and Germans having collared the same French term.) A cigar is a 'gas-bomb,' and cigarettes are 'Spreitzen' and 'Stäbechen.'

"For our own 'arm-chair strategist' the Germans have 'beer-table strategist'; they would. Their soldiers have transformed some French place-names. As ours speak of Wipers and Plugstreet, so theirs speak of Genua (Quesnoy), Neuschrapnell (Neufchâtel), and Bärenschiss (Pérenchis). The chalky positions on the Western Front are called 'white-works.' The cavalry call the infantry 'Hurrahkanaille,' another name for the infantry being 'Kilometerschwein.' The infantry retort with 'Flying Dutchmen.' Companies of small men (the analogy is to our own 1914 bantam battalions) are called 'Fummelkork'; also 'Brotbeutelhupser.' Galicia is called Galilee on account of the number of Jews there. To shirk is 'sieh aalen.' Naval officers are called—this is queer—'die Nelsons'; and, according to Mr. Delecourt, if a German soldier wants to say 'you won't come it over me with your airs,' he says (or did in the barracks before the war) 'du militärisches Kulturschwein.' This phrase might have been concocted by an Englishman knowing no other German words than those, and sounds too good to be true. For the rest I observe that no other two syllables occur as long like so frequently as 'stink' and 'schwein.'"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE KIND OF RELIGION THE SOLDIERS WANT

OUR FIGHTING MEN are keen to talk about religion, says a chaplain who has seen service with them; but they want the real kind of talk. "You can not fool the boys with pulpit camouflage," he avers, and backs this up by the statement that boys will leave a "hut" in flocks if they are

unmanly actions which bring defeat, and praise the practical and virile virtues. As one chaplain writes: "I believe nearly all live partly by faith in a good God. I have never found men afraid to die, even tho they were afraid before battle. As to the standards by which they live, I should say they are the sanctions of group morality. They have very lax ideas about drunkenness

and sexual irregularity, but they have very strict ideas about the sacredness of social obligations within the groups to which they belong. I would mention sheer fear of public opinion as one of the great weaknesses of the men. They would rather be in the fashion than be right. And most of them have been hardened—the not necessarily in a bad sense."

A letter from a son to his mother published in the *New York Sun* may give some insight into the religious status of this majority. The writer is obviously of the Catholic faith:

DEAR MOTHER: FRANCE.
Just back from the front line after ten days of it, and must say that I believe that only the prayers that have been said for my benefit are responsible for my coming out safe and sound. I was just missed by a hair by no less than a score of bullets, and a grenade broke a foot away from me and wounded a couple of men farther away than myself, but we succeeded in breaking up a raid without losing any of our men. I learned that ducking was useless, and now can keep my head up and let them whiz by as fast as they like, all the while saying that the enemy could not hit the side of a house from fifty yards away. . . .

"From the time night falls until dawn there's no telling what pain or blaze of death is waiting for those who tensely watch and listen; and if ever prayers were said with fervor and sincerity, those that I said just before going on watch at night and those at daybreak in thanksgiving for having been spared my life surely were. God was with me all right, and I seemed to know it, for I was not overawed or very nervous at any time and was confident I had been endowed with the courage and cool-headedness necessary to get me through safely.

"I will drop a line to Fr. G. and tell him how much his prayers are appreciated.

"Your signature was as steady as ever. Well, that's the way to keep it, for what's the use of grieving for one far away but who is beside you in spirit all the time, acting upon what seems to be your good judgment.

"Tell the boys I'm the same guy as ever, but a lot tougher than my letters show, and I could put a German to sleep for keeps for just showing himself, and any further promotion I get will be for what I did under fire.

"With best wishes for good health and luck to all, I am your loving
"Son."

The revelations that clergymen and camp-workers are getting of the boys is regarded by the *Minneapolis Journal* as a "rediscovery of religion." And this rediscovery carries the hint to



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LOOT OF FRENCH CHURCHES.

Altar candlesticks, crucifixes, and bells removed by Germans and assembled near Oulchy-le-Château for shipment into Germany to be melted down for munitions. The hasty retreat frustrated this purpose.

not given the real thing. From such and other signs, writers on the religious status of the soldier come to conclusions of a various nature. Religious papers are hesitant about granting too much to appearances. Mr. G. Sherwood Eddy, writing in *The Christian Work* (New York), thinks that "one-tenth of the total number in the Army would probably be out-and-out Christians, strengthened by the severe discipline of war and living under distinctly Christian standards." He also finds that the "rotters," the men who "set the evil standards of the camp and whose conduct is almost altogether selfish and materialistic," number also about one-tenth. Between these two extremes are the great majority whom he finds it difficult to classify. He adds that if these men are not saved, they are at least salvable, and he thus appraises their "moral standards."

"They are not definitely Christian. Rather, they have a military, material standard of the type of a somewhat primitive social group. Their expressions unconsciously reveal their judgments. Their constant demand of one another is 'to play the game,' that is, to play fair and to do one's part in order to win the game for the good of all. Anything which harms, hinders, or endangers another, which brings suffering to one's fellows or to one's side, is not playing the game. They condemn

church people that real religion, and not entertainment, is what is desired in the pulpit. *The Journal* also draws upon the experiences of an army chaplain:

"One of the religious services they had been accustomed to open with fifteen minutes of 'movies,' on the assumption that the boys would not attend if they were not entertained. Noticing an uneasiness during the 'movie' time, a preacher decided one day to try an experiment. He put the question to the men themselves:

"Boys, I'm here to tell you something about religion. Would you like to have me begin right away, or will you have a 'movie' film first?"

"A tall, raw-boned soldier boy stood up in the audience.

"To hell with 'movies,'" he said. 'Let's hear about religion.'

"Another less discriminating preacher was scheduled for a twenty-minute address. A splendid 'atmosphere' had been created for him. Half a dozen rousing hymns had been sung, a lad from the service had made a manly prayer for divine guidance and assistance, and the 'set-up' was perfect. Five hundred boys waited eagerly to hear something live and genuine, something that would brace and strengthen them in their homesickness and in their sacrifice.

"Then the preacher arose and spent the first ten minutes of his twenty in telling the boys funny stories! Funny stories for hearts that were yearning for reality! He was annoyed, too, because so many of the boys 'walked out on him.' They had not gone there to be entertained. They longed to hear the simple, sincere, and elemental truth of religion from a real man who had suffered, thought, and won his way to sincere conviction.

"This American chaplain finally came to the conclusion that his boys did not need to hear warnings about drink, gambling, or women. Those warnings came with better grace from other instructors. They did not go to service to be entertained or to be flattered and told how fine they were, or to listen to stories. These things they had heard till they were tired of them. Strange to say, what they did want was religion, the real things of the soul, without camouflage of any kind.

"Considering it in the pauses of his work, this chaplain has come to the conclusion that the reason so many persons do not

CLEARING THE CHURCH OF SLACKERS

SLACKING IS NOT IN FAVOR within the ministry of to-day. President Stewart, of Auburn Theological Seminary, would post a notice over the gateway of every seminary, "No Slackers Need Apply." This, too, is in face of the fact that there is a notable shortage of men for the ministry.



THE GOLD VASE OF ST. CRÈME.

From Soissons Cathedral, hammered down to fit a German pack.



Caused by official photograph. Copyrighted by William Schreyer & Co.

ANOTHER PILE OF CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

Recaptured by Canadians before the Germans had time to dispatch them to the melting-pots. An altar cloth was used to wrap them up.

go to church is because of the attempts to entertain them, to camouflage religion with stories, with professional singing, with 'social activities.' Personally he says that his preaching after the war will not be the same. He will tell the pure story of undefiled religion so far as in him is."

Methodists evidently share this Presbyterian sentiment, for the members of the Southern New Jersey Conference in Philadelphia resolved that they do not wish to be exempted from military service because of their calling. They pay tribute to the Government for offering them the chance to stand apart, and admit the need of "sustaining moral and spiritual forces at home." But their souls cry out "to share with all men of all professions full partnership in the task of making the world safe for democracy and little children." As Dr. Stewart puts it, "Better that there be no students for the ministry than that the sacred office be filled with moral and physical cowards." *The Presbyterian Advance* (Nashville), commenting on this, says:

"The fundamental need of the Church is not ministers, but men. It needs, badly needs, men who give themselves to the gospel ministry; but it does not need, and we are reasonably sure that it does not want, ministers who are not men. The Church should be exceedingly careful these days about accepting as candidates for the ministry any physically able men that come under the draft age. Let there be no encouragement of mollycoddism."

The *New York Tribune*, noting the action of the Methodists, assures them that no one would say that the clergy have not been doing their share:

"The long list of Army chaplains and Y. M. C. A. workers would give the lie to such an assertion. Nor are these by any means without the danger-line, as many tales of simple heroism have shown. But the Methodist brethren are quite obviously very militant members of the church militant. That reference to 'little children' shows what they are thinking of. It is the dearest wish of their hearts to play a personal part in visiting vengeance upon the murderers."

ravishers who have sent hundreds of little children to death in sinking ships or open boats and who have made a shambles of Belgium. At ordinary times they would shrink from the shedding of blood. They would think it unbecoming to the cloth. They would not appeal to the example of Leonidas Polk, the fighting bishop of our Civil War, or to the remoter one of Henry Spencer, Bishop of Norwich, who took arms to put down Wat Tyler's rebellion. He met and defeated the rebels in the field, took them prisoners, gave them absolution, and sent them to the gallows.

"This combination of the spiritual and the secular arm was unusual even in those days, tho more than one medieval prelate served his time as a soldier. No doubt the fighting parsons of Philadelphia will be willing to pray for the Huns, but the character of their resolution seems to show that they are far more anxious to kill them."

The Monitor (Catholic, Newark) looks from quite another angle:

"We have not heard any great outcry on the part of the lay brethren against the desire of their brothers of the pulpit, nor have we read of any unusual accession of clerical-clad recruits to the Army or Navy. We imagine that the resolution was a piece of patriotic camouflage which accomplished its object by publication. It was hot air served in cold print.

"We find it difficult to imagine just how our Methodist brethren regard their vocation and mission. Has religion so declined in their churches that they no longer need any authoritative representatives? Is Methodism so dead that it will not hear the voice of the exhorter? Have the ministers lost faith in their own teachings, or have the people lost confidence in the ministers? Can the churches get along without the ministers? Or may the churches be as well closed as open?

"Suppose that all the Methodist ministers, appreciating the generous spirit of the South Jersey Conference, went to the war as common soldiers, would not the Methodist forces at home scatter, the membership decline, the spiritual life of the people suffer, the whole Methodist system crumble? Or did the resolute ministers feel that the churches on the whole could get along just as well without them?

"Their resolution has certainly raised a deadly dilemma for them to face.

"We are of opinion that there are chaplaincies in the Army and in the Navy where a zealous Methodist minister might do good. There are many thousand earnest Methodists enrolled in the American service. Are the Methodist ministers following their soldiers and sailors like the American priests? A zealous chaplain in the trenches and where the bombs break and scatter is worth his weight in gold. His value far exceeds that of the ordinary fighting man, for he can put spirit into a whole company or an entire section of the line. We are reading every day of Catholic priests with the men right on the firing-line. They are gathering precious crosses of honor and valor every day and winning the love and reverence of the soldiers irrespective of their religious beliefs and the praise and commendations of the officers in command.

"Or are the Methodist ministers satisfied to be swallowed up as assistants in the Y. M. C. A.?

"How we would admire that patriotic conference of Methodist ministers down Jersey if they had forwarded a resolution to Washington, asking that at the earliest moment they be sent to the trenches in France as bearers of spiritual comfort to the Methodist boys fighting, dying for their country!

"But unless Methodism is bankrupt, there is still work at home even for a Methodist minister."

AUTOCRATIC TREND IN RELIGION—While the world is being made safe for democracy, the Church is taking a contrary tendency. No proposal of Church union, such as seems most imminent in England, involves the dropping of episcopacy, points out *The Christian Century* (Chicago). This organ, which describes itself as "an undenominational journal of religion," looks upon episcopacy as "standing in the road of the democracy which characterized Jesus Christ and his apostles." It goes further:

"In England to-day there is the greatest opportunity since the time of Cromwell of uniting the Christian forces. The non-conformist denominations, tho as prosperous as the state church in most regards, and numerically about as strong, are

yet willing to merge their individuality in the state church. . . . In the name of efficiency, many denominations are getting more centralization of ecclesiastical power. In recent years Disciples, Baptists, and Congregationalists have organized national conventions, and to these conventions are being accorded more and more leadership in the life of the denomination. How easy it is for a seeming democracy in religion to become an oligarchy and at last a tyranny is only too well illustrated by the history of the Church.

"Those who hold the social view of religion insist that religion shall always embody the highest ideals of the social structure. Should the Church of Jesus Christ these days fail to convince the world that it is a truly democratic institution, then we may look for new religious organizations to arise (as proposed even now by some literary men), and if these were democratic and in other ways serviceable, one could imagine an era of eclipse for Christianity.

"Our task is to define what true democracy in religion is. Certainly it could involve no coercion of opinion. There must be room for the free expression and activity of lay as well as clerical elements in the Church. There must be the respect for human life of every sort and the sympathy without which no individual and no church can claim to be democratic in spirit."

PREPARING THE "NEW ERA"

THAT THE PRESENT CRISIS is more than military is realized by most. The Presbyterians see it as the beginning of a "new era," and they have already set in motion the wheels of a "movement" bearing this phrase for a title. It is a "harmonizing of all the agencies" of the Church—dealing first with "the fundamental teachings and motives of Christianity." After this it is promotive—"seeking to arouse the Church to the needs of the age, and to do her duty to meet these needs, and to arouse her to furnish the means required." "The New Era," says *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia), "is a challenge to the whole Church to renew her faith and knowledge of her Lord, and enter upon a new obedience to his will, new fellowship in his suffering, and a new sense of the power of his resurrection." The Presbyterian Church invites her evangelical sisters to join her, the Philadelphia organ observing:

"After the war is over a new era will be upon the world. Men everywhere are endeavoring to forecast this era, and determine its needs, and the means and measures of meeting these needs. No man or set of men are competent to make an accurate analysis of the forces and conditions which all feel confident are now approaching and about to assert themselves. Some are confident that it will be chiefly political, and its leading questions will be those of Nationalism and Internationalism. Others speak of it as fundamentally a question of righteousness. But the conception of righteousness presented is rather that of the Jew, 'the righteousness which is of the law,' not the righteousness of the Christian, which is 'the righteousness of God by faith in Jesus Christ'; it is rather an indefinite abstract—righteousness growing out of the faculty of conscience, which recognizes the existence of right and wrong, without any law or knowledge of the will of God to determine what is right and what is wrong. But the more rational and comprehensive view of the crisis and the coming era is that of a renewed conflict between Christianity and heathenism. The outburst of heathenism has manifested itself in its terrible atrocities and its determination to rob mankind of liberty and to subject them to the cruel powers of a world-imperialism. Christian states have risen in the divinely appointed use of the sword to check and subdue these physical and military outrages. When this is accomplished it will be the duty of the Christian Church to reconstruct in faith and morals the new age on the basis and through the power of the fundamental truths revealed by Jesus Christ. This will require the development in the Church of a renewed knowledge of the fundamentals of the faith. The generation which is now passing neglects the work of instruction in these fundamentals, and gave itself to mechanical administration and nervous action, with weak convictions. When the Church is thus renewed in her faith and knowledge of her Lord, she will be ready for response to the pressing appeal of the New Era. Then she must be shown the great needs of the age and the world, and her duty to meet them."

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WAR-TIME-FOOD-PROBLEMS

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST by the UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION
and especially designed for High School Use

THE SUGAR SITUATION

IN THE PAST, when any one has given you a lump of sugar, what have you always done with it?

Exactly so. And yet the school children of Paris found a different way to behave one day last winter. These boys and girls had been invited to a luncheon-party by the Red Cross, and at the end of it each was given a lump of sugar—a rare treat for them. But did they eat it? Not they. Those lumps of sugar were carefully tucked away and taken home to be sent later to their heroes—bearded and brave fathers and uncles and big brothers—who were at the front fighting for France.

Can any one—boy or girl, or father or mother—have that incident in the back of his head and still say:

"I realize that I can have two pounds of sugar a month, or what amounts to six level teaspoons of it every day. But that's not enough. I want more!"

Can any one say that and still claim to be a patriotic American, trying to do his share toward winning the war?

Learn the facts in the case and see what you think.

FORMER SOURCES OF ALLIED SUGAR—Two thousand one hundred and ninety teaspoons of sugar a year! That's what the two-pound-a-month allowance gives one. Such an intake of sugar for the human system does not seem like any great sacrifice in these war-days. To one who really understands all the circumstances it seems generous.

But "circumstances" is a dull and colorless word to describe anything so interesting and important as the reasons why this country has to be sparing in the use of sugar.

To understand why we must go without sugar and ship it overseas instead, it is necessary first to know where the Allies used to get their sugar-supply before the war.

It was not from us. France and Italy used to raise their own sugar. England got some from the British West Indies, and imported large quantities from Java; but more than half England's total came from the German Empire.

That was before the war. How do matters stand now? *The sugar-production in France and Italy has dropped to less than a third of what it used to be, owing to crop failures, labor shortage, the inroads of the German hordes and their destruction of the sugar-beet fields and factories in northern France and Italy. Thus France and Italy must get sugar from us. Nor does England fare better, for obviously her German channels of supply are closed.*

THE PROBLEM TO-DAY—But why—asks the person who realizes the fact that there is a quantity of sugar in Java—why can not the Allies get all the sugar they need from Java and the East Indies? Why must they depend on the United States?

There are two reasons: *The ship shortage and the need for speed.*

Imagine a parallel. A large lumber-camp, located on a great lake and hemmed in by woods, must get all its food-supplies by water. It can go to one of two points: a town five miles away or another fifteen miles distant. There are only a certain number of boats in the camp, and most of these are sorely needed to bring in lumbermen and all sorts of tools and machinery. In such an emergency the lumber-camp naturally turns to the town five miles across the water for food instead of to the one fifteen miles away. But suppose that nearer town refuses to share its food. It then becomes necessary to go three times as far for the provisions and, because of the extra time involved, to use three times as many boats to get the food needed for any given month. This means that the lumber-camp will have just that number of boats less to use in bringing men and machinery.

Such, in a rough sense, is the Allies' position to-day. They correspond to the lumber-camp. We are the town five miles

across the water, while Java is the one three times as far off. If we, through our thoughtlessness or greed, force the Allies to send ships all the way to Java for sugar there will be just that much less shipping available to carry soldiers and guns and ammunition across the ocean.

In short, in the time a ship would take to bring a ship-load of sugar from Java to England, it could be carrying one load of sugar, one of soldiers, and one of guns from New York to England or France.

AMERICA THE SOLUTION—Because of the shipping situation we must share sugar with the Allies as we have been sharing our wheat. To deny them this sugar is not merely to withhold the sugar; it also means the slowing up of troop movement and necessary equipment.

Shall we fail in this, merely because as a nation we have drifted along year after year indulging to our fill an appetite for sweets?

We have only a limited amount of sugar to share. Most of our cane-sugar comes from Cuba and Hawaii. That fact alone puts a tax on our shipping, without permitting us to turn to the East Indies.

So we must share the sugar we have.

And we must do it by keeping inside a limit of two pounds of sugar a month to each person. It would be possible to put every man, woman, and child in the country on such an obligatory sugar ration. But how much better—how much more fitting in a country which claims to be heart and soul for aiding the Allies—to have this a voluntary ration, an honor ration.

Such a sacrifice—or rather, such a privilege—will entitle us to sit at a common table with England, France, and Italy. Altho, even so, France and Italy will be eating less sugar than we.

THE PROBLEM AND THE PRIVILEGE—Such is the sugar situation to-day. Of course, this is not the whole story. For instance, there is the submarine menace, which has destroyed more than 50,000,000 pounds of sugar off our coast. There are the 50,000 tons of sugar shipping diverted from that business in order that Belgium may have food. And finally, there is the fact that our own sugar-crop was less than expected.

But these are only incidents which intensify the world situation. The big problem for us is to get the sugar and ship it abroad. The methods of distributing to sugar trades and dealers in this country, the small necessary increase in price, the thousand-and-one ways sugar may be saved at home, even the reasons why soldiers need more sugar than civilians, are all, comparatively speaking, details, tho they will be distinct later.

The American people did what was needed to provide wheat for the Allies last winter and spring. They can do it with sugar, provided they will adhere to the necessary program with patriotism, honor, and an unflinching spirit of cooperation. The whole matter is summed up by the incident of the French children and their lumps of sugar. *They did not eat it; they sent it instead.*

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. From what two plants is sugar chiefly made? Which is used to a greater extent in this country?
2. Write a brief paper on the sources and manufacture of sugar.
3. Where are the West Indies? The East Indies? Java?
4. Are you and all your family living strictly inside the two-pounds-a-month honor ration?
5. Do you know of any one who is exceeding his two-pound limit? Has he failed to understand the sugar situation, or is he merely selfish and greedy?



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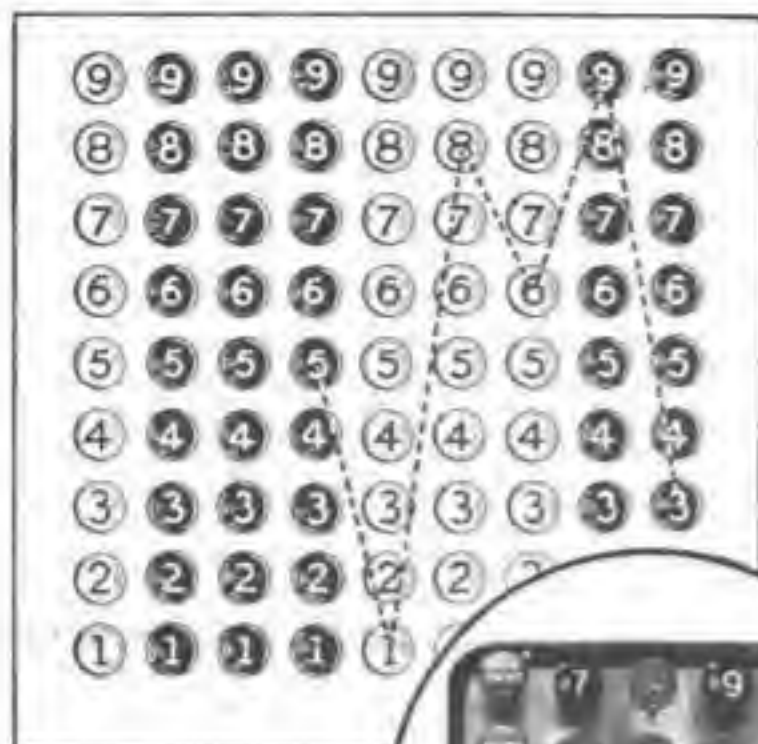
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CURRENT POETRY

POETS may sing of the men at the front with understanding and admiration, but unless they be at the front themselves something of the actual must necessarily be lacking from their lines. How the poet who is also the fighting man senses war is revealed in a group of poems in *The English Review* (London, September), all of which are written by men either in the army or navy service. A note of resignation to the lot that menaces the fighting man any hour is found in the following verses that have the quality of sincere prayer.

BEFORE BATTLE

C. NEVILLE BRAND, SUB-LIEUT., R.N.V.R.

Shall God, who planned the seasons, let me die!
Then, if it must be so
Let me go willingly,
Feeling no hatred for my foe;
Only content to know
That there awaits me, somewhere far away,
A happy band of friends
Who died before me, who will say
Sweet words of welcome when my anguish ends.

Mr. Lawrence Binyon contributes to the *London Times* lines that show how those who have "gone west" are linked with us who here remain.

THE DEAD TO THE LIVING

BY LAWRENCE BINYON

O you that still have rain and sun,
Kisses of children and of wife,
And the good earth to tread upon,
And the mere sweetness that is life,
Forget us not, who gave all these
For something dearer, and for you!
Think in what cause we crossed the seas!
Remember, he who fails the challenge
Fails us too.

Now in the hour that shows the strong—
The soul no evil powers affray—
Drive straight against embattled Wrong:
Faith knows but one, the hardest, way.
Endure; the end is worth the throes.
Give, give; and dare, and again dare!
On, to that Wrong's great overthrow!
We are with you, of you; we the pain and
Victory share.

Macaulay, we all remember, said that in writing the "Lays of Ancient Rome" he had copied the manner of the penny ballads of London streets. Some captious critics refuse to consider the lays as genuine poetry, but as ringing verse they hold their place in English letters. An echo of them is found in the following lines that oddly enough constitute a lesson in war-geography:

THE RIVERS OF FRANCE

BY H. J. M.

The rivers of France are ten score and twain,
But five are the names that we know,
The Marne, the Vesle, the Oureq, and the Aisne,
And the Somme of the swampy flow.

The rivers of France, from source to the sea,
Are nourished by many a rill,
But these five, if ever a drought there be,
The fountains of sorrow would fill.

The rivers of France shine silvery white,
But the waters of five are red
With the richest blood, in the fiercest fight
For Freedom, that ever was shed.

The rivers of France sing soft as they run,
But five have a song of their own,
That hymns the fall of the arrogant one
And the proud cast down from his throne.

The rivers of France, all quietly take
To sleep in the house of their birth,
But the carnal wave of five shall break
On the uttermost strands of Earth.

Five rivers of France, see their names are writ
On a banner of crimson and gold,
And the glory of those who fashioned it
Shall nevermore cease to be told.

Active-service verse of varied quality makes up the body of a new volume by Ford Madox Hueffer, entitled "On Heaven" (John Lane Company). From the Ypres salient he sends us these lines:

YPRES SALIENT

BY FORD MADOX HUEFFER

O quiet peoples sleeping bed by bed
Beneath gray roof-trees in the glimmering west,
We who can see the silver-gray and red
Rise over No Man's Land—salute your rest.
O quiet comrades, sleeping in the clay
Beneath a turmoil you need no more mark,
We who have lived through yet another day
Salute your graves at setting in of dark.
And rising from your beds or from the clay,
You, dead, or far from lines of slain and slayers,
Through your eternal or your finite day,
Give us your prayers!

A striking contrast of the things seen day by day by the men at the front to the pictures that rise in their memories is presented in these very musical lines:

THE IRON MUSIC

BY FORD MADOX HUEFFER

The French guns roll continuously
And our guns, heavy, slow;
Along the Ancre, sinuously,
The transport wagons go,
And the dust is on the thistles
And the larks sing up on high,
But I see the Golden Valley
Down by Tintern on the Wye.

For it's just nine weeks last Sunday
Since we took the Chepstow train,
And I'm wondering if one day
We shall do the like again;
For the four-point-two's come screaming
Through the sawgates on high;
So there's little use in dreaming
How we walked above the Wye.

Dust and corpses in the thistles
Where the gas-shells burst like snow,
And the shrapnel screams and whistles
On the Becourt road below,
And the High Wood bursts and bristles
Where the mine-clouds foul the sky,
But I'm with you at Wyndcroft,
Over Tintern on the Wye.

The ruined windows and battered walls of Flanders are gracefully memorialized by Mr. Hueffer in the medium of poetry so frequently abused and supposed a modern discovery, free verse:

THE OLD HOUSES OF FLANDERS

BY FORD MADOX HUEFFER

The old houses of Flanders,
They watch by the high cathedrals;
They overtop the high town-halls;
They have eyes, mournful, tolerant, and sardonic,
for the ways of men
In the high, white, tiled gables.

The rain and the night have settled down on Flanders;
It is all wet darkness; you can see nothing.

Then those old eyes, mournful, tolerant, and sardonic,
Look at great, sudden, red lights,
Look upon the shades of the cathedrals;
And the golden rods of the illuminated rain,
For a second. . . .

And those old eyes,
Very old eyes that have watched the ways of men
for generations,
Close for ever.

The high, white shoulders of the gables
Slouch together for a consultation,
Slant drunkenly over in the lee of the flaming
cathedrals.

They are no more, the old houses of Flanders.

Ditchling is not a world-famous town,
but it must be a very attractive one to



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judge from the verses it has inspired in Mr. Theodore Maynard's graceful and hearty muse. We quote it from *The New Witness* (London):

DITCHLING

BY THEODORE MAYNARD

If, after having lived in many towns,
Such goodness comes to me
That I might house beneath the noble Downs
Beside an apple-tree:

Then would I find in moon and candle-light
A supper-table spread
With Ditchling ham and ale for my delight,
And honest Ditchling bread;

And open to the kindly Sussex air
My heart and window wide,
That gentle thoughts might find me sleeping there,
And I be satisfied.

Among publications that war has brought into being is *The Anglo-Italian Review* (London), a monthly miscellany of prose and verse. The prose contributions are designed to strengthen the friendly relations between England and Italy and to convey useful information on various topics to readers in both countries. As is meet, the verse consists of songs for the song's sake, and a charming specimen in the August issue is most likely the product of the editor, Mr. Edward Hutton, altho it is signed with initials only.

EVENING AT VALLOMBROSA

BY E. H.

The woods are very still.
Dear, let us lie,
Here or here, where you will,
Just you and I.
Here or here, where you will,
'Twixt the woods and the sky

The woods are very still.
The valleys old
The setting sun shall fill
With glory and gold;
And each beloved hill
He shall enfold.

The little old cities rare,
Hidden at noon,
Shall each shine forth and share
His blessing soon;
While over Florence fair
Low sets the moon.

The lingering day its sweet
Its last light strews,
And heaven with silence meek
The earth endues,
While faint far towers repeat
An angel's news.

The woods are very still.
Here let us lie,
Forgetting all the ill,
Just you and I,
Forgetting all the ill,
'Twixt the earth and the sky

One of the most ambitious efforts of Miss Florence Nash in "June Dusk, and Other Poems" (Doran), and not by any means the least successful, is presented in the following—

LINES TO A DEAD POET

BY FLORENCE NASH

Come, hold my hand across the space of death.
Dear, gentle singer whom I read so well,
Surely mine anguish does inform you now
Of all that love I had no chance to tell.

Gather me close within your spirit's arms,
Soothing my fears with your enchanted hands,
Whisper some song there was no time to sing
Before your journey to the shadow-lands.

Flowers were laid upon your last low bed,
Soft-petaled violets of dusk-time hue,
I have no knowledge where your grave may be,
I only know it has not prisoned you.

So hold my hand across the space of death,
Soothing my fears with your enchanted hands,
Tho in this life you knew not of my love,
Such love must triumph in the shadow-lands.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

NOTABLE NEW WAR-BOOKS

I

PROF. LAUGHLIN ON ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE CONFLICT

Laughlin, J. Laurence (Ph.D.). *Credit of the Nations. A Study of the European War.* 8vo, pp. xiv+406. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.50. Postage, 16 cents.

The nations considered in this volume are naturally Great Britain, France, Germany, and the United States. Austria, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Russia are left out of account. The thesis of the book is that the ultimate causes of the war are to be found in economic conditions. The period 1880-1910 was one of "unparalleled industrial revolution," which developed into a race for the foremost position. Power was created and manufactures grew, transportation by land and sea cheapened as science, industry, and commerce united their forces. The extension of commerce gave rise to an extension of credit, and this latter became dependent not on the amount of money available, but on the amount of goods produced or producible. Great Britain led in the development. Germany followed and was overtaking her rival, partly because government and business were allies. But she made the mistake of assuming that she must own the territories from which raw materials were drawn and the markets where products were sold. Hence her desire for colonies. Ambitions grew out of her amazing success, the cry of "freedom of the seas" was raised, altho to the freedom which she already enjoyed—and this was complete—she owed in great part her advance during the last thirty years, an advance greater in proportion than that of any other nation. So that the present-day militarism of the Teutons is the result of industrial growth and power. Expansion south and east was the only vent before the war, hence the Central-Europe-Balkan-Turkey scheme—and the war considered solely as a means of economic aggression.

That is Professor Laughlin's diagnosis in his first chapter. In his second he shows that Lord Kitchener's "men, munitions, and money," as the basis of war-prosecution, must be read "men, munitions, and credit." One hundred billions at least are already spent, but no such amount of money existed, and there is more money in existence now than when the war began. Not money but wealth ("goods in some form") has been destroyed. So that "goods are primary; money and credit secondary," and credit is present purchasing power. A government, in borrowing, transmutes its future production into present means of payment, employing private credit organizations and its citizens. The three factors of the huge financial operations of the war are (1) money, (2) credit and banking, and (3) national fiscal operations (taxes, etc.). In peace waste lies in consumption that is superfluous—use of means beyond the actual necessities for sustaining life. In war the waste is in the destruction not merely of wealth but of capital (i.e., productive wealth). When the loss of goods depresses the amount available below the necessities of life, below surplus wealth and the possibility of reproduction, credit falls and ultimately fails—unless the borrower can go elsewhere (as France and Great Britain to the United States). Hence huge debts alone will not end war; credit (which "depends on normal productive power") must vanish.

Now, how is it with Germany? Her



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Pulley faces 8"

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2 from 7 P. M. (after meal) to 10 P. M.

If you smoke 4 cigars a day—

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1 about 4:30 P. M.
1 about 7 P. M. (after meal).

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Smoke none in the morning.
1 about 1 P. M. (after meal).
1 about 4:30 P. M.
1 about 7 P. M. (after meal).

If you smoke 2 cigars a day—

Smoke 1 about 1 P. M. (after meal).
1 about 7 P. M. (after meal).

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Smoke it after your heavy meal.

- (1) Don't smoke continuously.
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- (3) —nor immediately before retiring.
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total debts surpass thirty billion dollars. Her gross income in normal times was ten billions and net income two billions. Her normal budget was eight hundred million. Annual interest on debts before the last loan was one and a half billions. So that budget and interest already demand three hundred millions more annually than her net income when trade and industry were normal. When skilful management of present wealth fails, or present demand exceeds prospective production, or surplus above necessities is exhausted, that Germany must yield is the inference on this basis of calculation.

The wealth of the United Kingdom (Great Britain) was put at eighty-two and one-half billions, and of the whole Empire at one hundred and twenty-five billions, with gross incomes of 10.6 billions and 17 billions, respectively. How has Great Britain financed the war? Chapter III is an illuminating discussion of the whole system of Great Britain's huge financial and fiscal machinery, with her great bank in the foreground. And in connection with this goes a discussion of the rise in price of commodities. An analysis of this chapter would take much space. Sufficient to say, that power has mingled short-term obligations with long-term obligations, so that funding will commence soon after the war, with a corresponding gradual reduction of fixt charges. The conclusion is: "Of the ability of the English to carry this colossal war-debt there can be little doubt."

Chapter IV deals with French money and credit. A clear account is given of the entire body of agencies, with the resources, present and prospective, that lie behind the financing of the war, including the Bank of France. And the conclusion is that France is psychologically and economically able to carry her huge burden.

Chapter V, on Germany, shows that her financial preparedness for a sudden war was a part of the whole scheme. She started with the advantage of knowing that war was coming. And her entire credit system was fitted to the immediate emergency. But she did not expect so long a war. She has little support from the sale abroad of products of industry and capital. The duration of the war depends upon psychological factors—the willingness of Germans to reduce consumption to the minimum of existence—and the probabilities here are favorable to Germany through the settled dominance of government over individual initiative.

Chapter VI deals with the United States. The analysis covers wealth, production, exports and imports, and the entire financial machinery employed in carrying on the operations just prior to and during the war, with the story of fluctuations in credits, balances, rates of exchange, and trade in general. The national wealth in 1912 was estimated at one hundred and eighty-seven billions. We loaned to foreign Powers between August, 1914, and October, 1917, over four billions, and have not felt it. The possibility of financing the finish to a victory seems evident.

The conclusion, then, seems to be (so far as general economic conditions indicate): the Allies (with the United States) are in a greatly superior condition. But the ultimate failure of Germany depends in part on the failure of psychological stamina in her people. If they endure a state of sustaining life nearly primitive, they may pull through. Military means are not here taken into account.

One may not presume to praise Professor

Laughlin's volume. All one can say is that it is indispensable to those who study the war from the financial angle. The appendix of documents, tables, etc., and the charts liberally supplied throughout the text are of the highest value.

II

MUNROE SMITH ON GERMANY'S GUILT

Smith, Munroe. *Militarism and Statecraft*. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

That Bismarck has been known as the man of "blood and iron," in the sense that he was a militaristic instigator of wars, is due to regarding externals rather than to consideration of realities in his fixt policies, as shown in his diplomatic and political procedure. That his diplomacy had for its purpose to avoid wars when possible, that it was essentially non-aggressive, and that in contrast with it German diplomacy in post-Bismarckian Germany has tended consciously toward war under militaristic pressure, is Professor Smith's principal thesis. The "Iron Chancellor," he says, distinguished between "a policy that aimed to realize or defend national interests" (*Interessenpolitik*) and one which "aimed at power" (*Machtpolitik*), and he consistently "employed the latter term as one of censure." "Working for prestige" (*auf Prestige wirtschaften*) was a phrase which he often used, and carried "a still stronger note of censure." Indeed, he constantly took account of "the imponderables," i.e., of national or world-wide sentiment, conscience, resentment at aggressiveness, and the like. His "most famous saying" was:

"If we attack, the whole weight of the imponderables, which weigh much heavier than material weights, will be on the side of our adversaries whom we have attacked. . . . Success depends essentially upon the impressions that are produced in our own and other countries by the origin of the war; it is important that we be the ones attacked."

His constant efforts, therefore, made for the control of the militarists by the diplomatic-political staffs, since the former are one-sided in their views and look only at immediate advantages. Had this wise rule been observed in 1914, Dr. Dernburg would not have been compelled to admit as early as 1915 that "Germany has few friends in the world."

Professor Smith's volume contains four essays: *Military Strategy versus Diplomacy in Bismarck's Time and Afterward*; *Diplomacy versus Military Strategy*; *How the Central Empires Might Have Played the Diplomatic Game*; *The German Theory of Warfare and the Results of its Application*, and *German Land-Hunger and Other Underlying Causes of the War*. The first develops the positions indicated above. The second we may call the final clinching of the proof of Germany's guilt before the world in producing the blood-bath of the nations. The third is an examination from the standpoint of international law of the Teutonic theory of frightfulness and its normal consequences:

"In treating international law as negligible; in ignoring the opinions, the sentiments, and the conscience of neutral nations which express material and spiritual interests that are superior to the selfish interests of any single state and are the reservoir from which new international law is steadily drawn—the German theory of warfare leaves out of its calculations no less a factor than the world."

The last essay is a keen analysis of motives as proved by claims and events.



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What the present duty is to Professor Smith's mind, in face of these facts and the inevitable inferences, is set forth in a single sentence:

"Nothing short of a decisive defeat of Germany will secure the existence and development of the society of free nations. So often as this is imperiled by the ambition of a single Power, there must be a general war; and every such war must be fought to a finish."

This volume and the works of Chéradame, James M. Boek, and James Brown Scott are among the most essential, convincing, and important books we have had on the origin of the war. None can read Professor Smith's with an open mind and hold Germany other than the great sinner among nations. But, apart from this, the book is a ripe fruit of scholarship. The author's mind is infused with knowledge of European history, political, military, and international, to which are joined a felicity of style and grasp of essentials in elucidation and analysis that will charm and convince other minds acute and well enough equipped to follow him into regions which he makes fascinating to readers of the highly intellectual sort. All of which is another way of saying the Professor of Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence at Columbia has not written a book for the man in the street.

III

THE ISSUE IN THIS WAR A MORAL ONE ONLY

Jastrow, Jr., Morris. *The War and the Coming Peace.* The Moral Issue. Pp. 144. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1 net. Postage, 10 cents.

Writing in 1881 about "The World at War," Georg Brandes declared that the love of liberty was to be found in Germany "only among men of the generation which, within ten years, will have disappeared." And then he prophesied:

"When that time comes, Germany will be alone, isolated, hated by neighboring countries; a stronghold of conservatism in the center of Europe. Around it, in Italy, in France, in Russia, in the north, there will rise a generation imbued with international ideas and eager to carry them out in life. But Germany will lie there, old and half-stifled in her coat of mail, armed to the teeth and protected by all the weapons of murder and defense which science can invent. And there will come great struggles and greater wars."

It was a remarkable prophecy. Professor Jastrow makes it the motto of this book; and the book, he says, was written "to show that the essential issue involved in this war is not political nor economic, but moral." This issue he defines as "the recognition on the part of the world that an attempt to carry out national policies through the appeal to force, or even by the threat of force, is a cardinal sin against the moral conscience of mankind." In other phrase, he says that this war is "a struggle of the civilized world against the systematic plan" of the German Government to oppose the currents of the age by the exhibition of force." Two thoughtful essays make up the two sections of an unusual volume—"The War as a Moral Issue" and "The Problem of Peace." They complement each other. Their spirit is revealed in this quotation from the first essay:

"We are witnessing a great movement, and a movement that needs to be interpreted by a worthy motive. Is it patriotism? Yes, but not that alone. Back of patriotism—perhaps unconscious to many—is the feeling of the higher cause involved

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In the war, a cause nobler than mere preservation of self, higher even than mere preservation of one's country."

When he comes to consider the peace problem, Professor Jastrow declares that "There is no half-way victory in the case of a moral issue"; that "it must be carried on to a complete triumph"; and one of the fundamental conditions to such a victory is that "never again shall it be left in the hands of a few, in any country, to bring on a war or to dictate the terms of peace." His idea is that "a peace treaty should never contain the seeds of another war." Another of his conclusions is that "There can be no lasting peace if at the end of the war Germany still maintains its present system." In his opinion "a new political education of the people of Germany must come about," and such "new education will represent the triumph of the moral issue."

Adam, Juliette. *The Schemes of the Kaiser*. From the French, by J. O. P. Bland. Pp. 216. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1918. \$1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Perhaps the most distinguished female figure in contemporary French history is Madame Adam. She founded *La Nouvelle Revue*, and for more than a generation, through its columns and otherwise, she has been the boldest enemy of Germanism: during all his reign she has denounced the German Emperor in terms bitterly unsparing. And here comes a volume made up from her articles in the paper named, which would be too much like "ancient history" if not so remarkably in proof of her prophetic power. The articles bear dates running all the way from April 12, 1890, to August 9, 1899; and they refer to Wilhelm II. in terms varying from "an all-pervading nuisance" to "an eccentric freak," "a Machiavelli and a Mephistopheles combined." How truly prophetic Madame Adam was as early as 1897, these words, written in December of that year, make plain:

"Germanism, which up till 1870 had a certain sense of decent restraint, and took the trouble to disguise itself skilfully under Bismarck, no longer knows either limitations or scruples. . . . Everything is a matter of exclusive right for the German. There are no other rights but German rights, and when Germany claims the exercise of a right, neither numbers, nor nationalism, nor races have any existence, confronted by the individuality, the nationalism, of the German race."

Warren, Maude Radford. *The White Flame of France*. Illustrated. Pp. 358. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.50. Postage, 15 cents.

Vivid and thrilling pictures of events and experiences in the daily life of the author as she pursued her daily investigations in France, visiting the villages which were under fire and describing their determined efforts at reclamation. She writes of Nancy, Reims, Paris, and Verdun, relating stories which reveal the indomitable character of the French soldier, "the man in horizon blue," and which cast a bright light on details of war-life not often mentioned in our daily news. The title was suggested by a French soldier's enthusiastic cry: "We all burn for France, any one who loves her, is for her a tongue of flame—Vive, Vive la France!" Mrs. Warren's style is unusually brilliant and inspiring, her descriptions so realistic as to make one visualize the scenes of terror, sorrow, or pathos, touching each with the tender hand of sympathy, and able to see the bits of humor that crop out even in scenes of compelling tragedy. Perhaps that which

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impresses us most is her portrayal of the grimness and determination of the French soldier—"The eyes of the French wounded may be infinitely weary or dulled with pain, but in their depths is always a glint of spiritual light." Deeds of self-sacrifice, tragedy, loyalty, patience, and patriotism are described with graphic power, tribute paid to all who have achieved in any way, and truths set down with sorrow, indignation, and regret, but never with hatred nor hysterical exaggeration. It is a sweet, sad story of war's terrors, inspirations, and probable results.

RECENT FICTION

Hough, Emerson. The Way Out. Pp. 313. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

This is a romance of the Cumberlands of Kentucky, in the mountains where feuds thrive, ignorance reigns, and a "fine race has gone to seed." Mr. Hough pictures the Kentucky mountaineers with power. He makes vivid their shut-offness, their consequent stunted growth in mentality and morals. His portrayal of the hero, David Joslin, is very satisfactory. When David revolts against the constant killing, intermarrying, poverty, and ignorance, and goes "outside" to get an education, the author seems less sincere and convincing. Thrilling and dramatic scenes lead up to David's departure. Then come events out in the world when David meets Jim Haddon, owner of vast mountain interests, his wife Marcia, and Polly Pendleton, the pretty little actress. David's part in the regeneration of the mountaineers and his building of the college on the hill, after placating his lifelong enemies, seems natural and simple, as Mr. Hough relates it, but he exaggerates his "sin" and suffers unduly. Jim Haddon's tragic death and natural events clear the path for Marcia Haddon's awakening. When David finds his "way out" by the call of the Government for soldiers, he leaves Marcia determined to use her wealth and strength in helping the men and women of the picturesque Cumberlands, looking forward hopefully to the life that is to dawn on David's return.

Bianchi, Martha Gilbert Dickinson. The Point of View. Pp. 330. New York: Duffield & Co. \$1.50. Postage, 14 cents.

This book gives us many points of view but never the point of view of the author. It never satisfies the curiosity of the reader as to why it was written. Two people, Sapphira Myles Dangler and Mark Jayne, are the principal characters, but, tho they talk much and discuss every subject possible and impossible, they are indefinite. They impress us as neither vital nor particularly interesting. The author is rather witty and brilliant in her conversations, but we feel as tho the characters and situations were created merely to give her a chance to say certain things. The discussions never get anywhere nor settle anything. Mark was a writer who had loved and lost Sapphira as a girl, so in their later meeting he likes to spend his hours with her, but shies at any definite chains. He believes in third marriage, "but not in first or second." Sapphira was a widow, about whom there was some deep, mysterious secret, but even the reader does not share the secret, tho he suspects hereditary insanity. After many pages of ravings and rhapsodies, both find engrossing work in the Great War. It is an incoherent, vague, and indirect story, lacking purpose and charm.

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BEYOND ST. MIHIEL WITH THE CONQUERING YANKS

A FEW days ago it was a German stronghold; now it is an old curiosity-shop; and "many and strange things are discoverable in the old curiosity-shop of the St. Mihiel salient," remarks a New York Times correspondent. Odd human material, no less than peculiar mechanical devices, fell into the hands of the American troops who pinched that salient out with record neatness and dispatch.

Among the mechanical curiosities are mentioned whole batteries of make-believe artillery, stovepipes and logs painted in camouflage designs, mounted in former German positions, threatening the former American lines. Papier-mâché mortars have been hauled out of the old entrenchments.

Another, and more remarkable evidence of the enemy's ingenuity—and possible impoverishment of materials—is an imitation tank, a bizarre construction which the Times correspondent dubs a "Trojan horse of the Western Front":

It is a wooden tank equipped inside with nothing save eight handle-bars by which it could be propelled. It was found abandoned no great distance from Thiaucourt.

American shell-fire had sadly ruined it, but nevertheless it was still an eloquent witness to what it must have meant to the Germans to give up the vast supplies of every kind that they were compelled by the Americans in the course of recent operations to surrender.

The same correspondent tells this story of an American battery that turned up where no American battery was supposed to be:

Yesterday our observers saw a battery in action near the front line which was not on our records. The puzzled commander sent out a detachment to investigate. They found that seven doughboys, mopping up the woods, had come upon a battery of German 77s with piles of ammunition. They had turned them around, and, not knowing how to get ranges or anything of the sort, were just shooting them northward. They explained that they were shooting into Germany, and that satisfied them.

That general bombardment of Germany would have struck sympathetic chords in the bosom of a French boy, aged twelve years, whom an American correspondent met in St. Mihiel, soon after the little city had become French soil again. The youngster was bedecked with tricolor cockades and carried one of the many French flags that appeared from nowhere as soon as the detested Boche disappeared. He gave this genuinely "inside" story of one phase of the big event:

"We heard the guns very loud on Wednesday night. Thursday morning they came much nearer and the Boches were running away. That evening none of them were left in town.

"In the afternoon I climbed up into the

On Guard



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garret of a house on the hillside with my father, and through his glasses we could see the French troops. I wanted to cheer, but father wouldn't let me, for fear that the Boches might hear. Before it was dark we could see the blue uniforms quite close on St. Jeremy Hill (southwest of the town), and on Friday morning at seven o'clock they were in the streets. Then we could cheer all we liked, and we did.

"Every one got out the flags that we had hidden for four years and hung them from the windows. And my little sister gave a bunch of flowers to a French captain, and he kissed her in front of everybody. We were very happy, especially, as we'd spent all night in the cellars because every one was afraid there would be fighting and the town would be hit by shells."

Further east, both to the north and south, Pershing's men and guns had broken down the sides of the salient, releasing the little city on the Meuse; the victory was theirs, and was so recognized by the townspeople, even the French troops were the first to set foot in St. Mihiel's streets.

The clocklike regularity with which the American machine functioned is nowhere better indicated than in the time-table of a famous regiment, which an enterprising correspondent secured and cabled to the *New York World*. One gets a bird's-eye view of modern war in the following timed outline of this regiment's activity on the day of the battle:

5:15 A.M.—Attack was begun punctually at five o'clock; advanced elements have penetrated the German wire entanglements.

5:35—Enemy front line is entirely in our hands; we have taken prisoners; enemy is retreating in haste all along the line.

6:05—Battalion is approaching Mad Brook (a small marshy rivulet meandering between St. Bausant and Maizerais); we have established a liaison with the artillery by means of flags and lights. Our artillery is pouring heavy fire upon the organized German defense at Maizerais.

6:30—Our 1st Battalion under (name deleted) reports encountering outbursts of machine-gun resistance from Maizerais; have taken seventeen prisoners.

6:50—Machine-gun fire is temporarily delaying us from crossing Mad Brook. Some enemy machine guns have already been silenced by our artillery. Our patrols are in the marshes south of Mad Brook.

7:40—Our advanced elements have crossed Mad Brook, under enemy machine-gun fire, but without loss. Progress is slow through the marshy ground (I know from personal experience that one may sink knee-deep into the squashy mud in these swamps), but our main bodies are ready to cross.

7:50—The battalion is all across Mad Brook and is advancing up the hill toward Maizerais; we are meeting with shrapnel and machine-gun fire.

8:50—The 1st Battalion has entered Maizerais after attacking three machine-gun crews from the flanks, bayoneting the gunners and mopping up other squads.

9:20—There are no more Germans in Maizerais. We have taken twenty prisoners. The Germans are fleeing in droves across the fields northward toward Essey. Our artillery is shelling Essey heavily.

9:25—The enemy guns have been turned in force on Maizerais. Our tanks,

which assisted materially in the capture of the village, despite the difficulty of getting through the Mad Brook marshes, are moving toward Essey.

9:30—Battalion (name deleted) is advancing astride of Mad Brook east of Essey without encountering resistance.

10:30—Enemy machine guns are enfilading us from Essey; send word to our artillery.

11:40—The machine-gun fire which held us up east of Essey has ceased. The Germans have evacuated the village, according to reports from the (name deleted) infantry on our right. Our first battalion is advancing, in close liaison with (name deleted).

12:35—We are approaching Pannes, which is under heavy fire from our guns. Houses are burning in the village.

12:55—The enemy appears to be holding Pannes in considerable strength.

1:20—Battalions of scouts are advancing on Pannes, under the trees along the road from Essey; there is considerable machine-gun opposition.

1:26—Opposition from Pannes has broken down. Our scout patrols have captured two machine guns and some prisoners. Battalion is entering Pannes.

1:45—Our scouts are heading northward out of Pannes, over which German shells are bursting.

1:55—We have reached our second objective. The battalion is holding the line on the southern edge of Thiaucourt Wood.

5:40—Our battalion is consolidating its positions in Thiaucourt Wood, by order of the Brigadier-Commander. Our scouts are far ahead.

A rest of several hours was forced upon the men at this stage of the proceedings. Reports were resumed early Friday morning, and were as follows:

1:30—Orders have been received from brigade headquarters to continue the attack. The 3d Battalion (name deleted) will march toward the La Marche-Nonsard road (the 3d Battalion had been in support of the 2d in reserve, the regiment having been echeloned in depth).

2:10—The 1st Battalion of patrols has gone far into Thiaucourt Wood without finding enemy resistance.

3:50—The 3d Battalion holds the line of road from La Marche to Nonsard, facing westward, in liaison with the (name deleted) infantry on its left.

9:10—We have advanced through Thiaucourt Wood to Saint Benoît without encountering serious resistance. Enemy artillery-fire is not heavy. Saint Benoît Castle, which had been occupied by the German corps commander, is believed to be mined, as well as the roads leading to it.

9:30—A good regimental post for you is Sebastopol Farm; there is a cow there and something to eat.

9:35—(Name deleted) reports that the regiment has reached its final second-day objective and is consolidating its positions. Regimental patrols are operating in the wooded district north of Saint Benoît.

The cables have carried the story of a French girl who, in the course of that first night after the launching of the American attack, made her way through two barrages to bring news of German doings to the American deliverers. Another story, a bitter one, is that of a French mother who fell to her knees to pray for American victory as the olive-drab ranks advanced, and was killed by a German soldier who overheard her prayer.

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DEALERS EVERYWHERE



But in general German brutality in the region just delivered was confined to imposing financial burdens on the population. Deputy Mayor Malard, of St. Mihiel, acting Mayor during the captivity, is quoted to that effect in a dispatch to the *Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger*:

"On the whole, we were not so badly treated by the Germans. That is, compared to other places. At least my people have not suffered personal violence, and the enemy have not destroyed houses, as I hear they have done elsewhere. What damage you see was inflicted by shell-fire in 1914.

"But they exacted a heavy money toll. First there was 1,500,000 francs on their arrival—to ransom us from sack," said the German commander. We could never have paid even that much without the establishment of a syndicate bond system, guaranteed by forty communes in the Woëvre region. Those bonds formed our money (the unit value was 5 francs each), and small change was supplied by paper money from Lille, Roubaix, Douai, and other occupied towns. Then the *Boches* exacted an additional 500,000 in three instalments during the last two years, nominally for the maintenance of roads, water, conduits, and the like. We met that in the same way.

"They refused to accept French money at the canteens and the market gardens established after the first year, but willingly changed it for bonds and small bills. They tried especially to get gold. They even offered a premium of 45 per cent. at their own bank, set up in the square. But the *Boches* got precious little.

"It was in respect to 'requisitions' of furniture and mattresses that they treated us worst. All unoccupied houses were stripped first; then they took what they wanted from the rest of us."

The correspondent talked with a man of seventy-four whom the Germans robbed of a mattress on which he was lying sick, early this year. When he protested against the outrage, they said that the German soldiers' comfort was worth more than the lives of old Frenchmen.

"During the last two years," continued the Mayor, "they took away all metal utensils, and even bells, statues, and the water-pipes they could find.

"As regards food, we were kept alive by the American Committee. At first we got meat (horse-flesh) pretty regularly, but for the last year we have had nothing save vegetables and the daily allowance of three hundred grams of very bad bread, thirty grams of fat, and a little bacon. About once a month when a horse was killed or died it was distributed among us. But we were forced to slaughter all dogs."

The only dog the correspondent saw in St. Mihiel was a tiny Pekingese in the arms of a woman.

"I had as much trouble to save his life," she said, "as if it had been a French soldier's I was hiding. I was always in fear that he would bark and the *Boches* discover him, but the little creature seemed to realize the danger, and so I was able to keep him."

Altho the town was spared, probably in consequence of the hurried departure of the enemy, the neighboring villages have not been so fortunate. Many were burned to ashes, and in others the French and Americans found houses smeared with pitch which the enemy lacked time to set afire.

A correspondent of the New York

Evening Sun says that Mont See dominates the lower part of the St. Mihiel salient as the Woolworth tower dominates the lower part of Manhattan. A description of the dugouts in this vicinity furnishes a commentary on the domestic habits of the modern Teuton warrior—and on the fighting ability of the Yanks who captured them:

The shelters were made of steel, concrete, stone, mortar, brick, forty or fifty feet within the mountainside. Some built in 1915 are ornamented with the German coat of arms. They are littered with maps, papers, clothing, knickknacks, showing they were furnished in great comfort with beds, chairs, and pictures.

The Germans had four years to do it in. These dugouts facing north and so difficult of observation by the Allies had fine porches, pretty tables, with a splendid view across to the Meuse heights, and it was there the German officers used to drink their beer.

One of them had a hammock slung under the trees and another had an open-air bath-tub, but great gaps showed where our shells had crashed in upon them, and one big dugout, by name "Villa Minna," had completely caved in. The occupants lay on their faces on the floor. In another dugout lay a dead German officer, while beside him lay a dog silently watching his dead master. He wouldn't make a responsive sign to coaxing or whistling.

The whole top of the mountain is elaborately interlaced with paved paths railed with rustic woodwork, leading to all manner of observation-posts with outlooks at every possible angle. One big, pretentious villa had been occupied by a German brigadier.

The strange coincidence is that the Americans got at Château-Thierry complete information as to the exact whereabouts of everything atop Mont See. They captured maps showing the whole thing.

The Americans captured a whole German antitank school whose pupils do not seem to have learned their lessons well, besides a personage whose name is Otto Schmeerkase, a great gas expert, according to his voracious captors.

In Beney to-day I lunched on German potatoes, coffee, and meat. The coffee had to be mixed with the American brand to be made palatable. The Germans left there in such a hurry that an officer found an Iron Cross lying upon a table in a German colonel's office.

All manner of odd things were found in the old salient. American salvage men with red and yellow shoulder badges were busily collecting what they could save, but our boys are probably the world's greatest souvenir-hunters, and the salvage men will have to step lively. Of course, the St. Mihiel salient itself is the greatest souvenir of all.

This view of the battle-field after the victory is given in a dispatch from another correspondent of the New York *Evening Sun*:

Groups of our burial detachments with orange and red tags of cloth pinned upon their shoulders for identification were dragging forth the inanimate forms of Germans and sadly stowing them away for eternity, sowing the surface with mute memorials of another nation's misdeeds.

Other groups of Dixie negroes from the labor regiments and of white men from pioneer and engineer regiments were filling



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in with stone and earth huge shell-holes in the roadway and rapidly throwing bridges over the places where a series of trenches had stretched across the highways.

Two long lines of convoys choked the roads, ammunition and supplies were going forward, and empty trucks were returning, while along the green carpet of grass on either side trudged doughboys two abreast, some singing, others chatting, details going into the forward positions to relieve their tired comrades, altogether an unforgettable picture.

Near Essey-et-Maizerais I saw an altogether different picture of the war, the pathetic passage southward of about two hundred refugees.

"We came from the villages of Boulonville, Lemarche, and Nonsard," said a venerable priest who headed the column. "These poor people have been prisoners almost since the war began. They are hungry for a sight of the relatives from whom they have been cut off."

His black clerical coat was worn shiny and his wide-brimmed hat was battered, yet he carried himself with dignity. He was wearing a pair of German boots that he had picked from a pile of refuse behind the enemy barracks. An aged woman was driving a tiny donkey hauling a cart containing bed-clothes, alongside of which trotted a cute donkey colt, so small that the American soldiers crowded around to look at it.

"Can I get to Paris?" asked the old woman. "The Germans told me that the city had been destroyed. I have been living in a cave with this animal and my sixteen-year-old grandson, whom the beast oppressors have sent to Germany."

A French soldier was pushing a wheelbarrow in which were a large ormolu clock, two mirrors, and a bundle of clothing. An elderly woman followed leading his horse, for the soldier was a cavalryman. He had come upon the woman near headquarters, where as orderly he was attached to the French liaison officer. She was his aunt, whom he had not seen for six years. An American general who witnessed the reunion gave the soldier ten days' leave to enable him to take his relative to her sister.

A little boy was carrying a box containing two rabbits. He told us he had walked sixteen miles without breakfast, whereupon an American soldier near by produced a large cake of chocolate from his pocket.

I noticed but one baby in the entire line. All the children were four years old or more. One farmer said the Germans had told him the submarines had sunk all the ships that had started with American troops. A woman with tear-paths worn under her watery eyes said the Germans had said the French were doomed, the people were starved and diseased.

One actually wearied of saying so many times "Bonjour." I have never seen a people so happy as these were when they met our troops upon the roadside. Their actions made us feel what in a personal sense our entry into the war meant.

Tales of the American tanks, credited by many German prisoners with a large part in the proceedings, are told in this dispatch to the *New York Tribune*:

The advance of the tanks brought out many examples of daring on the part of their crews. One major whose machine was equipped with a thirty-seven-millimeter gun instead of a machine gun violated his orders and went far ahead until he was within range of Nonsard. With one well-

placed shot he knocked two Germans out of a church-steeple from which they were firing a machine gun.

A lieutenant, shot through the palm of the left hand by an explosive bullet, was sent to a hospital, but escaped and walked six miles back to the field. He appeared at his tank with the statement that he could "carry on" with his right hand.

Several others were wounded, but remained on duty. No one was killed, however, even tho a German six-inch shell plowed clear through a small tank, destroying it, but injuring only one of the crew. Another tank captured a battery of 77s, but was so far ahead of the infantry it could not turn over the guns to them.

The story is told of another tank which went into a town with a sergeant armed with a rifle perched on the turret. This machine captured two batteries of 77s, five machine guns, and many men.

Tanks were occasionally as much as two miles ahead of the infantry, throwing consternation into the Germans. Part of the success which attended their share in the battle was undoubtedly due to the intensive training given the drivers who had been taught to operate the machines blindfolded, guided only by signals from the gunners. This sometimes is necessary when the drivers are blinded temporarily by splashes of mud.

One of the latest, tho far from the least important, reports states that the hospitals near St. Mihiel, established and prepared with a view to handling thousands of American wounded, have found themselves with almost nothing to do.

A WAY TO HELP—DON'T NEGLECT IT

HERE is a request from Uncle Sam to our family of readers, from which it appears that in doing the large duties we have neglected the little, in giving the dollars we have forgotten the pennies. This request costs only a cent a week. Shall we surprize the boys in uniform with a deluge of DIGESTS? The Assistant Director of the Library War Service of the American Library Association writes to us this letter from Washington:

To the Editor,

THE LITERARY DIGEST,
354-360 Fourth Avenue,
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DEAR SIR:

Your magazine is one of eleven which the American Library Association has found in such demand in its Library War Service as to warrant a subscription for some 650 copies. These go to 650 service points, including the various Camp Libraries, Y. M. C. A., and K. of C. huts, other recreational centers, and small camps and posts where we supply books and other reading-matter.

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DUTCH NEUTRALITY CONTINUES TO EKE OUT A BARE EXISTENCE

AN air of "intellectual detachment" characterizes the attitude of the average Dutchman toward the war, comments the English correspondent, Henry Suydam, writing in the London *Sunday Pictorial*—an air that has been much misunderstood abroad. Some English and American critics have gone so far as to accuse Holland of being pro-German largely on the basis of this attitude.

But Holland is not pro-German; Holland is merely preserving the "intellectual detachment" likely to be noticed in the air of a small man forced to stay in the immediate vicinity of several large men intent on eating each other up. By and large, the Dutch people are pro-Entente, says Mr. Suydam, and cites some of his own experiences to prove it:

When I left Holland a few days ago, just after the Dutch merchant fleet in American and English harbors had been commandeered, Dutch nationalism was in a state of tense coherence, but the Dutchman was not pro-German.

The Dutch people have never been able to see themselves in perspective. They are unreasonably intolerant toward even the mildest cross-currents that have intercepted the placid stream of their existence.

But there remains enough evidence that the Dutch, when once their sluggish emotions are aroused, are pro-Entente and not pro-German. The hospitality shown to several hundred thousand Belgian refugees, long after the first glamour of exile had worn off, must be remembered. Lately, hundreds of British prisoners of war, who had been in German prison-camps for three years and more, arrived in Holland for internment. Simultaneously, a similar group of Germans arrived from England. The official reception by the Dutch Government was equally cordial in each case, but there is a very evident preference for the British soldier.

The Dutch public do not like Germans, especially when in uniform. I have seen Germans walk into a restaurant, and the entire company of diners at once froze. Every one stopt talking and stared, and there was an indefinable bristling of backs.

There are, of course, large numbers of German spies and agents in Holland. The visible Germans—those we should call, in America, the "dress-suit men"—are part of a sinister cosmopolitan crowd that have trailed across Europe, during the last three years, as various small nations lost their neutrality. During my winter in Holland, I have recognized more than one German agent whom I have seen as a notorious figure in the international intrigues, carried

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The German organization in Holland has, of course, no admitted existence. The Dutch Government is never able to detect a given breach of law or international etiquette that would justify drastic action. But the *Boche* leaves no stone unturned to win Dutch favor, or secure information of Allied military secrets. Prof. Hans Delbrück intones mild-phrased lectures at the University of Utrecht—that is one form of Germanism: the cafés of Holland are filled with beautiful blond *Boche* women—that is another!

One of the prettiest examples of German stage management I have ever experienced occurred in a fashionable hotel in The Hague one evening not long ago. Two young German officers in uniform, doubtless under instructions, walked into a room where two British officers in uniform were having coffee and cigars. The Germans strode up to them, clicked their spurred heels with a loud report, and bowed. The British officers were forced to return the salute, but the Dutch people present remained quite unimpressed by this blatant form of German politeness.

Meetings between interned Germans and interned Britishers, even tho the British are required to remain within bounds at The Hague while the Germans are confined to the environs of Rotterdam, occasionally take place. Then there is trouble in the air, even if the peace-loving Hollander usually manages to prevent actual outbursts.

The correspondent describes one such meeting:

I saw two British soldiers pass a Brandenburger on the street about a fortnight ago, just before the offensive started. There were glares; the German beat the pavement with his heavy boots; the British coughed rather in the manner of an angry lion; the Dutch policeman waved his white baton vaguely and drew near, and once again Dutch neutrality was saved.

I had an opportunity to inspect a camp of German deserters in Holland, but these men are so cowed in spirit that they hesitate to express their abhorrence of the system from which they have escaped. Even in Holland they rest under the German shadow.

Their view-point is almost impossible to obtain, but while a large proportion of them have a fairly definite antagonism to the German Government, there is nothing to show that a German deserter is a decent, reformed man, merely because he has run away.

I was amused to hear many of these ex-soldiers state that they intended to go to America as soon as the war ended. The American Government knows enough about Germanism to guard against something that is, after all, as much a strain of race as a perversion of human attitudes.

There was a young Bavarian in a forage-cap, pacing about in the rain, whom I stopt suddenly and asked: "Do you think the German Government will ever pardon deserters?" He regarded me in a determined way, as if he had been thinking about just that point. Then he bellowed, as one should shout an axiom: "If Germany wins, there will be no pardons!"

With regard to the general food-situ-

ation in Holland, I have found food more plentiful in The Hague, at any rate, than in London. There is no lack of sugar and sweets, a fair quantity of meat and bread, but a distinct shortage of tea and cereals.

Dutch business men have won much prosperity out of the war, perhaps more, in proportion, than the business men of any other country. But the wealth is concentrated in a very few hands, and while prices have increased, there has been no compensating rise in wages, as in the United Kingdom.

Moreover, unemployment in Holland is concentrated in peculiar economic areas, as, for example, in Rotterdam, where there is universal unemployment among the shipping workers, who form about nine-tenths of the working population. As these men have neither money, work, nor food, but must stand in long lines in order to procure the smallest quantity of tripe, the Dutch Government is faced with a distinctly dangerous prospect.

A Dutch mob has an angry temper, and there may yet come a time when Holland may experience something of the human antagonisms that have, in a larger sense and method, devastated the greater part of Europe since 1914.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

CORNER-GROCERY war-experts, parlor militarists, newspaper editors, and so many other critics who never saw a war have had their say as to just why the war in Europe must go on that there may be a certain freshness in the point of view of some Americans on the ground.

American soldiers got wind of the late "Peace Offensive" some time before it struck these shores. Sergeant Lawrence M. Michelson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the most recent commentators, not only predicted the "feelers," but hinted at trouble in the Army if they gained any acceptance over here. His letter appears in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:

Through reading the French and English papers, such as we receive here, I have come to the conclusion that since Germany has suffered two crushing defeats in the last thirty days she feels and knows that to obtain a victory on the Western Front is impossible, and as a result soon will start another one of her famous peace offensives to obtain a German "peace."

This alone, above most things, is to be most feared at the present time, and we boys over here would almost feel as if we had been betrayed were the folks at home even willing to listen to such a thing at the present time.

Just think what it would mean to the world now, peace with Germany after she had conquered almost half of Europe, laid waste most or all of it, ravished or murdered its helpless women and children, and, in short, broken every law of common decency of God and man to gain her selfish ends and criminal desires!

What of helpless Poland, ruined Belgium, and Serbia, and victimized Russia? Russia is the more to be pitied, since her downfall was caused by her own leaders, who were seduced by the cunning tongues of the lying malefactors.

Yet Germany is more cunning than cruel. I wonder what we could expect

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her to do for these countries at the peace conference were we willing to listen to her terms. Perhaps, for the sake of argument, she might agree to give back to Belgium her rightful freedom, but just as surely as we do that another country will have to pay the penalty. And that other country would be—Russia, helpless and prostrate as she is.

Germany would demand great tracts of Russia as her "war-gains"—land as great as her own in square miles and as rich, if not richer, in natural resources. How long would it take, do you suppose, before again we would have to face Germany across No Man's Land—a Germany twice as strong and twice as well prepared, profiting by the enormous mistakes she has made in the present conflict.

Many other boys, I think, have written home letters of a similar kind, because we seek to have those at home feel that, no matter how much we may long for home and those near and dear to us, we will accept no half-way measures, but desire the job done, and done right.

This extract from a letter written by an American girl, a graduate nurse with the Red Cross at the front, may express another reason for the somewhat unpacific attitude of most Americans. The fact that the hospital mentioned was full of wounded soldiers suggested that it might be made the object of a German air-raid. Precautions were taken:

That night every *malade* who could possibly be moved went down to the cave for the night. At 9:30 the Huns arrived and never to my dying day shall I forget that night. They bombed until 3:45 a.m., around and around the hospital-wall, got the chapel and morgue, broke every pane of glass in the hospital, blew open every iron shutter on the windows, came within ten yards of the contagious building, so that all the contagious patients were forced to come over to our cave and halls; the concussion of one bomb was so terrific that it broke again the leg of Captain Mosley (one of our oldest patients), whose breaks (two) had nicely knitted. The terror of the patients was simply pitiful; those brave lads who had gone over the top so unthinkingly found it almost impossible to bear the racket when they were helplessly bound to a bed.

Corporal W. L. Whitcombe, formerly of Batavia, New York, is not inclined toward peace until there have been changes in Germany's ways. He writes from the fighting-lines:

You have, I have, and every one that reads has read of the German devastation. Dear folkses, reading makes little impression. You must see to realize, to even faintly comprehend the atrocities that the Hun has committed upon evacuated France. We have passed through villages where not a single house possesses a roof, where the legend *Gott strafe England* is on the buildings—mere shells of their former compactness—where the trees have been hacked to stop the flow of sap and deaden them, where churches have been dynamited viciously, where there are graves of women who have been ravaged so brutally that death must have been a blessing, where baby hands have been cut at the wrists, and old men have been the sport of these uncouth monsters, where wells have been poisoned

or filled in, and every conceivable deviltry of a mind given over to degeneration and savagery has been committed. It may be well. It may be that God has permitted these things so that we will be so incensed that we will never stop until every mother's son of a beast is dead in Germany, or has changed his mind. Its effect on me has been that I'm mighty glad I'm here and that I can take a man's part against such barbarians—which by the way is absolutely too polite a name for them.

During the past, the routine has blotted out the bigger aspects and even now it does at times, but that is only our human side. Deep down the larger things are constant with all of us. Every man in the company, I believe, feels much the same, and even the grumbling indicates the impatience of the men to take what they consider an active part.

Lieut. H. M. Ewing mentions peace prospects in a letter published by the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch:

I heard a French captain say he would never again set a time for the war to be over as he had been fooled so often already. Others have it down to three and four and even one month! I think it will be some time next summer, if it is not over in three months. Nobody that I've talked with expects to reach Berlin. They seem to think the Boche will give in, and the Allies will dictate terms which will be accepted, before then. How true their judgment is I can not tell. For myself, if an extra six months or a year will take us to the lair of the beast, I am for going there and destroying his nest.

Dwight Humphrey Fee, of Canonsburg, Pa., now in Flanders, confesses that while he doesn't "yearn for blood," nevertheless he'll be glad when his section "moves up." His letter was written not long before American troops in Flanders took Voor-meeze and "moved up" in other localities.

To the British "Tommy" Private Fee pays a feeling and spontaneous tribute, the sort of tribute that he seems to feel may be needed in certain American quarters. He writes:

Resent any slurs on British troops just as quickly as you would resent an insult to ours. Tell their critics to go up the line and see for themselves. The spirit, the brotherliness, the unselfishness, the kindness, and the quiet courage of these British lads are things to be admired, no matter what some one "has heard." No matter what misguided British statesmen have done in the past, or may do in the future, T. Atkins, of whatever shire, of whatever station in life, is a gentleman up the line. And the Jocks—I doubt if the Jocks have superiors.

James Norman Hall—here's to him!—was right about the Tommies. "One wonders (not long, however) how he can ever live with them; and then he wonders how one can ever live without them." They're the greatest ever. Kindly, whole-hearted, and simple-hearted they are. No matter what is on, it's simply a case of "carry on" with them. Heroics are absolutely unknown. Before I knew the Tommies I thought their reputation for trench-humor had been overrated. Now I know it simply can not be overrated. Not that life in the line is one grand round of



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repartee, but to my knowledge there has never arisen a situation, no matter how serious, that some Tommy didn't have something funny to say about it. And their songs—you shall certainly hear them when I get back.

But, altho I may be prejudiced because of my own ancestry, the prize crew is the Jocks. It was my good fortune to live for four days with a little detachment of kilties from Ian Hay's own regiment, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. They weren't from his own battalion, tho. Harry Lauder's son was in the same regiment, too, you know. These lads were part of the first hundred thousand, so you can well imagine the pleasure I had.

They might well have stepped from out the pages of "The First Hundred Thousand." With their arguments, their songs, and their pride in "Auld Scotia," they simply took the cake. Here's the address of one of them; save it in case I should lose it: M. Quinn, 7, Park Lane, Stirling, Scotland.

And they sang that song Ian Hay speaks about, "Hold Yer Hand Oot, Ye Naughty Boy," altho it's about five years old. They hailed me as the "American Scotsman," and immediately christened me "Scotty," at the same time insisting that I was getting "Scotchier-looking" every day. Oh, it was a great week-end!

The war is no picnic, of course. Jerry's bombs are absolutely unpleasant, his shells are annoying, and his personal calls are unwelcome—not to mention his machine guns.

My new work is growing interesting and promises to be really important; that is, the section's work. We've moved again. This is the ninth place in France where I've spent at least one night. I don't know how long we'll be here. We are still away behind the front of one of the best-known sectors on the line. I'll be glad when we actually move up. I don't yearn for blood, but I do feel useless back here after nearly eleven months in the Army.

In our particular work there will be no actual combat-work, and no patrolling or scouting. I think I can get on a patrol now and then, tho. But you mustn't worry. I sha'n't run into danger needlessly, of course, but in a pinch I know what you want me to do and what, if all's well, I shall do.

Sometimes, when I see what some folks get away with—and not only on this side of the water, either—I am tempted to go after a "cushie" job myself. Then two things occur to me: One, that it isn't my idea of the right thing to do, because no matter what others do, that doesn't relieve one of doing what he himself—and he alone—believes to be right; the second is that you, living up to the creed yourself, wouldn't approve, and thus it would be unfair to you. So we'll both see the thing through to the finish; we'll keep the faith.

"If you keep your eye on the illustrated weeklies in the movies," writes Corporal A. R. Lowery to his "Dear Folks" in San Antonio, Texas, "you may see yours truly, as I've been doing the honors for our platoon." When Pershing gave the D. S. O. to Corporal Lowery's brigade, the writer admits that he faced the movie cameras. In addition to being photographed, the French treated them "like kings," and gave them a banquet, with "gorgeous eats"—and "nine girls and just one marine at each table."

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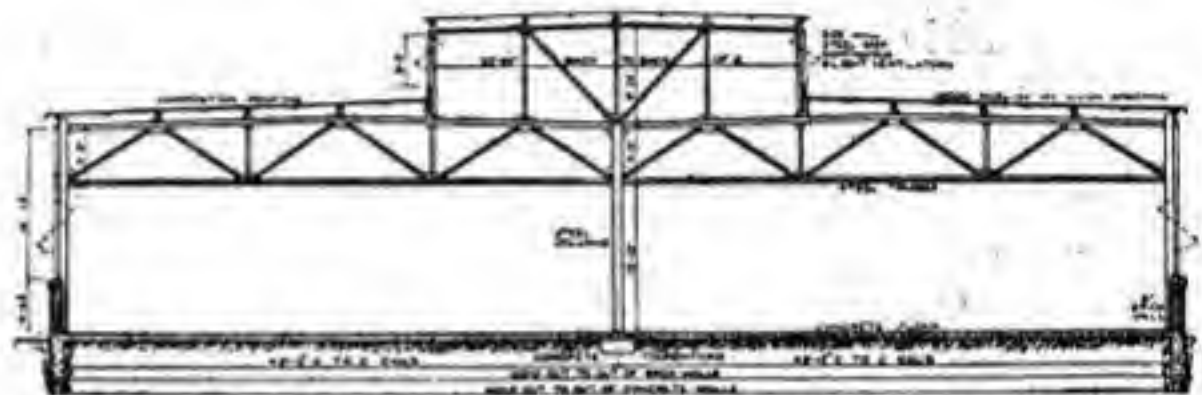
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banquets doubly welcome. Honor is often coupled with tragedy by the fortunes of war, as in the bit of history that the Corporal tells:

It seems that every one of the pals I had got bumped off. Lindsey got it about the hottest part of the fighting. Our company, and especially our platoon, got into about the worst nest there was to clean out. They were on top of a steep hill and behind big rocks with machine guns and until we could get within hand-grenade distance of them we didn't have a chance. But of course we got there in the end after several attempts and the loss of half our men. Our platoon lost about as heavy as any in the Marine Corps and we had about as good men as there were in the outfit, too. That isn't hot air either, it's the truth.

Lindsey has been given a D. S. C. and if a man ever deserved one he does. If you see his folks you can tell them that he showed lots of the stuff that heroes are made of. The first day he fought hard all day and then helped carry wounded all night, and after just a very little rest he went into the second day's fighting with no rifle and only his gas-mask stuffed full of hand-bombs and two automatic pistols. He and I were together and we got close enough to hear the Boche officer give the command to fire before they opened up. We dropped behind a rock and he called me to where I could see better to snipe with my rifle. Then they started throwing bombs and we ran them away from three guns when we started up the hill to where there were more machine guns and a sniper that was up in a tree got him. We had just started when all of a sudden he crumpled up and went down. He just looked over at me and said, "Go get them, Lowery." It sure takes the heart out of a fellow to see his best friend go down like that. And then they wonder why we didn't want to take prisoners. I suppose he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for dragging our lieutenant from within a few feet of a machine gun after he was wounded the first day. The boys, every one, deserve lots of credit for the way they fought and skirmished in their first real battle. They obeyed commands as long as there were officers to give them, and after our officers were all killed or wounded they kept going until orders came from the major to stop.

There was a bunch of about eight of us that hung together and they seemed to get us first of all. There are only two of us left now. You don't want to worry over this letter too much, because it's over with now and it will probably be some time before we get any more of that, and if we ever do it won't be as bad this time because the Boche gives up now almost as soon as he finds out that it's the marines that are after him. You may know that when one marine can capture eighty-three prisoners in a bunch and bring them in alone that they must respect us. Now that isn't bull either, it really and truly happened. We had some funny things happen up there, too, and once in a while a fellow would have to laugh even when he didn't know whether he was going to get out or not.

I would have liked to have had time to see some of the fine works of art in Paris, but we only had one day and two nights there so I didn't have much time. Just saw Napoleon's Arch of Triumph and one or two of the most prominent things. It's sure some city.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Don't.—Motto for the gasoline-savers, to be hung on the garage door that it may be seen Sunday mornings: "Don't keep the home tires turning."—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Real Progress.—HE—"And how are you getting on with your collecting for the soldiers?"

SHE—"Splendidly! I've had my name in the papers four times already."—*Sidney Bulletin.*

But a Worm Sometimes Turns.—A "conscientious objector" told the tribunal the other day that he wouldn't kill a worm. As the poet so touchingly puts it, "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."—*Passing Show.*

Indicating Her Desires.—A man charged at Kingston last week stated that he left his wife because she had twice thrown him down three flights of stairs, struck him with a garden-rake, and looked him out at night. It is good to find, even in these brutalizing days, that there are still men who can take a delicate hint.—*Punch.*

This Happened Before America Got In.—A wife whose husband is on active service recently presented him with a bouncing baby boy. She wrote to ask him when he should get leave, and also when the war would be over. His reply was as follows: "DEAR LUCY.—I don't know when I shall get leave or when the war will be over, but if the baby should be called up before I get leave, give him a parcel to bring out to me." Your loving husband, BILL.—*Tit-Bits.*

Consistent Performance.—Shoeless, he climbed the stairs, opened the door of the room, entered, and closed it after him without being detected. Just as he was about to get into bed his wife, half-aroused from slumber, turned and sleepily said:

"Is that you, Fido?"

The husband, telling the rest of story, said:

"For once in my life I had real presence of mind. I licked her hand."—*Tit-Bits.*

Caught Off Guard.—"Did the postman leave any letters, Mary?"

"Nothing but a postcard, ma'am."

"Who is it from, Mary?"

"And do you think I'd read it, ma'am?" asked the girl with an injured air.

"Perhaps not. But any one who sends me a message on a postcard is either stupid or impertinent."

"You'll excuse me, ma'am," returned the girl loftily; "but that's a nice way to be talkin' about your own mother."—*Boston Transcript.*

Discrimination.—President Wilson is fond of telling a story about an old teamster. This old fellow said to the treasurer of the concern one day:

"Me and that off-horse has been workin' for the company seventeen years, sir."

"Just so, Winterbottom, just so," said the treasurer, and he cleared his throat and added: "Both treated well, I hope?"

The old teamster looked dubious.

"Well," he said, "we wus both taken down sick last month and they got a doctor for the hoss, while they docked my pay."—*Pittsburg Sun.*

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Todd—"I should say so. I just persuaded my wife not to buy a new gown."—*Life*.

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"Once, my dear. A gentleman proposed over the telephone, but he had the wrong number."—*Tid-Bits*.

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"A paper-weight."—*Tid-Bits*.

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"If you don't marry me, Millie, I'll blow my brains out."

"Oh, come now, don't do anything as rash as that. But—but," she reflected softly, "that would be a good joke on father, for he thinks you haven't any."—*Pittsburg Sun*.

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Miranda's dropt her fancy-work and sailed across the Straits

As a temporary "lady of the lamp"; And Jane's abandoned portraiture to wash the cups and plates

Of the Tommies in a temporary camp; And Ethel—nervy Ethel!—is a motor-driving Waac.

And fairly saved her special Brigadier The day that Fritz got busy and our line came surging back

In a temporary movement to the rear.

A temporary Major they've contrived to make of Bob

(He was always pretty hefty at his drill), While the rank of air-mechanic—and he hustles at his job—

Is the temporary perquisite of Bill; Old Joseph drives a tractor most surprising true and straight

(He's sixty, but a temporary sport), While Augustus sails the ocean as a temporary mate

When he isn't in a temporary port.

There's a temporary shortage of the things we eat and wear,

And the temporary pleadings of the Tank,

Plus the temporary taxes that we're called upon to bear,

Lead to temporary trouble at the bank; The only things that haven't changed since Wilhelm butted in

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Are the views of Thomas Atkins as to who is going to win,

And his personal opinion of the Hun.

—*Punch*.



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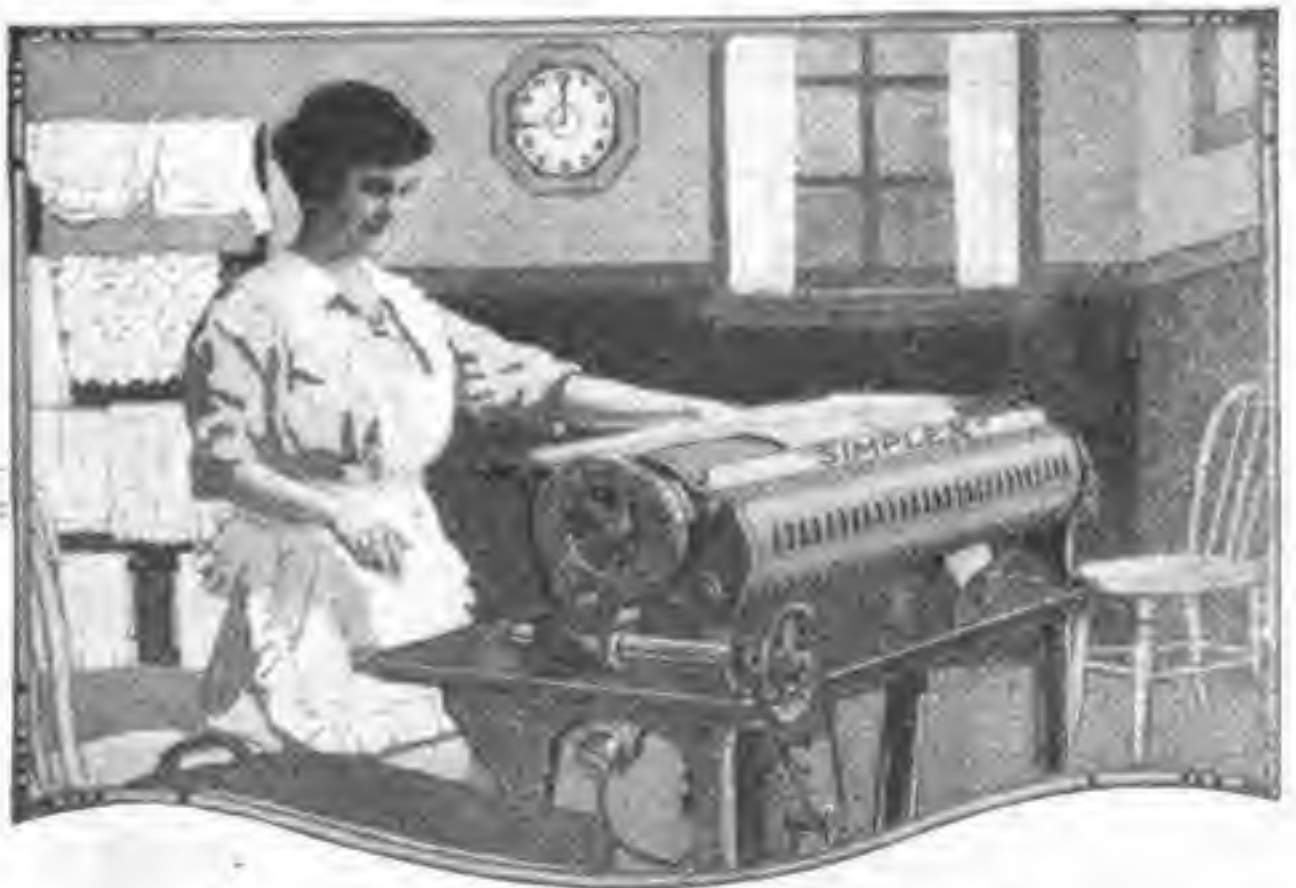
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CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

THE WEST FRONT

September 18.—British and French troops advance from one to three miles in a coordinated operation on a twenty-two-mile front north and south of St. Quentin. British elements cross the Hindenburg line at Villoret and Gouzeaucourt. French troops reach the western outskirts of Francilly-Selency, three miles west of St. Quentin. Six thousand prisoners are captured by the British. The Paris bulletin announces the capture of a few hundred.

American Army Headquarters in France announces that the American First Army has completed a new line in the St. Mihiel sector running parallel with the Hindenburg line, at an average distance of one and a half miles.

Berlin reports British and French attacks on a wide front from Havrincourt Wood to the Somme. Counter-attacks are said to be progressing.

September 19.—London reports ten thousand prisoners and more than sixty guns as a result of the attack begun yesterday north of St. Quentin. The repulse of heavy German counter-attacks along the new line is noted.

Paris reports an extension of the French gains beyond Contecourt, and the capture of Castres.

The Berlin report claims recapture of a portion of the trenches northeast of Dixehoote which remained in the hands of the Belgians after the fighting of September 9. Australians who penetrated the German line between Hargicourt and Pontrouet are reported to have been halted by a counter-attack west of Bellicourt.

American artillery and airplanes are reported active on the St. Mihiel front.

September 20.—The village of Moeuvres, seven miles west of Cambrai, is recaptured by the British. In the Lempire-Epehy sector, northwest of St. Quentin, Haig's troops advance their line more than a mile. An advance on a front of two and a half miles northeast of La Bassée is also recorded.

French forces in the region of St. Quentin capture Essigny-le-Grand and make additional prisoners.

Berlin reports the repulse of British assaults, with the capture of prisoners, near Moeuvres, and the capture of 130 French prisoners in enterprises west of Jouy.

American Army Headquarters reports the deliberate bombardment of American hospitals, with the loss of eight American wounded. Metz forts and batteries are under fire from American guns. German artillery activities are increasing.

September 21.—British forces, fighting against strong opposition, advance slightly east of Epehy and near Hargicourt.

Paris reports the repulse of German counter-attacks.

Berlin reports the repulse, with very heavy losses, of British attacks near Hargicourt, and the capture of fifty prisoners north of La Bassée. A French advance on the high ridges west of Jouy is admitted.

American Army Headquarters notes great German activity on the Hindenburg line on the St. Mihiel front.

September 22.—British troops push their lines forward at four points on the front facing the northern part of the Hindenburg line. The most extensive gain is reported north of the Scarpe River, near Gavrelle, where they throw the Germans back on a two-mile front. Rain and mud are slowing the advance. American patrols raid the German lines east of St. Mihiel, taking twenty-

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nine prisoners in the region of Haumont, and five southeast of Charey.

Heavy artillery activity is reported from the French front, near St. Quentin and north of the Aisne.

The German official report, dealing with the British attack of September 19-20, states that German defenses had been removed eastward in preparation for the attack, and that the British troops were defeated in front of these lines with "exceedingly heavy losses."

September 23.—French troops capture the wood north of Le Fontaine and penetrate through Vendeuil to the Oise. The French now hold the west bank of the Oise for more than half the distance from La Fère to Moy.

London reports hard fighting northwest of St. Quentin with slight advances by the British.

Berlin reports the capture of British prisoners in a raid near Neuve Chapelle, the repulse of infantry-attacks southeast of Epehy, and increased artillery activity near Ypres.

Heavy rains reduce activities on the American-Lorraine front to one American raid, producing but one German prisoner.

September 24.—British and French troops attacking on adjacent fronts, totaling about seven miles west of St. Quentin, capture 1,300 prisoners and four towns. The Allied lines are now less than three miles from St. Quentin.

Berlin reports the failure of Allied attacks northwest of St. Quentin.

American Headquarters in Lorraine reports an increase in the German artillery fire. Otherwise German activity has been confined to raids and patrolling. American raids net twenty-nine German prisoners.

THE BALKAN FRONT

September 18.—Servian, French, and Greek troops advance an average of ten miles on a front of twenty miles in Macedonia. Four thousand prisoners and fifty guns are reported among the booty. German troops, according to a Servian official statement, have been sent to this front to help the Bulgarian forces, and were put to flight along with the Bulgarians. Gradeshnitsa and Starovina are among the villages reported captured.

An official statement issued by the German War Office reads: "East of the Cerna the Bulgarians since September 15 have been engaged in fighting French, Servians, and Greeks. German battalions have also been employed in repulsing the enemy."

Vienna reports the repulse of Italian attacks in Albania, near the coast.

September 19.—British and Greek troops attacking in the region of Lake Doiran, to the east of the French and Servian offensive, gain a foothold in the Bulgarian first positions, notwithstanding stubborn resistance.

Bulgarian troops, driven back through the mountainous region of Rojden and the Balettes Massif, are reported in flight across the Cerna River. Forty-five villages have fallen to the Servian troops, operating with French and Greek detachments.

The Bulgarian War Office reports violent infantry fighting between the villages of Gradeshnitsa and the Jojorik heights, with the repulse of repeated attacks. Advancing British troops are said to have been repulsed near Lake Doiran.

September 20.—London reports the Servians operating on a front of twenty-five miles to a depth from fifteen to seventeen miles. Five thousand prisoners and eighty guns are among the booty. All the Bulgarian trench systems on this front have been penetrated and light cavalry has taken up the pursuit, one unit having crossed the Cerna



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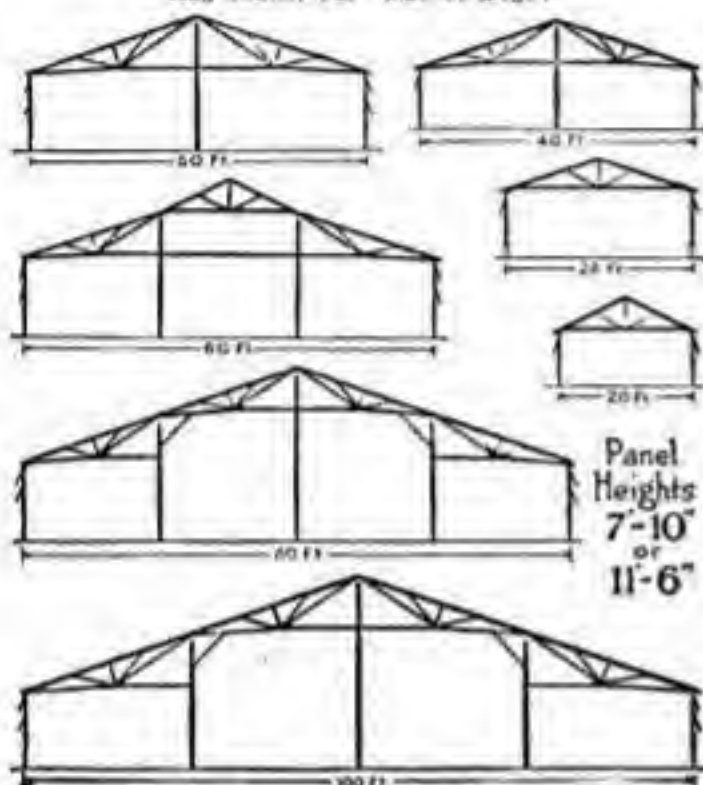
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twenty miles north of the Sokol positions.

British and Greek troops attacking on both sides of Lake Doiran carry the Bulgarian outpost lines. A gain of two thousand yards, more than seven hundred prisoners, and the repulse of heavy Bulgarian counter-attacks are reported.

September 21.—Servian troops east of Monastir advance more than nine miles and are reported less than eight miles from the main highway connecting Prilep with the Vardar River. Ten more villages, a great number of prisoners, and several guns are reported to have been captured.

Paris reports that the offensive of the Greeks and British in the Lake Doiran region, which has been marked by furious battles, continues to progress.

The Bulgarian War Office announces the repulse of Allied attacks north of Monastir and east of the Cerna.

September 22.—Rome reports that Italian troops, in conjunction with the Entente Allied offensive in Macedonia, have captured the front enemy positions in the bend of the Cerna River, to the east of Monastir.

Servian troops, pressing the Bulgarian and German troops in central Macedonia, are reported to be within four miles of the Uskup-Saloniki railroad, the main supply for the Austro-Bulgarian forces in this region. The Bulgarian retreat continues with increasing rear-guard resistance.

September 23.—Advancing on a front of more than ninety miles, the Allied armies in Macedonia, says a bulletin of the French War Office, have passed the mountain zone formerly held by the German-Bulgar Army and are moving swiftly forward on the plains. Prisoners, cannon, and enormous quantities of material are reported captured. Northeast of Monastir the line of Mogoliar, Kanatlarsy, and Kalyana has been reached. Further north Servian troops have reached the Vardar from Gradsko to Demirkapu.

Rome reports Italian troops in Macedonia have advanced more than seven miles and have taken sixteen villages.

The Bulgarian War Office report notes bitter fighting between the Cerna and the Vardar. Following the repulse of the Anglo-Greek attack near Doiran, says the report, the fighting activity on this front has diminished in intensity.

September 24.—French cavalry operating with the Servians capture Prilep, northeast of Monastir. British forces, following the capture of Doiran, are advancing to the north, passing Kara and Oghular, on the east side of the lake. Strong bodies of Servians are reported on the eastern bank of the Vardar between Demirkapu Pass and Krivolak, covering the passage of the main body of Servians.

Greek and French troops operating on the British left are reported at Gurinehet, a few miles west of the Vardar.

Thus far more than 11,000 prisoners and 140 guns have been counted, in addition to immense stores of material.

IN PALESTINE

September 19.—British and French forces in Palestine attack on a front of sixteen miles between Rafat and the sea and push forward twelve miles. One body of English cavalry is reported in the rear of the Turkish armies in the direction of Nablus, while another is advancing toward El Afule and Beisan to intercept the Turks to the north. More than three thousand prisoners, many guns, and large quantities of material are among the booty.

September 22.—London reports that the Turkish Army operating in Palestine between the Jordan and the Mediterra-

nean has been virtually wiped out by the British and Allied forces, following the overwhelming of the Turkish defense system north of Jerusalem. Eighteen thousand prisoners, 120 guns, four airplanes, and a large quantity of transport are in the hands of the pursuing forces. Cavalry units are reported, sixty miles from their original positions, in occupation of Nazareth, El Afule, and Beisan. Arab forces of the army of the King of Hejaz cooperated to the eastward by destroying bridges and tearing up railroad lines near Derat.

September 23.—London reports 25,000 Turkish prisoners and 200 guns counted in the advance of the British armies northward through Palestine. Having seized the passages of the Jordan at Jisred-Dameer, says the official statement, the last avenue of escape open to the enemy west of the river was closed by British troops. The Seventh and Eighth Turkish armies have virtually ceased to exist, their entire transport having been captured by the British.

September 24.—British cavalry capture the port of Haifa, together with the towns of Aere and Es-Salt. The number of prisoners is reported to greatly exceed 25,000, and more than 260 captured guns are reported inside the British lines.

EVENTS IN RUSSIA

September 19.—A Stockholm dispatch states that German defeats in the west have caused a panic among the Baltic nobility in Esthonia, who fear the withdrawal of the German garrisons.

London reports the Czechoslovak forces in European Russia badly pressed by the enemy. Within the last ten days Bolsheviks, assisted by a considerable number of Germans, have occupied Volsk, Simbirsk, and Kazan.

Moscow dispatches state that the Czechoslovaks still hold the city of Samara, which the Bolsheviks claimed to have taken.

London reports that Baku in Transcaucasia has been evacuated by British detachments.

September 21.—The American Government through Secretary Lansing appeals to neutral countries to join in a protest against the "openly avowed campaign of mass-terrorism" and "wholesale executions" now being conducted in Russia.

Baku, in Transcaucasia, recently evacuated by the British and occupied by the Turks, is reported to be on fire.

September 22.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Hamburg *Nachrichten* reports that the People's Commissary at Vologda has urged on the population of the entire province the most gruesome persecution of British subjects and French and American citizens. Rioting is taking place in various towns, the correspondent says, and some Frenchmen and Americans are being murdered. A dispatch from Kief by the correspondent of the *Leipziger Abendzeitung* states that recently at Kurst a soldier fired twice at Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Minister of War.

September 23.—Blagovieshtchensk, capital of the Siberian province of Amur, and Alexievsk have been occupied by Japanese cavalry according to information received by the Japanese Embassy. Two thousand Austro-Germans are reported to have been captured at Kokka.

Harbin reports that a proclamation has been issued by the Japanese saying that Japan wishes to restore order because of its friendly feeling for Russia and not for any selfish motive. The proclamation declares that any one causing disorders will be severely punished. It is believed, says the dispatch, that the proclamation was issued because the population declined to accept notes carried by Japanese troops, instead of Russian money.



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Amsterdam forwards a Moscow dispatch to the effect that renewed attempts have been made to assassinate members of the Soviet Government in Russia. As a result there will be fresh measures in reprisal.

September 24.—A dispatch from Vladivostok reports that a conference is being held at Ufa, European Russia, attended by many members of the Pan-Russian Constituent Assembly. The object of the meeting is to form in Russia a single government with the controlling power vested in the Constituent Assembly. Bolsheviks and members of the Social Revolutionary Left party will not be represented.

A delayed dispatch from Archangel states that on September 18 Bolshevik forces attacked American outposts south of Archangel and were repelled with severe losses. Several Americans also were killed.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

September 18.—General Pershing reports five American planes missing as the result of an attack by superior German forces during a bombing expedition in Lorraine.

A new type of German bombing airplane is reported from the British front. It is said to seat eight men and carry bombs thirteen feet long, containing two thousand pounds of explosives.

Lieutenant Luke, of the American Air Forces on the Lorraine front, is reported to have brought down nine German balloons in three days.

British airmen destroy fourteen German planes and lose eleven machines in the day's fighting along the British front.

September 19.—Hetrock, of Amsterdam, reports that Allied airmen are bombing Cologne, Coblenz, and other German towns, daily, killing or injuring many persons. It adds that many residents of these towns are fleeing to Holland for safety.

Despite rain and clouds, American air-patrols are active on the St. Mihiel front.

First Lieut. David E. Putnam, of Newton, Mass., is reported to have been killed on September 12, while patrolling the American lines north of St. Mihiel.

September 20.—A Paris report notes an entirely new type of German airplane especially designed for ability in maneuvering. Germans are also reported to have adopted parachutes as means of escape from damaged planes.

London reports sixty tons of bombs dropt on German territory in five days by British machines. This exceeds the record of any previous fortnight.

September 21.—London reports nineteen German airplanes accounted for by British airmen yesterday, while eleven were lost by the British. Twenty-six and a half tons of bombs were dropt in twenty-four hours.

September 23.—A bulletin issued by the British Admiralty states that British and Greek airmen bombed Constantinople on September 20 and 21 and dropt thousands of leaflets into the city.

Eight German planes destroyed, four British planes missing, and eleven tons of bombs dropt is reported as the day's record for British aerial operations on the Western Front.

September 24.—The official report issued by the British Air Ministry states that eight hostile machines were destroyed, several tons of bombs dropt, and four British machines lost in the course of the day's fighting.

SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN

September 21.—Washington reports that the total destruction by German submarines from August, 1914, to September, 1918, was 7,157,088 dead-weight tons of shipping in excess of the tonnage turned out in that time by Allied and



FROM A LITHOGRAPH, DRAWN ON THE STONE BY GEORGE BELLOWE

This is Kultur

THERE is no sharper contrast between German Kultur and the civilization that our forefathers died for, than the difference in the attitude of the two civilizations towards women and children.

Kultur in Belgium, and other devastated countries, is a tale so terrible that never yet has one dared more than whisper fragments of it. Yet the wrongs of Belgium, as a State outraged, pale beside the wrongs inflicted in savage, bestial revenge upon its defenceless women and children.

Such a civilization is not fit to live. And God willing, it shall be mended or ended. To this task America summons every loyal heart and hand. It is a Crusade, not merely to re-win the tomb of Christ, but to bring back to earth the rule of right, the peace, good will to men and gentleness He taught.

To carry on this crusade of modern righteousness means not merely that our young men shall cross the seas to fight the Hun. It means that we at home shall uphold them. It means that we shall back them with all things spiritual and material. It means that we shall lend, not merely from our plenty, but that we shall save and serve. It means that we shall give up many things that are dear to us; sacrifice, that our Crusaders may save us and our children from the horrors that have come to the little ones of Belgium and of France.

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neutral nations. In the meantime, 3,795,000 dead-weight tons of enemy ships were seized, leaving the actual loss to the Allied and neutral nations 3,362,088 dead-weight tons.

September 22.—Three officers and twenty-seven members of the crew of the American steamer *Buena Ventura* arrive at Corunna, Spain. Three boats with sixty-four of the crew are missing. The ship was returning light when torpedoed on September 16. She was of 4,881 gross tons and belonged to the United States Steel Products Company.

September 23.—A British freighter arriving in ballast at "an Atlantic port" reports an attack by torpedo and shell-fire while 800 miles from the United States coast Friday, September 13. The *U-boat* continued firing for one hour and twenty-four minutes. Another steamship, belonging to the United States Shipping Board, reports an encounter with a *U-boat* on September 19, 500 miles off the American coast.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

September 18.—The Hague reports that the German Government is resorting to posters calling on the Germans to hold out.

September 19.—A dispatch from Cologne to the Dutch newspapers states that peace demonstrations, organized by the Social Democrats, were held September 18 at Essen and Cologne and in a large number of towns in Saxony.

September 20.—An official communication issued in Berlin says that the German Ambassador in Vienna, presenting Germany's reply to the recent Austro-Hungarian peace note, announces the readiness of Germany to participate in the proposed "exchange of ideas." The Austro-Hungarian Government announces that its offer is still open.

September 22.—A dispatch from Amsterdam quotes Vienna newspapers to the effect that 382 persons have been killed and many others injured in an explosion in an ammunition factory near the Austrian capital.

September 24.—The German people are being prepared for a fresh retreat of the German armies, state advices from The Hague, and are told to expect renewed attacks on all sectors from French, English, and Americans. The *Volkzeitung*, says the same report, admits the recent defeat on the Turkish front and remarks that the British appear to have been well prepared to exploit their successes.

FOREIGN

September 18.—Premier Clemenceau declares in an address to the French Senate: "We will fight until the hour when the enemy comes to understand that bargaining between crime and right is no longer possible."

September 19.—A London dispatch states that the Belgian Foreign Minister, in discussing Germany's "peace approach" to Belgium, declared that the conditions can not be taken as a basis for any serious discussion.

September 20.—The Inter-Allied Labor Conference in London adopts the entire report of the Committee on War Aims. This result is regarded as a triumph for Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who successfully opposed pacifistic elements of the conference.

September 22.—Zurich reports that many Swiss Socialist journals have received reports of serious differences between South German politicians and Prussian dictators. German deserters are quoted as saying that a Bavarian Prince tried to shoot Hindenburg but that the Field-Marshal was not wounded.

DOMESTIC

September 18.—General March, Chief of Staff, states that army plans call for American forces to the number of 4,800,000 by the middle of 1919.

A decision of the Federal War Labor Board upholds the eight-hour day except in emergency, and provides that the question of "emergency" must be determined by a committee representing the employer and employees of the particular plant in which the question arises.

September 20.—A. Mitchell Palmer, Enemy Property Custodian, makes public documents tending to show that Arthur Brisbane, for many years editor of William R. Hearst's *Evening Journal*, bought the *Washington Times* on June 26, 1917, with money supplied by a number of the leading brewers of the United States.

Secretary McAdoo announces that it is not the intention of the Treasury Department to ask for more than \$8,000,000,000 revenue taxation for the current fiscal year.

Warrants are issued for members of the firm of Rosenwasser Bros., Incorporated, Long Island City, N. Y., charging fraud in army shoe work.

Washington announces that those who have obtained employment in essential industries to escape the draft and others who, having obtained such employment, shirk their duty and impair the industry, will be inducted into military service.

September 21.—The number of American soldiers embarked for foreign shores, announces General March, Chief of Staff, is now 1,750,000.

September 22.—An analysis of the food-situation and the increase of living-costs, made by the Food Administration, shows that the average rise in food-prices has been only 3½ per cent. since last year.

September 23.—The House accepts the Senate prohibition amendment to the Food-Stimulation Bill by a vote of 171 to 34, and the nation will become dry on June 30 next, for the duration of the war, if the action of Congress is approved by the President.

The War Department at Washington announces that up to noon 2,225 new cases of influenza have been reported by telegraph by camp surgeons in the various army camps. This brings the total number of cases reported thus far to 20,211. The epidemic is most severe at Camp Devens, Mass., where the total number of cases reported to date is 10,700. Altho 65 deaths resulted from influenza and pneumonia at this camp during the last twenty-four hours, officials express confidence that the height of the epidemic has been passed here and elsewhere.

September 24.—One hundred and fourteen cases of Spanish influenza, according to a report by Health Commissioner Copeland, originated in New York City, in the past sixty hours. Thirty-six additional cases were reported from a British troop-ship. Only one death was reported for the sixty-hour period covered above.

September 25.—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, announces that the new Liberty Loan will be for \$6,000,000,000 of bonds at 4½ per cent., which will mature on October 15, 1938, unless the Government exercises its right to redeem the issue on October 15, 1931.

Washington announces that the Government is about to adopt measures to enforce stability of wages during the war.

One hundred and fifty new cases of Spanish influenza in New York City, breaking all records since the disease was reported, are announced by Health Commissioner Copeland.



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INVESTMENTS -AND- FINANCE

**WORK FARMERETTES HAVE DONE
THIS YEAR AND THE GREATER
FIELD FOR THEM NEXT YEAR**

THAT the farmerettes "made good" thoroughly during the past season has been clearly demonstrated by the ten days' campaign which began late in September in New York State for raising a million supporting members of the State Woman's Land Army, that organization being the one under which the farmerettes have been engaged for work and sent out to farmers seeking to employ them. About one thousand, or perhaps more, appear to have been employed during the past summer in various parts of the State. No girl was accepted by the Land Army until she had a physician's certificate stating she could stand farmwork. Ineligibles were thus weeded out before they got to the farm. No other standard was set. The girls came from everywhere and had previously been engaged in various kinds of occupation. One camp boasted a concert-singer from South Dakota, a rich woman from Riverside Drive, college girls, teachers, stenographers, telephone operators, and an art student. Another enrolled a librarian from the children's department of the New York Public Library. At the Oceanside unit on Long Island half a dozen States were represented.

According to a writer in the *New York Sun* it has taken about 4 per cent. of those accepted an average of two weeks to get acclimated and to harden their muscles. Others have dropt quite easily into the work without much bodily inconvenience. Most of them lost weight in the first week or so and were "dog tired at night," their muscles aching. But the tonic of outdoor life, contact with nature, freedom from mental strain, long, dreamless nights of sound sleep soon have restored them to normal and something more.

In New York State these workers are credited with having saved thousands of dollars' worth of food and helped to increase food production. Partial credit for the increased acreage is given them, because the farmers would never have increased their food crops if they could not have depended on farmerettes to care for and harvest them. Westchester County had approximately two hundred girl farmworkers distributed among its six units.

The Land Army plans for next year call for establishing 280 camps in the State. To do that means to raise a fund of \$600,000 to cover the cost of securing and equipping camps, providing work-clothes for the girls and auto-trucks to carry workers to and from their work. Once established, a camp becomes self-supporting. Farmers pay the camps \$2 a day for eight hours' work by each girl. Only forty units were in the field in New York this year.

Official reports received from several counties have indicated that rural New York is supporting the movement for next year's supply with enthusiasm. Westchester County has had thirty women engaged in canvassing every town and village in their allotted districts. These personal canvasses disclosed great interest among farmers. Red Cross and Liberty Loan committees in the county cooperated with the Land Army canvassers. On Long Island leaders have been working hard to

complete quotas of memberships. Support has been given them by wealthy estate owners as well as truck-growers and farmers who employed farmereettes last summer.

Typical of farmerette work in the interior of the State was the work done in Unadilla, Otsego County, on a farm of several hundred acres, where the manager early in the year had reported to the owner, living in New York City, that he saw no way in which the summer work could be cared for, owing to scarcity of labor. On application to the Woman's Land Army eight young women, four of them college graduates, were secured by the owner and installed in a modernized farm-house near the larger family house. In the village newspaper, *The Times*, at the close of two months' work by the farmerettes, a writer described how they had done practically every kind of farm work:

"They have hoed corn, potatoes, and cabbages; done spraying and general weeding; driven mowing machines and horse rakes; spread hay, pitched hay and mowed hay away; done threshing with machine threshers; dug post-holes through shale; done painting and window-cleaning from ladders; cleaned out from barns rubbish on floors and eelworms on rafters until neighbor farmers said the barns were 'as clean as a house'; harnessed and driven two-horse teams; helped out farmers' wives with sewing, cooking, and serving meals; gathered stone for stone walls; cut corn both with scythe and reaper, and in pairs churned all summer. Nearly all learned to milk. One operated an electric milker having thirty-two mechanical parts. Another took care of the milk-house. Others cleaned stables, barns, and chicken-houses. In pitching hay two were needed to lift one haycock, but these two pitched as much hay as did two men working separately at one haycock each, and at the end of the day were less tired than the men were."

An official statement, prepared by the "supervisor" of the Unadilla unit, showed for the two months "an A1 condition for all the eight members," and that "practically none had been incapacitated, even temporarily." One did get her wrist sprained and therefore could not pitch hay, "but she kept at work weeding vegetable gardens." Their regular pay was \$2 a day. Of that sum, \$1.50 was set aside for the equipment and upkeep of the unit—the furnishings, food-supplies, etc.—the remaining 50 cents going to the worker, who thus received \$15 a month, free and clear of living expenses, a sum which, it was noted, "at least one of their number earns at home in one day." The farmerettes had their social pleasures, meanwhile, so much so that in the last week when they were in service the engagements and invitations which arose "began to interfere somewhat embarrassingly with their employment." They estimated, after careful discussion among themselves, that altho the farm was on a hilltop, five miles from the village, they had had in two months about one hundred visitors to their cottage—farmers and their families from neighboring hillsides, people from near-by villages, city boarders from summer hotels, and a lady library expert from the University of Wisconsin. These visitors were entertained with the piano and singing, "an attraction which drew to the cottage increasing numbers, especially of farmers, their wives and

Everlastin' Team Work

THAT fine spirit which the American people are showing in their determination to win the war opens the way for this pronouncement of policy covering the needs of the Government as against the needs of individuals.

As manufacturers of a product which alike meets the needs of a nation at war and the needs of individual Americans engaged in essential industry, the General Motors Truck Company owes this expression of appreciation to those whose orders have been delayed. And the spirit with which these prospective customers have bowed to the greater needs of the war is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

Either directly or through priority orders, those loyal Americans whose manufactured products may be utilized for war purposes are giving the Government first call, and we, being in that class from the standpoint of production, are, in turn, dependent on those who produce the raw materials that go into our own finished product.

So two conditions stand in the way of deliveries—factory production is curtailed by scarcity of material, and output for industrial needs is limited by Government demand.

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Until this situation improves, however, we ask the indulgence of all GMC customers—those who already own GMC Trucks and those who seek to buy.

"The everlastin' team work of every bloomin' soul," as Kipling puts it, will solve the problem—will bring about the day when war will be no more; when peaceful industry may resume the development which war has so ruthlessly interrupted.

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While it is true that there are a few manufacturers who do not as yet equip their cars with AC Spark Plugs, time and again our dealers remark that owners of these cars are often the most enthusiastic AC users and endorsers.

Ask your dealer to show you the AC chart. There you will find the correct size and design of plug for the car you drive. There are various types of AC Spark Plugs specially designed for every make and style of motor.

Write for further information on AC Carbon Proof Plugs specially designed for Ford, Overland and Studebaker cars; also for booklet "The Unsuspected Source of Most Motor Ills." by Albert Champion.

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children." They were asked to dinner at summer hotels and went to village churches when one of them sang solos at the offertory, on succeeding Sundays.

It is predicted that next year the employment of farmerettes will become nation-wide, instead of being confined, as it was this year, to a few States. The Federal Government has been seriously considering taking over the service, as it has been taken over in England by the British Government. At Albany in August was held a conference at which Governor Whitman was present, having for its purpose the formulation of means by which the State could assist in promoting the work.

RAILROAD CONTROL BECOMES SELF-SUSTAINING

Statistics for July gave gratifying evidence that government control of the railroads had become self-sustaining. The net income of Class 1 roads more than covered that month's proportion of compensation to railroad-owners. The increases allowed in freight- and passenger-rates had restored the balance between income and outgo. Indeed, the figures promised well for a substantial reduction of the current year's deficit, and that it might be entirely wiped out by December 31. *The Wall Street Journal* sets forth the following facts in this agreeable turn in the railroad situation:

"Aggregate railroad earnings and expenses for July of all the important roads in the country are in line with the individual statements of the different roads already published in showing large increases in both gross and net revenues. They also indicate, so far as one month's operating results may be used to generalize from, that the railroads are now on a self-supporting basis, if they are not actually returning a profit to the Government on current operation.

"Net operating income of these roads for the month of July was \$137,845,425 as compared with \$92,599,620 in the same month of 1917. In a recent statement from the Director-General's office the compensation payable to the railroad companies for the use of their property by the Government was estimated at \$650,000,000 for the first eight months of the year, or at the rate of \$81,250,000 a month. The net operating income of the Class 1 roads as mentioned above exceeds this monthly rental figure by \$56,595,000.

"There are, of course, a considerable number of roads under Federal control not included in these figures, the operations of which are probably not resulting as favorably to the Government as those of the Class 1 roads. A further reduction of the Government's apparent profit is caused by the expense of maintaining the overhead organization in Washington and elsewhere, the cost of which is not included in the operating expenses in the report under consideration.

"In the Director-General's report to the President of September 3 he gave the number of officers in the regional and central administrations as 136 and the total of their salaries as \$1,642,300. The last-mentioned sum, however, by no means measures the cost of Federal administration, since it includes no salaries or wages under \$5,000 a year, nor the cost of supplies, office rent, etc.

"Nevertheless it is apparent that the increases in freight- and passenger-rates made by the Director-General near the end of June have, for the present at least, restored a balance between income and outgo. July results by themselves in fact, suggest that before the end of the year the existing debts on current operation will probably have been much reduced if not wiped out. For the seven months of Federal control ended with July net

operating income of the Class 1 railroads was only \$290,000,000, whereas the compensation due the companies for that period was \$568,750,000. Leaving out administrative expenses there is a deficit here of \$278,750,000. If this is to be wiped out by the end of the year the roads will have to earn an average of close to \$56,000,000 a month in excess of all payments for which the Government is responsible. Net earnings normally increase during the summer and fall months, reaching their peak in October."

WHERE THE COUNTRY IS PROSPEROUS

That the war has brought marked changes in business all know, but that conditions remain prosperous in general some have not known. A monthly circular from the First National Bank of Boston, however, declares that prosperity is attested "by the ease with which the enormous and unprecedented taxes are being paid; by the heavy subscriptions to the Liberty Loans, and by the fact that business failures are at a very low level." In August 720 failures, with total liabilities of \$7,981,760, were reported, which were the smallest total of liabilities for any month since September, 1906, and the smallest number of failures for any single month since July, 1901. Further information is contained in this bank circular, notably some interesting opinions as to reconstruction after the war and our ability to reconstruct without disaster.

"The steps that have been taken to curtail credits have resulted in greater conservatism, and have had a beneficial effect, which is likely to continue for some time after the present necessity disappears. The business foundation is extremely sound. Figures of resources of savings-banks show that the subscriptions to the Liberty Loans have brought only a trifling decrease in savings-deposits. Evidently subscribers are buying bonds with their current income rather than with their savings. In other words, the Liberty Loans represent additions to the savings of the country, and not merely transfers of investments.

"With the Allied armies pushing through the German lines and breaking down the German resistance in several sections, the end of the war becomes a matter for consideration, even tho it may be delayed longer than the general public now believes. New problems, and new aspects of old problems, will arise for solution with the close of the war, especially in the United States, which has become a greater factor in world trade than ever before. The cost of the war, even tho it should end comparatively soon, will be enormous. The United States will have issued some \$25,000,000,000 obligations on account of the war by the close of the current year, but a considerable percentage represents loans to our Allies, so that the net cost may be materially smaller than that figure. This appears to be a heavy burden.

"In the Franco-Prussian War an immense indemnity was placed upon France, yet that country, which had suffered severely, paid the debt long before it became due. The North recovered from the heavy cost of the Civil War in a very short time. History shows, in fact, that financial recovery from devastating wars has been prompt and complete. The United States at present is in a strong position, having lost nothing except the mere cost of the maintenance of the war, whereas France and Belgium have been devastated, and naturally will require a much longer time for rehabilitation. Even these countries are likely to recover much more quickly than now appears possible, especially if the burden of the war is placed upon Germany, where it rightly belongs, in so far as that is possible.

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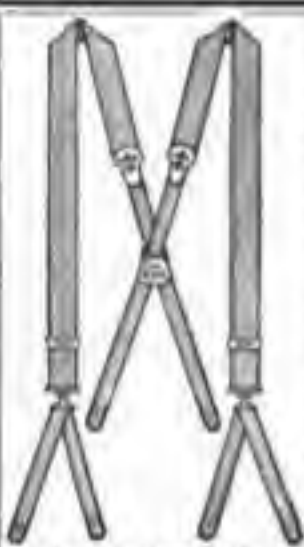
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RECORD BUSINESS FOR THE CHAIN STORES

Four of the leading five- and ten-cent stores are expected to report about \$178,000,000 turn-over for the present year, according to *The Wall Street Journal*. In eight months the reports of two systems already show "larger gains than in the full year of 1917." Nation-wide thrift is named to account for this big business. About \$35,000,000 worth of domestic goods have replaced imports. The writer says in detail of these matters:

"If further proof be needed of the claim that thrift has accompanied the war, it is furnished by the sales reports of leading five- and ten-cent stores for the eight months to August 31. All of these companies reported substantial gains in business over the same months of 1917. In two instances the increase for the eight-month period was greater than the gain for the full year of 1917 over 1916. McCrory stores gained \$1,164,053 in the eight months and the Kresge chain \$3,950,937, compared with gains of \$1,044,391 and \$1,095,152, respectively, in 1917 over the previous year.

"Executives of the various companies state that the spirit of economy which is exercised throughout the country is immediately responsible for the heavy increase in business. This condition, they say, is not only true of the five- and ten-cent stores, but also of the entire retail trade specializing in low-priced merchandise. The gains are not occurring in any particular section of the country, but are nation-wide in scope. All of Woolworth's twelve districts, embracing every State in the Union, reported gains in August over August, 1917, the Atlanta district leading with a gain of 43 per cent.

"Few people realize the enormous amount of five- and ten-cent merchandise sold in a year. Recently, one of the big chains opened a store on Fifth Avenue, New York, and on the opening day 36,135 persons passed through the store and 41,000 individual purchases were registered. Based on the sales reports for the first eight months of 1918 it is estimated that the four chains will do a gross business of about \$178,000,000 this year. The following table shows the estimated gross of each company with a comparison of business in previous years:

	1918	1917	1916
Woolworth.....	\$116,292,263	\$98,102,458	\$97,089,271
Kresge.....	36,882,187	30,990,700	26,795,545
Kress.....	21,431,239	17,611,340	15,115,179
McCrory.....	9,526,389	7,831,508	6,787,117
Total.....	\$178,331,918	\$153,636,415	\$135,287,115

"It might be claimed that the increase in business is due to the opening of new stores but this is far from the case. Such expansion has now been practically eliminated, due to the Government's order restricting repairs on stores to \$2,500. In the first eight months the Woolworth chain was increased by only twenty-six stores, which is small in comparison with the 1917 record of seventy-eight, and the 1916 expansion of 115. Kress has opened about twelve new stores, while the Kresge and McCrory chains remain practically unchanged. The increase in business has been practically all handled by the old locations. This, of course, reduced the increased overhead expenses incurred by new stores. In the eight months to August 31 the old stores of the Woolworth chain, those operating a full year, accounted for 63 per cent. of the total increase for that period. Together the four companies are now operating 1,502 stores, Woolworth being in the lead with 1,026, Kresge next with 175, McCrory, 151, and Kress, 150.

"The companies have surmounted one of their highest obstacles this year by substituting American-made goods for merchandise formerly imported. In peace

times about 15 per cent. of the goods sold were brought across the water. Most of it, such as ornaments, hardware, and toys, came from the Central Powers, while France sent laces, china and pottery came from Japan, and sundry articles from England. Based on the estimated sales of the four companies for 1918, approximately \$35,000,000 worth of goods of American manufacture is needed to take the place of imports. According to officials of the various companies the American workman is making good. While these domestic products cost a little more, the quality is said to make up for the higher price.

"It is mainly for this reason that it is difficult to make an accurate estimate of net earnings, as was possible in former years. In 1917, the price of American-made goods, along with the increased cost of labor, reduced the profits of the Woolworth chain from 10 per cent. to 9½ per cent. The shortage of ocean tonnage has resulted in no shipments being received from England, France, and Japan this year, and this situation will undoubtedly have a deterrent effect on profits. However, sales are going ahead at such a rate that economies in operations will surely result and this should be favorably reflected in net earnings. The fact that the business is on a strictly cash basis has much to do with the success of the companies, along with the fact that capital is turned over from five to seven times a year. That the companies are in a good financial position is evidenced by the fact that in 1917, a period of borrowing by most industrial companies, none of the five- and ten-cent chains had to ask bank loans."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of
"THE LITERARY DIGEST"

Published weekly at New York, N. Y.

For October 1, 1918.

State of New York

County of New York

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Wm. Neisel, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the foregoing publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Av., N.Y. City. Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Av., New York City. Managing Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Av., New York City.

Business Managers, The Board of Directors of Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Av., New York City.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of the total amount of stock.)

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WILLIAM NEISEL, Secretary of FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publisher and Owner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of September, 1918.

(Seal)

Rollo Campbell, Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 30, 1920.)



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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnall New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"G. A. M., Washington, D. C.—Please advise me of the origin of the word *personnel*."

Personnel is derived from the French *personne*, through the Latin *persona*, "mask for actors," through *per*, "through," plus *sonus*, "sound."

"A. M. L., Hartford, Conn.—Please tell me if it is correct to say: 'He lives on Sigourney Street,' or if it should be, 'He lives in Sigourney Street.'"

On is frequently used where in would be preferable, but usage has sanctioned the use of both in Sigourney Street and on Sigourney Street. On annoyed Fite-Greens Hallock, who once said to a friend, "Why do people persist in saying on Broadway? Might they not as well say, 'Our Father, Who art on Heaven?'"

"E. Z., Minneapolis, Minn.—Kindly inform me which is the more correct: 'He died off the boat,' or 'He done off the boat.'"

The first. *Done* is a colloquial use, and therefore *died* should be used—"He died off the boat."

"D. K., Los Angeles, Cal.—Please tell me whether *too*, *too*, or *to* should be used in place of the dash in the following sentence: 'There are three — in the English vocabulary.'"

The sentence should read: "There are three words in English pronounced like the preposition *to*, namely, the preposition *to*, the adverb *too*, and the numeral *two*," but there are not three *to's*, nor three *too's*, nor three *two's*.

"C. D., San Francisco, Cal.—Which is correct, *who* or *whom*, in the following: 'He pointed upon the stray man *who* he thought was a stranger.'"

If you will omit the parenthetical phrase "he thought," you will see at a glance that *who* is correct—"He pointed upon the stray man *who* (he thought) was a stranger."

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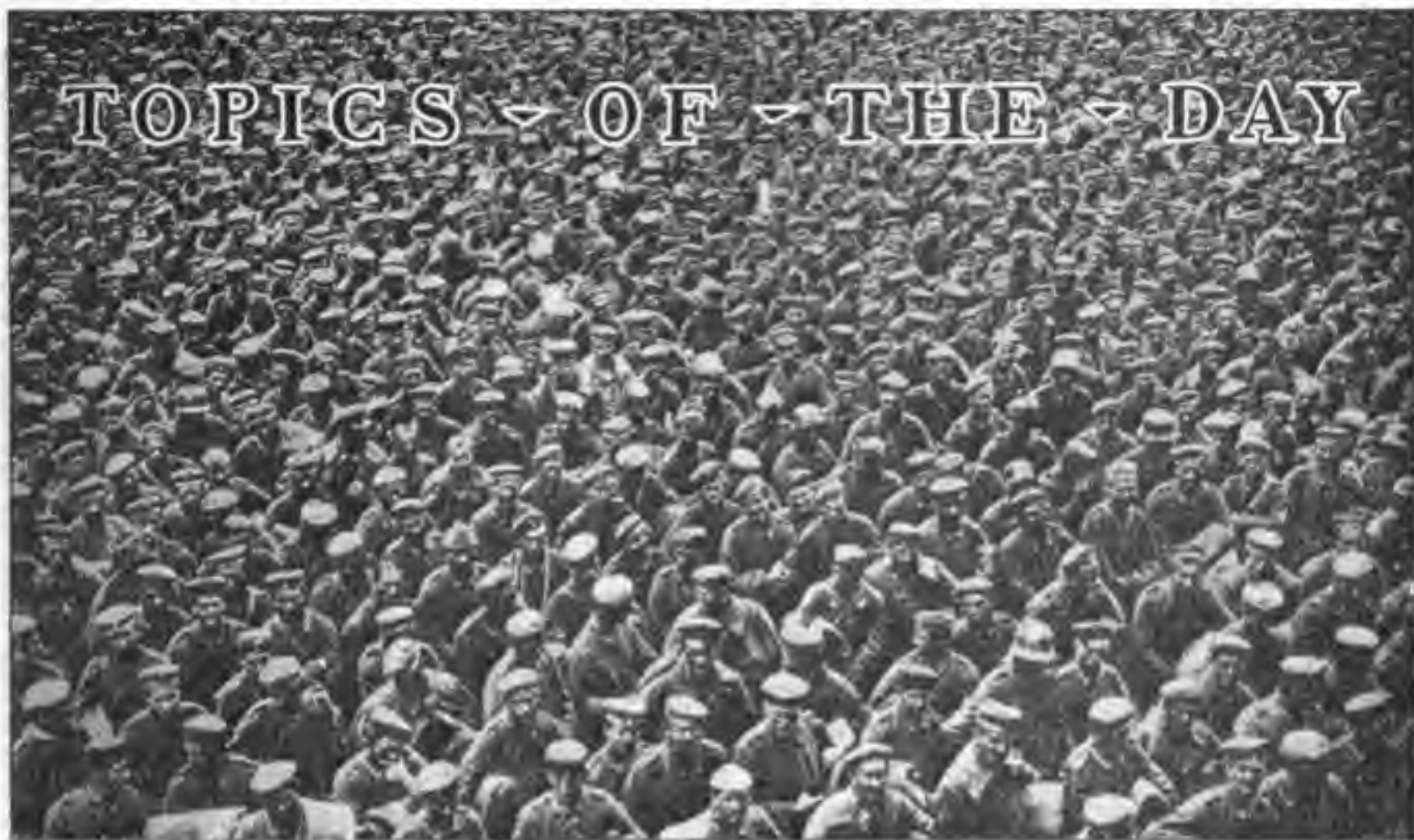
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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY



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A FEW OF THE 250,000 PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE ALLIES IN JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER.

"THE BEGINNING OF THE END"

THE MOST CHEERFUL WORD Wilhelm seems to have for his people just now is his "confident hope" that "in these most serious times" they will "resolutely gather around me and give their blood and wealth until the last breath"—much like the late Czar's defiant proclamation that he would "fight to his last muzhik"—and some think that when the German people "gather around," as requested, a fate such as befell the one ruler may await the other. Wilhelm's shattered mental state appears even more clearly when he announces he will fight this "defensive war" to a "victorious end." More sanity is evidenced in the German press, which admit in thinly veiled comment that the other allies will follow Bulgaria, leaving Germany alone to meet the "furious" foe, or they admit the existence of "an awful strain" on those "defenses" of the Fatherland in conquered France and Belgium, where "the whole German front is gradually crumbling away under the Allied attack." "Germans, be hard," adjures Hindenburg of the wooden effigies, while others hasten to throw out hints that Germany is now quite willing to make a "soft" peace.

For us, on the other hand, this is hailed as the dawn of victory, in one American correspondent's phrase, "only just beginning to glow after a very long night." These victories in France and Flanders and Macedonia and Syria, says the Premier of France, "are only the first sheaves of the fruitful harvest." "It is the beginning of the end," declares the Prime Minister of Great Britain, with whom the press in all Allied lands agree, the mindful that it is not the end—only the beginning thereof. We can all agree with the King of the Belgians, who told the troops

advancing to the reconquest of their polluted native land, that "This is the decisive hour"; we can likewise agree, say editors, with the Berlin writer who has noted the striking of the "fateful hour" for his Empire. At last, points out the *New York World*, "we can say confidently and certainly that the war is being won—not that it is going to be won, but that the actual, tangible victory progresses from day to day, and that the end is in sight, whatever the intervening difficulties may be." For, continues *The World*, "with Bulgaria out of the conflict, Turkey can not last long, for the physical link with Germany is definitely broken." Austria may or may not last through another winter, but this matters little, since her military power has "ceased to be formidable." The war then, as this editor and other observers see it, has now resolved itself into a question not of wearing Germany out, but of beating Germany in the field, on the front nearest Germany, in the strong positions of her own choosing, "and thus destroying the prestige of Prussian militarism at home." Here is the way that practical fighting man who commands the Allied armies described the situation a few days ago:

"The enemy is shaken up and shaken down, but is still holding out. You must not think that we shall get to the Rhine immediately. We have passed over the crest and are now going downhill. If we gather impetus as we go, like a rolling ball, so much the better."

Note that "you must not think we shall get to the Rhine immediately," say our editors to those Americans who are now talking of seeing "the boys back by Christmas," as they hear daily of the fall of German "key-positions" and "switch-lines"

and "massifs." All Pershing has promised, the *Atlanta Journal* points out, is: "Send us men, guns, and supplies quickly, and we'll win in 1919." The news of victory must make us "speed up," not slacken, continues *The Journal*, for "all hopes of crushing the enemy by the beginning of 1920 are based upon gigantic performances by the United States." Experienced and unemotional financiers in London believe, according to the *New York Evening Post* correspondence, "that the war will continue another year, the presumption being that only the actual

Luxemburg to the Rhine, "but Germany within her own borders will be defending a narrow front, and, pitiful as the spirit of her people seems in that adversity which only strengthened the French and British, it may well stimulate another and better patriotism." The Kaiser is on his way to defeat, but "he has still in his armies men who will not run," and "bravery is a quality confined to no nation."

Which is perhaps enough to keep us from undue exuberance as we consider what really has happened. It was less than three

months ago, we are reminded, that the tradition of German might was still casting a heavy blight upon the minds and souls of men. At the beginning of the Allied counter-offensive in July, the *Providence Journal* recalls, "Germany regarded herself as invincible. She had been checked in drive after drive, but she still held the bulk of the territory taken from the Entente in these savage advances." But now we see her driven back from all the area she overran, yielding up the supposedly impregnable Hindenburg line and preparing to retreat from Flanders.

For the first time in the history of the war Germany has no "margin of safety," writes Mr. H. Sidenbotham from London to the *New York Sun*. For the first time "the West and East fronts are crumbling simultaneously." Germany can draw no troops from one front to bolster up the other. Of late "she has been relying on the East to compensate her for prospective losses in the West; now the East is slipping rapidly away and failure looms in the West." Germany, says this British military critic, may be able to send ten or twelve divisions to punish Bulgaria or to

keep her hold on Austria; "the thing can be done, but at a price that will be the wholesale evacuation of France and Belgium west of the Meuse." To-day Germany finds herself, as the *New York Evening Post* graphically puts it, "a prisoner of the Pit and the Pendulum within a double set of contracting walls."

"One set of walls embraces Europe. The situation of the first years of the war is being reestablished. The Allied wall in the Balkans is to be shoved up to the Danube and the Save. What will happen in the far from impossible case of Turkey's defection can only be conjectured. But with an Allied fleet passing through the Dardanelles and into the Black Sea, the German treaties with Roumania and the Ukraine begin to totter. The Bolsheviks of Great Russia may stand aside, tho there is no assurance of what the Bolshevik *Realpolitiker* may do in the moment of Germany's decline. But among the border peoples handed over by the Bolsheviks to Germany—in the Ukraine, in Lithuania, in the Baltic lands where the population chafes under the reimposed rule of the German barons—a people's war in conjunction with the Allies may flare up. If the Bulgarian masses in their war-weariness have decided that the way out is by passing to the side of the Allies, all the more reason why the Russian nationalities now under the German yoke should rise.

"In the West is the second set of Allied walls closing in on the Germans. It is contracting at the rate of miles a day. Several miles a day on any one front would be menace enough, but the progress is from all directions. The Belgians push forward five miles to the east; the Americans push forward ten miles to the



THE CRUMBLING GERMAN LINE: TWO WEEKS' ADVANCE.

conquest of Germany can produce the results necessary to insure a democratic government in Germany and a lasting peace." Mr. Charles Edward Russell, who has been learning the thoughts rather of the toilers of England and France than of the money-changers, sees at least nine months more ahead of us. "Nine more months of vigorous and relentless warfare against Germany on the field will find her completely defeated, a suppliant for peace, and in a position where the Allies can fix such terms as will make a democratic and lasting peace possible." Thoughtful people in Paris, according to a cabled dispatch to the *New York Times*, admit the bare possibility of Germany collapsing suddenly through a wholesale mutiny or wide-spread revolt, but they argue that Prussian militarism will fight for its existence to the last gasp, even tho erecting in the meantime a camouflage of political democratization. In spite of the capitulation of Bulgaria and the possible defection of Turkey and Austria, say these Frenchmen, whose ancestors fought Germans before Columbus discovered America, "Germany herself is unfettered," and "a decisive, crushing defeat of Germany in the field and occupation of German territory on a large scale remain as ever the only possible means of ending the war." Germany, *The Wall Street Journal* reminds us, is still "fighting in conquered territory, with German soil inviolate." German armies may evacuate Belgium, may be forced to retreat through

northwest: the British thrust goes east and south; General Mangin pushes north and east. Along the entire front the German front is yielding in spite of furious resistance, and only in the region southwest of Douai does this morning's news bring the first report in days of a successful German counter-thrust. There can be no question now of Ludendorff's switching his reserves along the interior lines, or if such movements are under way they must be swift, desperate parries which may at any moment reveal the open guard through which Foch will thrust the fatal blow. Never on the Western Front has the enemy been so hard beset at so many vital points. Half a dozen centers of communication are being simultaneously threatened—Roulers, Cambrai, St. Quentin, La Fère, Laon, Grand Pré. The famous Hindenburg line has been filed thin in half a dozen places. A tragic repetition of the One-Hoss Shay threatens the Germans."

The Germans' one hope now, continues this writer, is in the very magnitude of the Allied effort; "what Ludendorff is playing for is a repetition of the Somme battle of 1916, with the Allies left spent for a half-year to come by their vast exertions." But we may trust in Foch, he continues, and "can take it for granted that the man who bided his time during the anxious days of last spring, who would not let the enemy force him into action where means were not perfectly adjusted to the end in view, is not the man to plunge forward for a decision recklessly." And the *New York Times* observes that "if Germany entertains the hope that Marshal Foch may overreach himself and expose one of his armies to a successful counter-attack, it is a forlorn hope, because it is evident that in the American troops behind his lines which have not yet been sent into action he has reserves ready to deal with any drive the enemy may attempt." The Foch strategy is the marvel and admiration of humble editors and self-confident war-experts alike. As it develops from day to day, says the *Columbia State*, it "unfolds as beautifully as the opening of the petals of a flower." The *New York World* calls it "a process of attrition on a grand scale." Foch's conception, writes William L. McPherson in the *New York Tribune*, "is pressure, pressure, pressure—on both flanks and on the center of the long German line from the North Sea to Switzerland." This strategy "shines by contrast with the lumbering German method of concentrated mass blows at long intervals on widely separated sectors." What the Marshal is delivering is not, says Mr. McPherson, "a series of isolated battles, but one great continuous battle into which all the various operations are perfectly dovetailed." In the same *New York* newspaper, Mr. Frank H. Simonds compares the military situation in France to the "break-up of the ice in a river when spring comes." Here are half a dozen coordinated offensives like the old battles of Ypres, Cambrai, the Aisne, and the Champagne being refought simultaneously. It seems certain to this careful watcher of military movements that

"one of the many blows will achieve the first objective, to compel a general German retreat out of France, away from the Hindenburg line. And the second objective is to crush the retiring armies, to turn the withdrawal into a rout, to break the military power of Germany, to do it this year, and in the present battle this is the single purpose."

The *Indianapolis News* recalls E. C. Stedman's line, "You'll find lovely fighting along the whole line." There, says the *New York Globe*, "the whole Western Front is aflame." Everywhere it sees the German line breaking, the capture of guns, supplies, and prisoners, terrific losses in futile counter-attacks. We are

witnessing "the last wriggings of the dying German snake just before the sun goes down." Not only does *The Globe* see German morale weakening and German man-power running low, but it expects soon to see "evidence of a lack of artillery, shells, and other indispensable supplies." For one thing—

"Germany did not build tanks in numbers because she could not. Similarly her weakness in the air is attributable to shortage of machines. She spent her surplus manufacturing power on the submarines, which failed her."

In the meantime, continues *The Globe*,

"This country, taking no chances, presses forward in the crea-



After a map by the New York Times. By courtesy of Mr. Frank H. Simonds.

HOW THE "WASHOUT ON THE BERLIN-BAGDAD ROAD" SPLITS MITTELEUROPA.

Constantinople is now cut off from rail connection with Germany, while General Allenby, having taken Jerusalem, Nazareth, Haifa, and Damascus, is rapidly approaching Aleppo and the rail route between Bagdad and the Turkish capital.

tion of a war-machine not yet one-quarter completed. Sixteen ordnance plants, each as large as Krupps, are but beginning to produce. The promise of 20,000 planes in Europe will be fulfilled. By June our effective Army will be 3,000,000 instead of 1,000,000. Germany has no chance, and she at last knows it."

Up to the 26th of September, Foch's marvelous victories, as the *Birmingham Age Herald* notes, had "in each case simply wiped out salients and annihilated offensive gains made by the Germans and straightened the battle-line in northern France." But on that date the Marshal made his first incursion into "what might be termed real enemy territory" by the Franco-American attack in the Champagne just west of the Meuse, apparently intended to outflank the Hindenburg line from the south. On the first day the American troops pushed ahead five miles, capturing twelve towns and 5,000 prisoners. On the 27th, while the Champagne offensive proceeded vigorously Haig crossed the Canal du Nord before Cambrai, piercing the Hindenburg line. On the 28th the Belgians began an attempt to repeat what the Servians had done, for, in the words of the *Buffalo Express*, they were "given the lead in a campaign for the recovery of Belgium as the Servians were given the lead in the campaign to recover their country." They drove forward on the Ypres-Dixmude line under personal command of their King, passing

the Passchendaele Ridge, and, with the help of British forces on their right, cutting the railroads around Roulers and imperiling the German hold on Lens, Armentières, and La Bassée. During these same final days of September, Haig was encircling



SPRING AND FALL

—Hartman in the St. Louis Times.

Cambrai and with the French driving the Germans from St. Quentin. Farther south the French under Mangin took Fort Malmaison and part of the Chemin des Dames position. To the right of Mangin other French forces pushed north from Reims, and on the second of October the Germans were apparently losing the entire Hindenburg line in the Cambrai-St. Quentin region and were about to evacuate most of their important positions in Artois and in Flanders.

During September alone the Allies took 123,036 German prisoners in France and Belgium, with 1,600 cannon and 10,000 machine guns. From July 15 to September 30 the total of prisoners was 248,404 men and 5,515 officers, with 3,669 cannon and 23,000 machine guns. Total German casualties have been estimated at upward of 600,000.

This new multiple offensive is looked upon by war-experts as a successful attempt to drive the Germans from the Hindenburg positions by combining an attack at the center—Cambrai and St. Quentin—with turning movements in Flanders and Champagne. They all expect to see a German retreat to a shorter line and an attempt at prolonged defensive effort. But, as one Washington correspondent points out, the actual penetrations of the German line have furnished Marshal Foch "with the means to embarrass a German retreat always with the possibility of precipitating a veritable rout." At worst, we are told, a German offensive is no longer possible and we are once and for all on the way to Berlin. A London correspondent of the New York World calls attention to the significant fact that "the farther back Germany goes in the West the more vulnerable her cities become to the operations of airplane-bombers, whose work has played such an immense part in producing the dejection and hopelessness now prevalent throughout the Empire."

While these events were developing in the West the Allies scored a complete success in the conclusion of the campaign in

Servia by the signing of the armistice by Bulgaria on September 30, which put that nation entirely out of the war and gave the Allies military control over her territory. Here, says the Newark News, "Germany has lost her one real victory of the war, which was the conquest of her allies." In Germany *Vorwärts* has called attention to the possibility of Austria and Turkey following Bulgaria. That, says the Socialist daily, "means that our arm to the southeast no longer stretches beyond Bodenbach (on the Elbe, just over the Bohemian frontier), and that we lose all influence over those parts of Poland and the Ukraine which Austria occupies." Germany, our Washington correspondents think, is likely to send troops from Roumania to defend the Danube, and Allied progress may be slow through northern Servia. But the use of Bulgarian railroads and ports ought to be able to carry the Allies very soon to Adrianople and the Tehataldja lines, and then to Constantinople itself. Besides the opening of the way to the elimination of Turkey and the construction of a new East Front threatening Austria from Bulgaria and Servia, the submission of Bulgaria may, according to Mr. Charles Michelson, of the New York World, result in—

"A renewed offensive by Italy when Austria is compelled to weaken her forces in the West by the Balkan advance.

"The opening of the Black Sea to the Allies and the release of the food-supply of that section.

"The return of the Ukraine to the fighting ranks, as it is demonstrated that Germany can not prevail, and through the Ukraine the influencing of Russia generally away from the Bolshevik-German alliance.

"The deliverance of Roumania and the nullification of the treaty of Bucharest."

Altho Bulgaria is now out of the war, a number of our editors feel with the *Syracuse Post-Standard* that she will not come back into good standing with the family of nations "until she has shown her repentance of an unholy alliance in a substantial way." These same editors, as they note rumors of peace offers



MITTELEUROPA.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

from Turkey, declare that no peace should be made with the Sultan which does not take from him the rule over such non-Turkish peoples as have not already been liberated by the advancing Allied armies in Syria and Mesopotamia.

SHALL THE PEACE LEAGUE INCLUDE GERMANY?

NEARLY EVERYBODY in the Allied lands, and even a few in darkest Germany, have made their pet plans for a "league of nations" after the end of the present international *mêlée*, but that very fact has, some think, hindered rather than helped the idea. It has been "smothered with praise" by its advocates. It remained for President Wilson, in his speech opening the Liberty Loan campaign, to bring the dream of a league of nations into the realm of practical politics, as many of our editors now point out. And since that date the critics and upholders of his views have been led to add to his suggestions so that the phrase is at last capable of

more or less precise definition in the new lexicons of international politics. The service thus rendered by the President is acknowledged not only by our own press, but by the dailies in London, in Paris, Madrid, and the South-American capitals. Writing from Washington to the *New York Evening Post*, Mr. David Lawrence has called this speech by far the most important the President has made on the political and diplomatic side of the war. The *Raleigh News and Observer* has now not the slightest doubt that "the fundamental principles of the league of nations which is going to come out of the world-war will be pretty much as Mr. Wilson stated them in New York." President Wilson, as the *New York Times* notes, believes that the constitution of a league of nations must be a part of the peace settlement itself. And that, it declares, "would mark the beginning of a new era in the history of the world, a wonderful reversal of the intents and policies that led to the formation of the Holy Alliance." By this speech, declares the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, President Wilson "has made permanent peace possible." He did not simply reassert the necessity for such a union of peoples, but proceeded to propose a practical plan for forming the union, or in the words of the *Philadelphia daily*:

"He took the league of nations out of the toy-shop of speculative statecraft and presented it to us as a workable tool and weapon with which the police power of organized civilization can be put squarely behind the informed, impartial, and just judgment of civilization. He sees that to make peace without making simultaneously a league of nations to protect it would be like driving a band of bandits out of a village they were looting, without providing any police law or armed force to keep them from coming back again. He is no impractical visionary fondly fancying that the world can be ruled as yet without force. His slogan is 'force, force to the utmost,' when force is needed. But he does believe—and this is where he leads the best thought of the world at this moment—that force can be recruited into the unselfish service of law, order, and justice, and employed to protect a peace based in every nation—even the weakest—on the content of the peaceful."

President Wilson pointed out how the war has brought into existence its own issues, which are now facts, not the mere statements of any group of men. These issues, he says, are:

"Shall the military power of any nation, or group of nations,

be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force?"

"Shall strong nations be free to wrong weak nations and make them subject to their purpose and interest?"

"Shall peoples be ruled and dominated, even in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible force or by their own will and choice?"

"Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations, or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?"

"Shall the assertion of right be haphazard and by casual alliance or shall there be a common concert to oblige the observance of common rights?"



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THE THREE "RS."

—McQuinn in the *Chicago Tribune*.

Since these are the issues of the conflict, no peace can be obtained by bargain or compromise, because the Governments opposed to us have shown at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest that "they are without honor" and "do not intend justice." For the nations associated against Germany the price of a lasting peace is "impartial justice in every item of the settlement." This means the creation of the "indispensable instrumentality" assuring that the agreements of the peace will be honored and fulfilled, "a league of nations formed under covenants that will be efficacious." Therefore, as the President sees it,

"The constitution of that league of nations and the clear definition of its objects must be a part—is in a sense the most essential part—of the peace settlement itself. It can not be formed now. If formed now, it would be merely a new alliance confined to the nations associated against a common enemy. It is not likely that it could be formed after the settlement. It is necessary to guarantee the peace; and the peace can not be guaranteed as an afterthought."

The President then proceeds to give some details to make his terms "sound less like a thesis and more like a practical program":

"(1) The impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples concerned.

"(2) No special or separate interest of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of all.

"(3) There can be no league or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the league of nations.

"(4) There can be no special selfish economic combinations within the league and no employment of any form of economic boycott or exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the league of nations itself as a means of discipline and control.

"(5) All international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world."

President Wilson did not make these suggestions, he explains, because of any doubt "whether the leaders of the great nations and peoples with whom we are associated were of the same mind and entertained like purpose, but because the air every now and

again gets darkened by mists and groundless doubtings and mischievous perversions of counsel." The President express his hope that the leaders of the Allied governments "will feel free to say whether they think that I am in any degree mistaken in my interpretation of the issues involved or in my purpose with regard to the means by which a satisfactory settlement of those issues may be obtained."

This speech finally "establishes the creation of a league of nations to enforce peace as the official program of the free Allied nations, a program, however, based upon the necessity of victory," says Mr. Herbert S. Houston, of the League to Enforce Peace. High praise comes from such important London papers as *The Morning Post*, *Times*, and *Daily News*, tho they naturally select different passages for a special consideration. *The Times* notes with approval the ruling out of "the economic boycott, or 'war after the war,' except for the purpose of punishment, awarded in common or of enforcing the will of the league." In our own country, the *San Francisco Chronicle* thinks that thoughtful people will enthusiastically indorse the paragraphs in the President's address declaring against economic boycotts.

While the President's declaration for "complete victory" was enthusiastically and unanimously hailed by our press, the details of his peace program "will not be accepted unanimously," the *Philadelphia Press* thinks. This paper reminds us that there are many among our allies who believe they are fighting to secure not only political but economic independence of Germany. *Le Temps*, of Paris, is not convinced that there will not be need for special alliances after the war. The *Boston Transcript*, the *Rochester Post-Express*, and *Lowell Courier-Citizen* are three American papers which, while they are thoroughly in sympathy with a league of nations, are not certain that it is entirely practicable. *The Transcript* thinks the very universality of it would split the league into hostile groups, and the other Massachusetts daily sees no guaranty that there might not be an alignment, in case of future difference, not of twenty members of the league against one, but of "ten against eleven, or some such fairly even division, insufficient in its disparities to prevent a resort to arms." Ex-President Roosevelt pointed out in his Lafayette day speech in New York that a league of nations would have to include Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Russia, and he asks: "What earthly use is it to pretend the safety of the world would be secured by a league in which these four nations under the Hohenzollerns or the Hapsburgs, under the Sultan and the Bolsheviks, would be among the nine leading partners." Continues the Colonel:

"Long years must pass before we can again trust any promises these four nations make. . . . Therefore, unless our folly is such that it will not depart from us until we are brayed in a mortar, let us remember that any such treaty will be worthless unless our own prepared strength renders it unsafe to break it. . . .

"Let us support any reasonable plan whether in the form of a league of nations or in any other shape which bids fair to lessen the probable number of future wars and to limit their scope. . . . Support any such plan which is honest and reasonable. But support it as an addition to, and never as a substitute for, the policy of preparing our own strength for our own defense?"

Here the Colonel is quite right, the *Minneapolis Tribune* thinks. The *Wichita Beacon* wonders whether any international court or police force would "be any more of a restraining influence upon international outlaws than were the combined armies and navies of England, France, and Russia in 1914." The trouble, as the *New York Tribune* sees it, is that "if you form a league of nations with the Teutonic and Allied Powers left out, you appear to have turned the earth into two great hostile camps, and if you admit them to the league of nations its security will rest upon the word of criminal members who have no faith to pledge." Since Germany can not be trusted, *The Tribune* continues, she must be "first defeated on her own soil and disarmed," made to surrender unconditionally. The Allies,

The Tribune suggests, might "guarantee her the status of a permanent neutral, unarmed, and therefore immune from attack." And as far as the economic boycott is concerned, this daily remarks that if we would resolve "to exclude Germany from all intercourse whatever—that is, to ostracize her utterly for a period of years—no economic boycott would be necessary." But, commenting on the Wilson speech, *The Tribune* makes a suggestion which implies that the price of peace demanded by the President from Germany might meet even the doubters of the practicability of a league of nations including Germany, for "the first indispensable instalment on it is the extinction of the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs, with all that other locust blood of kinglets and princelets which has fattened on German servility and has maintained itself in power by debauching German morals and conscience."

WOMAN'S CAUSE HALTED BY TWO MEN

A HEARTACHE IS FELT by one of the woman-suffrage leaders at the Senate's adverse vote on the woman-suffrage amendment, but the sorrow is not for herself or her sisters; it is for the Senate, which has "shamed our nation before the world." Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the author of this remark, even express satisfaction that the vote was taken, since, as she is quoted in the *New York Tribune*, "we know now exactly how to place our work," and the same journal quotes Dr. Anna Howard Shaw as saying, "we are stronger to-day than we have ever been before, and we renew our struggle for the reign of law based on the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind." Miss Paul, head of the National Woman's party, is quoted by the *New York World* as follows: "This defeat is a temporary defeat. The vote of the United States Senate, we are convinced, will be reversed before this Congress ends. Our efforts to secure that reversal will begin at once and will continue until our victory in the House is confirmed in the Senate." From Washington dispatches we learn that the total number of votes cast was only 84, owing to the absence of twelve Senators on the Liberty Loan campaign and other business. The absent Senators were all paired, and, counting the absentees, the vote stood at 62 to 34, lacking two votes necessary for passing under the two-thirds rule. Some observers consider as not the least surprising feature of the Senate's stand the fact that it was taken in despite of the President's personal appeal to support the amendment as a war-measure. Altho the *New York World* disagrees with the President's judgment on this point, it does confess that it "can find no evidence of either consistency or of principle in the action of the Senate," and, recalling the Senate's attitude toward the Prohibition Amendment, this daily remarks that it is evident that the adverse vote on suffrage represented "personal prejudice rather than adherence to any known theory of government." Reflection upon the status of suffrage in England, in Canada, in every English-speaking country save America, observes the *New York Tribune*, can not fail to turn the dwindling minority of opposition in the Senate from its error. The President's declaration that suffrage is a war-measure "in its nature can not have specific and material demonstration," *The Tribune* goes on to say, but "the larger truth lay unquestionably with Mr. Wilson's plea, and the coming weeks and months are certain to establish that truth." The voters of the nation, men and women alike, it adds, can be counted on to attend to these Senators in due course, for the United States of America "will not long support a Senate that insists upon being more reactionary and less progressive than the British House of Lords." The *Wheeling Intelligencer*, too, has not the least doubt that woman suffrage will finally prevail in this country, for "this great reform has progressed too far to be turned back now." A Washington correspondent of the *New York World* calls attention to the fact

that the chief hope of the suffrage advocates lies in the elections held November 5, and tells us further:

"Eight Senators voted who are serving by appointment. Their terms will expire immediately after successors appear. It is barely possible the additional two votes may be obtained through the election of Senators to succeed the present appointees.

"The eight appointive Senators were evenly divided. Guion, of Louisiana; Baird, of New Jersey; Drew, of New Hampshire, and Benet, of South Carolina, voted against the resolution. Willey, of Missouri; Martin, of Kentucky; Nugent, of Idaho, and Henderson, of Nevada, voted for the resolution. Politicians from the States indicated believe the alinement will remain unchanged, thus leaving the suffragists still two votes short after November 5.

"Some reliance is placed in the possible conversion of sufficient Senators to remedy the situation. It is believed by suffrage advocates that now the President will systematically take up the work of laboring with the obdurate ones."

In a Washington dispatch to the *New York Tribune* (Rep.) we read that the defeat of woman suffrage in the Senate is looked upon as somewhat of a disaster to the Democratic party and as a blow at President Wilson's power as a party leader, and we are told that—

"The fact that so many Senators from Southern States sacrificed their loyalty to the President to their Bourbonism will, it is believed, convince independent voters of progressive tendencies that there is no hope for their aspirations in the Democratic party, and that to-day's vote brands the party as too heavily loaded with reactionaries. Republican leaders count upon large gains from this element as well as from those who will determine their future political alinement solely upon the suffrage question. It is true that ten Republicans voted against suffrage, but, altho the minority party, it delivered more votes for suffrage than the Democrats. In the Western States the suffragists now purpose frankly to oppose Democratic nominees for the Senate, and it is considered possible that, as a direct consequence of their failure to-day to respond to their leader's call, the Democrats may lose control of the Senate and also of the House."

In the *New York Globe* Mr. Judson C. Welliver writes from Washington that the question has now been made something of a sectional issue:

"The suffragists fear that while the President has been able to make his own position perfectly plain as their supporter, he may have done it in a way that is calculated to solidify the only opposition that can possibly postpone for long the victory of the Federal amendment. There will be no serious Democratic split over suffrage, because, after all, the mainstay of Democracy is Southern, and the South has said No. But there is concern about the danger of making suffrage more distinctly a sectional question than it has ever been before."

By voting down their own party leader for the first time in his Presidential career, writes Mr. David Lawrence in a Washington dispatch to the *New York Evening Post*, the Southern faction in the Democratic party not only weakened his prestige, but tied the hands of the Democratic campaigners in the North, and we read:

"Republicans are chuckling over the situation produced by the coalition of their own opposition to suffrage and the much larger opposition inside the Democratic party. The Southern Democrats are undismayed. The Northern and Western Democrats are worried. It is truly an extraordinary situation, and woman is at the bottom of it all."

HOW TO FIGHT SPANISH INFLUENZA

AN OLD ENEMY is with us again, altho under a new name, say various editorial observers in noting the epidemic of Spanish influenza and recalling at the same time the "grippe" that was new a generation ago. Whether it was brought over in German submarines or not is lightly considered compared to the more practical interest of the press in spreading information from the State and city health departments throughout the country as to means of combating the disease. In

nearly all sections of the United States this so-called Spanish influenza is prevalent, we learn from Washington dispatches which relate that twenty-three States, from New England in the East to California in the West and from Florida in the Southeast to Washington in the Northwest, are experiencing the mysterious malady. It is especially severe along the Atlantic seaboard and in military and naval camps. More than fourteen thousand new cases in the camps were reported to the office of the Surgeon-General within one period of twenty-four hours, and deaths since the epidemic began have numbered thousands. Despite the alarming increase in influenza cases, we are told, the pneumonia rate continues low, and reports show that pneumonia has developed in only one of every

thirteen cases. The pneumonia is said to appear in a most treacherous way, when the patient is apparently recovering and ambitiously leaves his bed too early, thus giving the germ his deadly opportunity. The less ambition, therefore, the better the chances for longevity. Furthermore, the *Boston Globe* and other journals point out "fear is our first enemy," and "whether he fights a German or a germ, the man who worries is already half beaten." There is no excuse for panic about this epidemic if we all do our share to help stop it, and we are reminded that "from battle to disease the cool fighter wins." The way to handle this influenza situation, according to the *Hartford Courant*, is to "think of something else," and because you have a cold do not at once conclude that you are on the road to pneumonia, but "conclude the opposite and the chances are that you will win out." Similarly the *New York Morning Telegraph* warns us not to be excited because of the presence of Spanish influenza "in our midst or in our nostrils," and the *Cleveland News* reminds us that if we keep our system in good condition and avoid fear or apprehension of contagion, we shall be reasonably certain to escape it. Surgeon-General Gorgas, of the United States Army, has issued the following recommendations for the avoidance of contagion:

- "1. Avoid needless crowding; influenza is a crowd disease.
- "2. Smother your coughs and sneezes; others do not want the germs which you would throw away.
- "3. Your nose, not your mouth, was made to breathe through. Get the habit.
- "4. Remember the three C's — a clean mouth, a clean skin, and clean clothes.
- "5. Try to keep cool when you walk and warm when you ride and sleep.
- "6. Open the windows always at home at night; at the office when practicable.
- "7. Food will win the war if you give it a chance; help by choosing and chewing your food well.



THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.

—Knott in the *Dallas News*.

"8. Your fate may be in your own hands; wash your hands before eating."

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Commissioner of Health of New York City, points out in a statement to the press that influenza and pneumonia are infectious diseases caused by germs carried in the matter spit, sneezed, or coughed by sick persons or sometimes by persons who, while carrying the disease germs in their mouth and throat, show no signs of illness. He advises avoidance of "contact with matter which is spit, sneezed, or coughed up," of dirt of every kind, of fatigue, and of overeating.

A writer in the *New York Times* recalls that the last pandemic of influenza occurred more than twenty-five years ago, and consequently physicians who began to practise medicine since 1892 have not had personal experience in handling such a disease. For their benefit, Surgeon-General Rupert Blue has issued a special bulletin setting forth the facts concerning influenza which physicians must keep in mind. It contains the following points:

"*Infectious Agent*—The bacillus influenza of Pfeiffer.

"*Sources of Infection*—The secretions from the nose, throat, and respiratory passages of cases or of carriers.

"*Incubation Period*—One to four days, generally two.

"*Mode of Transmission*—By direct contact or indirect contact through the use of handkerchiefs, common towels, cups, mess gear, or other objects contaminated with fresh secretions. Droplet infection plays an important part.

"*Period of Communicability*—As long as the person harbors the causative organism in the respiratory tract.

"*Methods of Control*—(a) The infected individual and the environment.

"*Recognition of the Disease*—By clinical manifestations and bacteriological findings.

"*Isolation*—Bed isolation of infected individuals during the course of the disease. Screens placed between beds are to be recommended.

"*Immunization*—Vaccines are used with only partial success.

"*Quarantine*—None; impracticable.

"*Concurrent Disinfection*—The discharges of the mouth, throat, nose, and other respiratory passages.

"*Terminal Disinfection*—Through cleanings, airing, and sunning. The causative is short-lived outside of the host.

"(b) *General Measures*—The attendant of the case should wear a gauze mask. During epidemics persons should avoid crowded assemblages, street-cars, and the like. Education as regards the danger of promiscuous coughing and spitting. Patients, because of the tendency to development of bronchopneumonia, should be treated in well-ventilated, warm rooms."

Of immediate remedial purpose is the suggestion of the *Rochester Post-Express* that physicians and nurses should be grouped into central units and that the public be educated to look to those units for medical care. This journal adds:

"A distrieting of the nation under medical supervision after the plan adopted in Great Britain and France three years ago must be had if we are not to run into danger. This danger is equal to our people and to the Government's ability to depend on them for war-work. All parties to the controversies now current over the best use to be made of doctors and nurses should immediately lay aside personal opinion in effort to devise a plan under which a working medical machine shall be set up throughout the country."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WAR is also more to do and fewer to do it.—*Boston Herald*.

THERE is a Russian born every minute.—*Los Angeles Times*.

THE HUN has been forced to drop the goose-step for the Foch's trot.—*London Opinion*.

THE German peasant asks for bread and the Kaiser gives him a tombstone.—*Kansas City Star*.

THE belief grows that the Crown Prince has a face which only the Kaiser could love.—*Pittsburg Post*.

INSTEAD of boiling the city water, why not compress it into bricks and use it for fuel this winter?—*St. Joseph Gazette*.

THE Swiss hotel-keepers are in favor of opening peace negotiations at once in some neutral country.—*New York Evening Post*.

WHETHER President Wilson means there will be no peace without laws or with outlaws, it means the same thing.—*Newark News*.

IF you have money saved up, buy a Liberty bond. If you haven't, buy a Liberty bond and save some money.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

THE way war-taxes have hit the rich there's really more money in being poor.—*Knorrville Journal and Tribune*.

THE Kaiser has just made a visit to Lorraine. He had better visit it while he can.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

RECENT events have demonstrated that it was quite unnecessary for the United States to declare war on Turkey and Bulgaria.—*Des Moines Register*.

FORD's Michigan friends declare that they'll "have him out of politics by Christmas." Intimating, I presume, that he has been in politics.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

REGARDING the end of the war, an Iowa boy writes home from France that "it will take one year to whip the Huns and thirty-nine more to wind up the barbed wire."—*Kansas City Star*.

PROBABLY the reason that the girl who attacked Lenin was less successful than Charlotte Corday is that she could never catch the Russian Bolshevik in a bath-tub.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*.

THE DIGEST IN "THE MOVIES."—While you are reading this copy of THE LITERARY DIGEST, you may be interested to know that millions of other men and women are reading with keen enjoyment "TOPICS IN BRIEF" and other selections from THE DIGEST on the screens in leading motion-picture theaters throughout the country from Maine to California.

THE next time the Junkers start a war they will have the stopper within reach.—*Pittsburg Dispatch*.

SPEAKING of non-essential jobs, how about that of Germany's "Colonial Secretary"?—*Pittsburg Post*.

ARCHANGEL Revolt Was Quickly Ended.—Head-line. Sounds like Milton.—*New York Evening Sun*.

AUSTRIA's recent appeal didn't bring peace, but it brought her a lot of good tips on how to get peace.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

WITH prohibition in California there will be fewer guides in the mountain country who look like deer.—*Los Angeles Times*.

RECENT German luck has given the iron-crow manufacturers an opportunity to catch up with their orders.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

ONE ray of sunshine in the midst of Germania's troubles. Her statues are being melted down into ammunition.—*New York Evening Post*.

"We do not understand Foch's strategy," says a German military critic. If a Hun understood it, it wouldn't be strategy.—*Pittsburg Post*.

KISKA needs neither another czar nor a president. She needs an alienist.—*Long Island City Star*.

THE saloon business must be in a desperate plight when the brewers begin to go into the newspaper business.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

It is gravely announced that Marshal Foch smokes two-cent cigars, but this can not account entirely for the German retreat.—*New York Sun*.

AFTER this war is over, we predict that Germany will be the peace-lovingest nation on the face of the earth for a hundred years to come.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

GERMAN Secretary of State for Colonies is hustling desperately to hold on to what's left of his job. If he fails, he's in danger of being appointed Chancellor.—*Anaconda Standard*.

GENERAL VON SANDERS's brilliant escape from Palestine reminds us of the time the combination auditorium and fire-house at Bryan, Texas, was burned down. The fire-engine was saved.—*New York Evening Sun*.

SECRETARY DANIELS doesn't want any conscientious objectors on his ships. Don't be stubborn, Mr. Secretary. Let the fellows take a ride on the boats until they reach the middle of the pond and then—you know.—*Knorrville Journal and Tribune*.



WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

—Fitzpatrick in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

SAVE PAPER AND SAVE SOLDIERS' LIVES

IN THESE MOMENTOUS DAYS when every ounce of our energy, when every cent of our money, when every life if need be, is dedicated to the defeat of the Teutonic Powers, there is no single act of a private individual so unimportant as not to have a bearing on the outcome of the great enterprise that we have undertaken.

This is a war not merely of fighting men; it is a war of whole peoples. We are mobilizing not armies only, we are mobilizing our capital and our industries, our churches and our schools, our entire and intricate social system. The second line of defense enters our very homes: it extends to our pantries and to our coal-bins; it crosses every avenue of our domestic life.

Civilization demands the utter destruction of the German idea, and with this purpose in mind we cheerfully accept any new sacrifice asked by our Government, whether it be the saving of coal or gasoline, or doing without sugar or wheat or any other commodity needed by our nation or by our armies.

We make these sacrifices the more willingly because the requests are wisely made and because the departments making them are wisely administered. It must, indeed, have been an inspired moment in which our great leader, President Wilson, chose Herbert Hoover as Food Administrator. Mr. Hoover had already proved his great-heartedness and his executive genius by creating and administering that most merciful of organizations, the Belgian Relief Commission. He has carried this genius into his present high office and has made himself beloved by all peoples in all Allied lands. With the same sure wisdom the President chose Dr. Harry A. Garfield, that great son of a great father, for Fuel Administrator. The nation gladly follows such leadership as these men typify.

A NEW REQUEST TO SAVE—So closely are all peoples in all Allied lands bound together, so complete has the organization of our resources become, that we are scarcely surprised now to have our Government tell us that we must save paper, and that by saving paper we can help save the lives of our boys at the front.

The paper industry is enormous. This industry alone requires hundreds of millions in capital and needs the services of scores of thousands of laborers for its maintenance. There is a demand in this industry for nearly twenty-five million tons of freight, that must be moved annually in and out of the mills. Translated into other terms, this means a million car-loads yearly. Ten million tons of coal are used in the manufacture of this commodity. Again, the manufacture of paper means the use of chemicals precious in the making of munitions. Therefore by so much as we save paper, by just so much we release the chemicals, coal, capital, cars, and labor for more essential, more pressing war-necessities.

WHY YOU SHOULD SAVE PAPER—Let us get down to direct cases.

Do you know that every time you use a sheet of paper unnecessarily you are depriving the Government of caustic soda, sulfur, and potash—chemicals sorely needed in the manufacture of "T.N.T.," the most powerful explosive used in the war?

Do you know that every time you waste white paper you are wasting the chlorin needed for the poison-gas that protects our boys—the poison-gas that is beating Germany at her own fiendish game?

Do you know that when you destroy a pile of paper you are destroying the equivalent of several pounds of coal—for it takes from one to three pounds of coal to produce a pound of paper?

No, you probably do not know these things—none of us did until the Government told us. Now, however, the War Industries Board has placed the facts before the people and has requested the nation to save paper. It requests the people of America to save not merely in a casual and superficial way, but to save systematically, intensively, religiously, with the sure knowledge that every scrap of paper so saved is a direct act of service to our Army.

HOW TO SAVE PAPER IN THE HOME—Innumerable ways will suggest themselves to you. Of course the simplest rule is "use as little of it as you possibly can." Write on both sides

of a sheet instead of on only one. Save the blank sheets of letters and circulars and use them in place of pads. Instead of throwing away or burning up your empty oatmeal-box or your sugar-, coffee-, or cornstarch-boxes, save them together with your old newspapers and worn-out paper bags and dispose of them to the Salvation Army or to the junkman or to any one else who will send them back to the paper-mills to be remade into paper or paper products.

Above and beyond all, don't burn your waste paper. It is little less than treason to do this when paper is so scarce. And do not light a bonfire in which there are wood, old rags, or paper in any form. Waste paper and rags are two of the most important elements in the manufacture of new paper.

Housewives can further help by using baskets when marketing and not having their purchases wrapt except when necessary for the protecting of the goods. A paper bag saved is a paper bag made. Use your bags again and again. If every shopper saved a bag a day it would be equivalent to an output of twenty million bags a day. Twenty million bags produced and not a tree cut down, not a pound of coal mined or consumed, not an ounce of chemical used or a hand turned over to produce them.

The Government needs this cooperation on the part of the housewives. It needs all paper—every scrap—for remanufacture into shell wrappings, for packing for soldiers' food and clothing, for questionnaires, for correspondence, for soldiers' letters.

THE SCHOOLS CAN HELP—The Government has acknowledged in many ways the indebtedness it owes to the schools—teachers and pupils alike—for the aid and practical cooperation they have given to the Government in every war-enterprise.

Now again this vast school army can help the Government in its new and pressing problem. The children can assist in placing the facts concerning paper before their parents. They can organize "paper-saving squads," and they can carry out the saving in their own homes. They can watch the waste-baskets; they can save wrapping-paper and strings; they can see to it that both at home and at school the old scribbling habit is stopped and that the slate is substituted for the pad. Those who bring their lunches to school should be sure that they are never done up in paper.

We wish to make this appeal especially to the hundreds of thousands of boys and girls who will study *THE LITERARY DIGEST* this year and to the ten thousand high schools where this magazine is used as a text in the classroom.

HOW TO SAVE PAPER IN THE OFFICE—Placards urging economy on the part of employees can be prepared, or can be obtained on request from the War Industries Board, and then can be put in conspicuous places around the offices or the plant.

Blank sheets, and even envelopes, can be methodically saved from the daily mail. Yellow paper can be substituted for white paper for all ordinary uses. The War Industries Board is asking for more chlorin than can be manufactured. Chlorin is the "white" in white paper. As we have war-bread, so must we have war-paper. Use your paper in its natural state, unbleached by chlorin and untinted by coloring materials which are made from a basis of intermediates necessary in the manufacture of munitions and war-chemicals.

These are but a few random hints. The initiative of each employer will suggest scores of other ways in which saving can be accomplished.

THE NATION WILL RESPOND—When the Fuel Administration requested that automobiles should not be driven on Sunday the compliance of the entire nation was as complete as tho this single simple request had been backed by the armed force of a Prussian Military Autocracy. We can conceive of no greater tribute than this to the patriotism of the American people, no more convincing proof than this of the efficiency and the irresistible might of democracy. We know, we are confident, that this new request by the Administration will secure the same unanimous and instantaneous response.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

GERMANS SCENTING DEFEAT

WHEN THE RATS LEAVE, the ship is sinking, and nowhere is this realized more than in Germany.

Bulgaria's desertion to the Entente has been a hard blow, and the German papers see the handwriting on the wall. "Germany's most serious hour has struck," says the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, and it warns the Government that there is great risk in hiding the gravity of the situation from the people. "On the contrary," it remarks, "we must confront the situation with a clear vision. Germans must accustom themselves to the greatness of the danger; with a consciousness of the great seriousness of these terrible times they must steel themselves for the task with which the Fatherland is confronted." So, too, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* recognizes that the Fatherland is in a position of no little peril, "more from within than from without." Writing before Bulgaria's armistice was granted, it said:

"It is useless to gloss over this news, and we are not quite sure whether it would not be useful to attach considerable importance to the semiofficial attempts to veil the threatening secession of Bulgaria or raise any hopes. . . .

"If Bulgaria deserts, then our position will become still more serious, but there is no more ground for anxiety than there has been for the last fourteen months. The seriousness of the situation, however, demands that our people unite more than ever for national defense, and to draw up their political demands. If this succeeds, and we do not doubt it, then we shall have mastered this danger, as we have mastered so many others."

There can be little doubt that the political situation in Germany is fraught with much anxiety to those in power, an anxiety that must be considerably increased by the news from Bulgaria.

Georg Bernhard, the editor of the staid and moderate Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, warns the Government that political safety can only be attained by quick reform. He says:

"The point is that the necessities of the time force us without delay to undertake a change in our whole system of government, and this change must come quickly. Of course the German Empire could possibly endure six months of further struggling on in the old way, but what will happen after that no one can tell to-day."

While no one can tell what will happen, many signs show that the Junkers fear something in the nature of a revolution. The *Westminster Gazette* publishes this significant army order from General Ludendorff which was found upon a captured German officer. It runs:

"It has come to my knowledge, through a letter address to the Royal Prussian Ministry of War, that men on leave have spoken publicly of a revolution which is to break out after the

war. A soldier, said to come from the industrial region of Rhenish Westphalia, declared in the train that in his home district men going on leave were taking weapons with them for the aforesaid object, and that it was easy to take home German or captured revolvers, as well as stick and hand-grenades separated into two parts. I desire that arrangements be made for the kit and clothing of men going on leave to be searched as test cases, when occasion offers, before their departure. It will be possible to carry out this in baths and delousing stations. Offenses detected are to be severely punished. Above all, I wish to impress upon superior officers who happen to overhear such objectionable talk, or hear it through others, that they

must deal with it at once, without hesitation. The home authorities and Director of Military Railways have been requested to take corresponding measures."

Meanwhile the defection of Bulgaria shows the German people that their dreams of Empire are vanishing. As the *London Times* puts it, "the Berlin to Bagdad route is blocked." The *Paris Journal* sums up all that Germany loses thus:

"It will mean the reconstitution of Serbia, and therefore will compel the Central Powers to form another Danube front and return the territory taken from the Roumanians, which country is beginning to think of revenge on Germany. Turkey, cut off from the Central Powers, will be obliged to throw down her arms. The collapse of the whole brilliant but fragile structure raised by the German in the Orient is beginning. Twenty years of German effort there faces ruin."

It is the consideration of these facts that has made the Socialist Berlin *Vorwärts* come out with an urgent but despondent plea for peace, which incidentally reveals much of interest in the condition of the Fatherland to-day:

"We must to-day, with all necessary courage, consider the following situations as possible if Bulgaria deserts us. Austria and Turkey will associate themselves with that step. That will mean that in the southwest our aim will no longer reach past our own border, and that we will lose all influence over that part of Poland and the Ukraine now occupied by Austria."

"Then we German people will stand alone against the French, British, Italians, Americans, and their numerous allies. We are fighting with our backs to the wall and ruin before our eyes, but we must still further extend the picture of discouragement. If our soldiers on the West Front break, and the enemy streams across our borders, German towns will go up in flames. Our troops, fugitives, will roll eastward, and the penetrating armies will fill our towns and houses."

"Our authorities will then be confronted with an insurmountable task and everywhere the spirit of depression will spread. If our food-supply, now low, entirely fails, and there is no more coal, and in consequence no more light and no more trains, our industries will come to a standstill and hundreds of thousands of our people will die."



THE SLUMP IN MITTELKUROPA STOCKS

FERDY OF BULGARIA—"War is still business, but do let don't declare no dividend. I wonder if the Entente would like to buy a nice ally?"

—*Parving Show* (London).

"If madness breaks out and takes possession of the survivors, and if their attempts at revolt are resisted with bloody force, instead of war outside our borders, we will have war at home, with trenches in the streets, machine guns in the houses, corpses of men, women, and children on the pavements, and with death reigning everywhere. . . .

"The Government must do everything possible to come to the conference table, together with its allies, as speedily as possible.

"It must be a government of German democracy which goes to the conference. Guaranties are necessary that it not only be summoned in order to relieve those now in power, but that it be put there in accordance with the people's will, to watch over the permanent preservation of peace."

The news from Bulgaria seems to have stunned the German statesmen, and Chancellor von Hertling, Vice-Chancellor von Payer, together with Foreign Secretary von Hintze, have placed their resignations in the hands of the Emperor. The press seem as bewildered by the disaster as the politicians, and show a strongly hysterical note. The *Berliner Zeitung am Mittag*, for almost the first time in its history, entirely approves of the views of the Socialist *Vorwärts*, and remarks:

"Our Government throughout this terrible war has sedulously avoided hinting at this and the other possibility, namely, that the war may be lost if everybody and everything are not united in the utmost effort. The Government has thus itself contributed to veiling the real gravity of our position during these four years of war. It has preferred to lead the nation in blinkers past the abyss of danger to our national life."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* begs the Government to do everything in its power "unequivocally and sincerely" to secure peace, while the *Düsseldorfer Nachrichten* bewails the fact that troops have been sent to Bulgaria from the West Front, "where they are so bitterly needed." Meanwhile, the Kaiser evidently is disturbed at the trend of events and hastens to make protests of democracy. According to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, in accepting von Hertling's resignation, he writes:

"I desire that the German people shall cooperate more effectively than hitherto in deciding the fate of the Fatherland. It is, therefore, my will that the men who have been upheld by the people's trust shall to a wide extent cooperate in the rights and duties of government."

GERMANY'S WAR-EFFORT—The Paris *Homme Libre*, the organ of Mr. Clemenceau, Premier of France, draws up a balance-sheet of the military efforts that the Kaiser has imposed on his people. The Paris organ writes:

"With the exception of 3,000,000 Germans, who are medically unfit for service, resident abroad, or exempted for work in factories, Germany has enrolled 10,900,000 men, which is fifteen per cent. of the total population and seventy per cent. of the male population between eighteen and fifty years of age.

"It may be estimated that her definite losses amount to 4,760,000; that there are 500,000 wounded undergoing medical treatment in hospitals, 200,000 of the 1920 Class in training, and about 100,000 composed of wounded who have recovered and soldiers in transit between the Eastern and Western fronts or belonging to units which have been disbanded and which are at present at various depots.

"Germany has therefore left at present 5,340,000 men in all."

GREECE'S FIRST YEAR OF WAR

JUSTIFIABLE PRIDE is taken by Allied observers in the record of Greece since her official entry into the war in June, 1917. Of particular note is her naval effort, into which she has put all the forces of her Navy and her mercantile marine. At the disposal of the Allied fleets she has placed her arsenal at Salamis, her docks, workshops, and harbors, and is thus effectively assisting all operations of the Allies in the East, in Asia Minor, in Palestine, and in Egypt. This information



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SOME OF THE BALKAN TIGERS.

General Franchet d'Espèrey, the commander on the Balkan Front, reviewing the men of the 5th Regiment of Greek Infantry as they march into battle.

from a "well-informed" Greek source is given in a Reuter dispatch of the *Belfast Northern Whig*, in which we read further that all important points of the Greek coast-line have been strongly armed and "a large number of skilled workmen, of shipwrights, and even seamen, are serving on board Allied ships." Also the light units of the Greek Fleet are guarding the whole Greek coast-line, thus relieving the Allied fleets in the eastern Mediterranean. The coal-problem, which concerns England as intimately as it does the United States, is eased to a degree by Greece, which formerly imported all her coal from England, but is now developing to the fullest her lignite mines. During May their production reached 18,000 tons, and the estimated production per month during the summer is 28,000 tons. As to the Greek Army, it appears that—

"On the Macedonian front the numbers of each division of the Army of National Defense were raised from 12,000 to 17,000 men by new formations and by strengthening the artillery and the auxiliary services. In spite of the good-will of the Allies, who were prepared to furnish Greece with all the war-material necessary to bring it up to the level of the other armies which had previously entered the war, the reorganization of the Greek Army was faced in the first instance with great obstacles arising from the reduction of tonnage, the general situation in Allied countries, and the difficulties of communication in Greece itself. For all these reasons Greek mobilization could proceed but slowly. Yet by June, 1918, altho only a third part of the classes subject to conscription has been called to the colors, 200,000 men were under arms. The Greek forces in Macedonia already occupied two large sectors, and their successes at Skra-di-Legan, for which they were highly commended by the Macedonian

Chief Command, proved their good organization, their progressive adaptation to the methods of modern warfare, and the effectiveness of their work."

All stocks of food in Greece were exhausted as the result of a long blockade, we are told, and in July, 1917, the country was in a state of famine. By constant representations to the Allies,



THE HEAD-BREAKERS.

NATIONALIST—"No conscription!"

ULSTERMAN—"No Home Rule!"

PRIME MINISTER—"Break my head by all means, gentlemen—if only you'll break the Kaiser's first!"

—Punch (London).

however, the Hellenic Government succeeded in increasing the tonnage allotted to secure the food-supply and by intelligent control of foodstuffs it succeeded in maintaining a supply sufficient for the needs of the population. All essential foodstuffs are under the control of the Government, maximum prices have been fixed, and a normal situation has been restored. A better harvest by 20 per cent. than last year is noted as an additional success of the Government's measures, which

"may be in part attributed not only to the civil population's deep sense of its responsibilities, but also to the effect of certain legislative measures. Production has been intensified by the use of agricultural machinery; artificial manures have been imported from America; a military control has been formed for the collection of produce; and, finally, agricultural cooperative societies have been largely extended.

"With reference to the economic and financial situation, which was very bad indeed, the Government has been energetic and successful. New resources were created by a rational system of taxation. The most important of the new taxes is that on war-profits, reckoned from 1915, which will not fail to yield a noticeable increase of revenue. The excise duties on tobacco and wines have been raised, and increases of 7,000,000 and 20,000,000 drachmae respectively are promised from them. The Allies have seconded the economic effort of the Hellenic Government by granting it a loan of 750 millions of francs, of which 50 were paid during 1917 and 180 up to the end of June, 1918. The tables of revenue as submitted to the International Financial Commission show that the acute crisis which the country has traversed has not affected its vital resources.

"The Government has given every attention to the normal working of communications and transport. A high control of transport has centralized everything connected with it, and in spite of the difficulties inherent in the work has obtained the most favorable results. The traffic on the railways is continually increasing. . . . The Government, further, will improve the railways by expending 36,000,000 francs."

ULSTER'S CASE AGAINST HOME RULE

THE STUBBORN DETERMINATION shown by Ulster to refuse any form of Home Rule is often somewhat of a puzzle to the American reader, whose views on Ireland are frequently derived from Nationalist sources. The American press, as a whole, has regarded Irish Home Rule very favorably, and our quotations of them in our pages have perhaps unconsciously emphasized the Nationalist side of the argument more than the other. The Ulsterman, however, is anxious that America shall understand his view-point, and the Lord Mayor of Belfast recently issued what the London *Spectator* describes as "one of the most important and significant state papers that have ever appeared in connection with the Irish problem." Some months ago, continues *The Spectator*, "the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Dillon, and his *ad hoc* coworkers, the leaders of Sinn Féin, the self-styled allies of Germany, drew up a communication to the President of the United States setting forth the Irish case against conscription and generally proclaiming the wrongs of Ireland and her right to self-determination. This Nationalist manifesto has been answered by a communication to the President by the other Irish Lord Mayor, the Lord Mayor of Belfast, Sir Edward Carson, and the representatives of commerce and labor in Northeast Ulster." This manifesto, *The Spectator*, itself a strong Unionist organ, regards as of great weight, for—

"If there had been no sound argument in the case set forth by Ulster, the mere existence of the protest would have been of great importance, for it shows America, and indeed the wide world, in the clearest and best possible way, the existence of the two Irelands, and so overthrows the monstrous fabric of falsehood and paradox reared by the Nationalists. America learns that if there is a Roman Catholic, anti-British, and largely pro-German organization headed by the Lord Mayor of Dublin for defeating conscription and breaking up the United Kingdom in one part of the island, there is another Lord Mayor in the other part of the island with an organization as determined to keep the Irish ship on the true course and to bear company with the good ships of Britain and America."

The Unionists of Ulster think they are as much entitled to the sympathy of America as are the Nationalists, who have so long enjoyed American support. In their manifesto they say:

"There is, however, one matter to which reference must be made, in order to make clear the position of the Irish minority, whom we represent. The Nationalist party have based their claim to American sympathy on the historic appeal addressed to Irishmen by the British colonists who fought for independence in America a hundred and fifty years ago. By no Irishmen was that appeal received with a more lively sympathy than by the Protestants of Ulster, the ancestors of those for whom we speak to-day—a fact that was not surprising in view of the circumstance that more than one-sixth part of the entire Colonial population in America at the time of the Declaration of Independence consisted of emigrants from Ulster.

"The Ulstermen of to-day, forming as they do the chief industrial community in Ireland, are as devoted adherents of the cause of democratic freedom as were their forefathers in the eighteenth century. But the experience of a century of social and economic progress under the legislative Union with Great Britain has convinced them that under no other system of government could more complete liberty be enjoyed by the Irish people. This, however, is not the occasion for a reasoned defense of 'Unionist' policy. Our sole purpose in referring to the matter is to show, whatever be the merits of the dispute, that a very substantial volume of Irish opinion is warmly attached to the existing Constitution of the United Kingdom, and regards as wholly unwarranted the theory that our political status affords any sort of parallel to that of the 'small nations' oppressed by alien rule, for whose emancipation the Allied democracies are fighting in this war."

Commenting on this paragraph, *The Spectator* asserts that *

"Instead of Ireland being politically or constitutionally neglected and oppressed, the value of a vote in Ireland is almost double that of a vote in England. Whereas there is only one

member for every 75,000 Englishmen, Ireland has a member for every 45,000 of her population. Ireland sends, in fact, to Westminster, and so to govern Britain, thirty-nine more members than she has any right to send on the only true and sound democratic system, that of equality of representation—a principle which is recognized as the ideal throughout the United States. In order to prove that the British connection has not, as is often alleged, left Ireland a ruined, famine-stricken, and desolate island, the Ulster manifesto calls only one witness. But he is one whose testimony can not be gainsaid by the Nationalists."

This witness is the late John Redmond, who, speaking of the present condition of Ireland in a speech made on July 1, 1915, said:

"To-day the people, broadly speaking, own the soil. To-day the laborers live in decent habitations. To-day there is absolute freedom in local government and local taxation of the country. To-day we have the widest parliamentary and municipal franchise. The congested districts, the scene of some of the most awful horrors of the old famine days, have been transformed. The farms have been enlarged, decent dwellings have been provided, and a new spirit of hope and independence is to-day among the people. In towns legislation has been passed facilitating the housing of the working classes—a piece of legislation far in advance of anything obtained for the town tenants of England. We have a system of old-age pensions in Ireland whereby every old man and woman over seventy is safe from the workhouse, and free to spend their last days in comparative comfort."

The Ulster Unionists in their manifesto dot the i's and cross the t's of this statement by commenting thus:

"Such are the conditions which in the eyes of Nationalist politicians constitute a tyranny so intolerable as to justify Ireland in repudiating her fair share in the burden of war against the enemies of civilization."

The Spectator has still a point to emphasize, and says:

"All these good conditions, we may add, were worked out in the Parliament at Westminster with the hearty good-will of the British people and paid for almost entirely by the British taxpayers."

The position that Ulster takes up with regard to Home Rule is thus defined by *The Spectator*:

"The people of Northeast Ulster believe as firmly as they have ever believed that the legislative Union with Great Britain gives Ireland her best chance for developing spiritually and materially, and for securing good government. But provided that the Imperial connection is maintained, they make no attempt to dictate to or interfere with the local majority in the South and West. Let those parts of Ireland which want Home Rule have it; but let those parts which do not want it be without it. In strong contrast to this point of view is the attitude of the Nationalists. The Sinn-Feiners and their feebler Nationalist allies not only demand absolute separation, but they demand it for the whole of Ireland. They will not for one moment listen to the principle just set forth. Their claim is for dominance, not for justice. What in the Southerner is but a rational word, that in the Ulsterman is flat mutiny."

The Ulster manifesto is somewhat emphatic on this point. It says:

"The appeal which the Nationalists make to the principle of 'self-determination' strikes Ulster Protestants as singularly inappropriate. Mr. Dillon and his cosignatories have been careful not to inform your Excellency that it was their own opposition that prevented the question of Irish government being settled in accordance with that principle in 1916. The British Government were prepared at that time to bring the Home-Rule Act of 1914 into immediate operation, if the Nationalists had consented to exclude from its scope the distinctively Protestant population of the North, who desired to adhere to the Union. This compromise was rejected by the Nationalist leaders, whose policy was thus shown to be one of 'self-determination' for themselves combined with coercive domination over us."

"It is because the British Government, while prepared to concede the principle of self-determination impartially to both divisions in Ireland, has declined to drive us forcibly into such subjection that the Nationalist party conceive themselves

entitled to resist the law of conscription. And the method by which this resistance has been made effective is, in our view, not less deplorable than the spirit that dictated it. The most active opponents of conscription in Ireland are men who have been twice detected during the war in treasonable traffic with the enemy, and their most powerful support has been that of



"IRELAND'S OPPORTUNITY"

IRISH-AMERICAN (from the fighting front)—"Say, you're missing the scrap of your life."

PAT—"An' how d'ye know I'll not be in it yet, now they're makin' conscription voluntary?" *Punch* (London).

ecclesiasties who have not scrupled to employ weapons of spiritual terrorism which have elsewhere in the civilized world fallen out of political use since the Middle Ages."

The Spectator claims to put the Irish question into a nutshell when it writes:

"If Roman Catholic Ireland would adopt the principle adopted by Protestant Ireland and allow the will of the local majority to prevail, those parts of Ireland which ask for Home Rule would have it at once. What has killed Home Rule is the refusal of the South and West to abandon their claim to dominance, and to live up to their principles—to be honest Home-Rulers. There is the Irish question in a single sentence."

HUNGARY WANTS NO "CENTRAL EUROPE"—No great love has ever been lost between Berlin and Budapest, and now it seems quite clear that the Magyars wish the aggressive Germans at the bottom of the sea. The Budapest *As Est*, one of the most important papers in Hungary, writes:

"Community of fronts for death and bread is no longer sufficient. The chains with which the Germans have bound our country are no longer strong enough. They now need a guaranty that the Central Europe alliance will last forever. Our armies must be made over in order to make one sole army for Central Europe. Customs frontiers must disappear, together with the state frontiers. Navigation, money, commerce, industry, and all our country's laws must be in common with those of Central Europe. Our streams, the air we breathe, our customs, perhaps even the language we speak, must be in common. We live in a world dominated by the statue of Hindenburg, so high that it seems to touch heaven. Oh, lords of Central Europe, eternal adorers of war! know that you have to do with the Hungarian nation, which wishes to act independently. We can not live without liberty, and we fight to free ourselves from Austria. Know, then, that we wish for a customs frontier, a national independent army, and the preservation of Hungarian civilization."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE RACE

IT WILL BE NEWS to many to hear that the human race needs reconstruction. From the standpoint of the nerve-specialist, Dr. Frederick Peterson, of New York, an alienist of note, assures us that there is no doubt of such a necessity. Speaking before the National Education Association at its Pittsburg meeting, on the subject that we use as our title, Dr. Peterson bids us note that the selective draft has revealed defects in an average of nearly 30 per cent. of our young men—the school-children of yesterday. When we ask what was the matter with the schools of yesterday, we find the answer, he says, in the school-children of to-day. Through them and on them our plans for the reconstruction of the race must act, and he gives us a definite program for carrying it out. Says Dr. Peterson:

"Authorities show us that there are physical defects in 75 per cent. of the 20,000,000 school-children of to-day, most of them preventable and remediable, heart- and lung-diseases, disorders of hearing and vision, malnutrition, diseased adenoids and tonsils, flatfoot, weak spines, imperfect teeth—and among them 1 per cent. of mental defect. The children in country schools are worse off than in city schools. We are sending the best we have to foreign battle-fields. We are retaining the 30 per cent. of imperfect citizens to lighten the race of to-morrow. There is such a thing as prepotence of inferiority. It is often said that we get what we deserve in the way of government, laws, and institutions. Since it is possible in our democracy for a moron to be elected mayor of a city and an imbecile to be made governor of a vast State, it may be easily imagined how the smaller offices in our legislatures, county boards, and city councils overflow with the inferior and the unfit.

"We have spent millions of dollars on swine plague, foot-and-mouth disease of cattle, pine blister, chestnut blight, gipsy moth, chicken cholera, and we have that annual 'pork-barrel' of millions on millions of dollars devoted to all sorts of trivial and foolish exploitations of rural creeks and hamlets; but what have we spent on our greatest national asset—the health of body in our school-children? Body is the foundation on which mental structure must rise. It is of the first importance that the physical foundation be made and kept sound and strong. The mental structure is secondary to that. We are spending enormous sums on medical care of our insane and other defectives in institutions all over the country, and rightly so, to do what we can to repair our broken adults. This is relief work; but what we spend on preventive measures, on health education for our growing children, is, indeed, small by comparison. . . .

"Compulsory education we have—compulsory feeding and training of the mind. Compulsory health we must have—compulsory feeding and training of the body.

"In the war against ignorance we have conscripted the school-children. They are the vast draft army of our second line of defense. But in what sort of cantonments do we house them? What physical drill do we give them, what medical inspection, and care, what sanitation, what remedial steps do we take to restore them quickly to the ranks when they are ill?

"But enough of destructive criticism. Let us turn to the idea of reconstruction of the race. Let us read the old books with a new comprehension. It is almost a hundred generations ago that a teacher (Mencius) wrote: 'The root of the empire is

in the state. The root of the state is in the family. The root of the family is in the individual. So for the people—encourage them; lead them on; rectify them, straighten them; help them; give them wings!'

"We must set up a standard. It might be that of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, 'to begin the education of the child a hundred years before it is born.' That can be attained in a few generations. To accomplish it, we must coordinate all the organizations now at work for the conservation of our citizenry—the maternity classes, the baby-saving societies, the mothers' committees, the kindergartens, the child welfare and physical training bodies, the seaside and countryside and sunshine associations, all that have to do with preschool welfare, the public and private schools, the Child Labor Committee, the Mental Hygiene Association, the boards of education, and the boards of health. The presidents of boards of education should be *ex-officio* members of these coordinated boards. This is a great undertaking, but we can begin by breaking into the curriculum of the public schools and establishing education in health, especially in food-knowledge and food-habits as a vital and essential part of the teaching. From the schools the health instruction will be carried home to the parents and younger children, and soon the whole movement of reconstruction will permeate the state."

Dr. Peterson next outlines his program for reconstruction, which is a large one, with several requirements as follows:

"1. The teachers themselves should be given better sanitary conditions for their own health and fuller instruction in all that has to do with the laws of health.

"2. Every city and country school should be made sanitary and kept so, and the school and its grounds should be as beautiful as

possible, not only for the benefit of the teachers and the pupils, but as an example to all other citizens who are beginning to use the school more and more as a community center.

"3. Every child should be regularly weighed, measured, and examined and a health record kept, which should accompany him throughout his school-life. It should be the duty of the authorities to see that the defects of our young citizens are corrected and disorders of growth and nutrition remedied. As malnutrition is one of the most serious conditions, a hot luncheon should be made available for every child and every teacher. The health examination should include dental inspection and treatment.

"4. Each school should have an adequate provision for physical training, gymnasiums, athletic-fields, playgrounds, gardens, and shops, together with specially qualified instructors in physical training and other vocational fields.

"5. Finally, with the foregoing foundations there should be a thorough system of instruction in all matters pertaining to health with special emphasis on health problems rather than on disease, in physical and mental habits, in personal hygiene, in public health and sanitation, in methods to avoid communicable diseases, in the responsibilities of parenthood, and in all that relates to nutrition and growth, including foods and food-values.

"This is a large program, too large for the inequalities of consciousness of our multitudinous States. It might be carried out in a few States soon and in others only after generations.

"This is a scheme for the reconstruction of the whole people. It is a Federal program. It is an emergency program. It should have the immediate attention of our foremost teacher in the Presidential chair. We need a Hoover for the children—a children's health administration.

"With all this in view and after months of careful planning,



HE FAVORS "COMPULSORY HEALTH."

Dr. Frederick Peterson thinks it just as important as compulsory education.

the National Child Health Organization has been formed, whose literature is being now distributed. Do the first practical thing for a beginning. The teachers can place scales and a measuring-rod at once in every school and with the height and weight and age charts that will be sent on request, the campaign can be immediately started against one of the chief evils, namely, malnutrition. The Child Health Organization has some of the best teachers and educators in the country as members and counts on its board the foremost medical specialists on children and public health. Its publications will be supplied on request to all who desire them."

GERMAN ARMY ENGINEERS INFERIOR

SO MANY PEOPLE seem to think the Germans excel in these features of modern warfare that depend on engineering skill that it is interesting to find that the Germans themselves regard the French as their superiors in this respect. The German officer, we are told, is a military leader, pure and simple; he leaves technical matters to civilians. Civilians build the big guns; civilians also, it is to be presumed, have developed the details of such weapons of offense as gas-generators and flame-throwers. Military men operate them, but they simply follow instructions. One can not help wondering whether this may not explain the fact that neither gas nor flame has yet won a battle for the Teutons. The point of view noted above is quoted by *The Electrical Review* (London), from a report in *Le Génie Civil* (Paris), of a speech delivered in Germany by Dr. von Rieppel, president of the German Society of Engineers. The editor of *The Review* believes that English army engineers are also suffering from some of the faults here set forth. Discussing Dr. von Rieppel's address, the writer says:

"The speaker said that Germany did not foresee that the war would become an economic and technical war; the military schools were designed solely to produce men fitted to command and familiar with the art of war, and economic and technical questions were practically ignored by them. He had been struck by the difference between their own ideas on this subject and those of the French when he visited the Universal Exposition of 1900; as a member of the jury on civil engineering works, he had several times had to judge splendid buildings of which the architect was a French officer, and he was surprised to learn that a large number of French officers received a very comprehensive training, and at the end of their studies had to pass examinations in engineering. These young officers often acted as engineers, especially in the colonies, where they were able to make use of their general knowledge and render valuable service in connection with economic and technical matters. There was nothing of this kind in Germany, and this deficiency had led to serious results. During recent years the technology of the arms of war had made unprecedented progress; industry had provided the officer with greatly improved, but complicated, weapons, the mechanism of which he did not clearly understand. The German officer was accustomed to receive with material instructions for its use, and did not seek to become better acquainted with it, looking upon industrial technology as a thing apart, with which he need not trouble himself, and this false idea led him to underestimate the value of industry with regard to the art of war. Modern weapons had to be served by specialists who must possess not only the usual qualities of the soldier, but, above all, technical experience and professional skill; the German officers were not fitted to control such men, for in their case the purely military point of view was a secondary consideration. In future the training of their officers must be regarded from a totally different aspect."

In suggesting that the British Royal Engineers may be suffering from this same malady, the editorial writer mentions particularly those branches of engineering which fall outside military operations, such as the use of electric light and power, water-supply, the industrial development of large areas of country, etc. He proceeds:

"It is quite a common thing to find behind our lines several little petrol-electric sets at work within a few yards of each other, each supplying a different department, and all, of course, devouring petrol, as well as capital outlay, and working under

uneconomical conditions of loading, where a single properly planned installation would have served the lot at less than half the cost and twice the efficiency. Even where a local supply of electric power has been available independent sets have been put down. Wholly unsuitable plant has been requisitioned from home owing to the lack of technical knowledge on the part of the local engineer officer in command. Petrol has been employed where coal would have been preferable, because the latter can be supplied by small vessels making short voyages, whereas petrol comes from far overseas in large and costly oil-ships, which are a special object of Hunnish hate.

"Such questions as these demand broad views and wide knowledge, which can only be gained in the school of experience. Their correct solution is of immense importance, not only to the efficient conduct of the war, but also to our finances and to the prosperity of the peoples concerned after the war. They may seem to be far-fetched; they are not. Narrow views on the scope of an engineer officer's duties and responsibilities are out of date, and must go. It may be thought that the problem can be solved by commissioning as officers men who in civil life are engaged in such work, and this is perfectly true, but only on one condition—that they are invested with full powers to carry out their plans without interference. This, we believe, has not been the case, and if such wide powers can not be entrusted to engineer officers who are not professional soldiers, then the latter must be provided with such an adequate and catholic training in the sciences of engineering economics and industry as will enable them to carry out the work themselves."

THE GOOD OLD TABLE D'HÔTE

ALTHO OUR ANCESTORS did not know the *table d'hôte* by name, they had it and enjoyed it. The cheap boarding-house and the lavish farm alike flourished upon it. And it would seem that Mr. Hoover, who erstwhile frowned upon it, has changed his mind. He apparently now believes that it will encourage saving instead of waste. This is also the opinion of Paul Pierce, who writes the department of "Comments" in *Table Talk* (Cooperstown, N. Y., September). Mr. Pierce counts it among the blessings of war, that, at least until peace and plenty descend again upon us, we shall be served in public restaurants with simple, home-cooked meals. He says:

"The Food Administration in its quest of finding the most economical way to dine seems to favor the *à la carte* method where a variety of dishes are listed and the diner makes his own selection as to soup, meat, vegetable, and dessert. This is the way we have always had it, except that the size of the menu-card has been gradually shrinking. Gone are the enormous sheets, as large as a newspaper, which restaurants, especially German ones, used to delight in laying before patrons, but the choice of foods is still amazingly large.

"But the hotel and restaurant men favor the good old-fashioned *table d'hôte*. Not the kind associated with small-town hotels and exploiting the three P's—pork, potatoes, and pie; but a carefully selected, well-balanced ration, chosen by *chefs* who know food-values and food-combinations and what's good for people.

"Hotel men claim it will save enormously, since left-overs can be utilized in planning other meals, just as the housewife makes last night's roast into this night's hash, and the odds and ends of vegetables into a tempting salad.

"Psychology enters largely into this suggestion. If food is put before people they'll eat it and like it. Men go to elaborate banquets which are nothing more or less than *table d'hôte* meals, and know nothing of what they are to eat—till they arrive. They accept each course as it comes, there is no waste nor any loss of food. Fancy a banquet of a thousand covers with each diner ordering what he wanted!

"So it will be with the *table d'hôte* plan of the large hotels and restaurants. So much food will be ordered and stocked and prepared, smaller portions served, thus eliminating waste of food left on plates; more courses will be served than are ordinarily ordered, so that the average diner gets greater variety than he would if he had chosen *à la carte*; and if a course is not wanted it needn't be served. Hotels and restaurants will run their tables just as the housewife does hers, and the result will be a reasonable and sane way of eating, just as in the 'old days' that patriarchs are so fond of holding up to our eyes."

CHEMICALS AFTER THE WAR

IF WE ARE GOING TO TABU GERMAN GOODS after the war, would it not be well to see that we have facilities for producing, in our own country, all the things that we formerly bought from Germany? Among these things were all sorts of higher synthetic chemical products used for research. German firms, we are told by Prof. Ross A. Gortner, of the division of agricultural biochemistry, University of Minnesota, used to make and sell these products at less than cost, charging up the loss to the advertising campaign for *Kultur*. The fact that such compounds were to be obtained only in Germany helped to create the impression that only Germans knew how to make them. We can make them perfectly well, but not as a commercial enterprise. As a matter of fact, we are not making them; and when the war is over we shall have to go back to Germany for them or stop our researches in the chemical industries. We quote parts of a letter from Professor Gortner, printed in *Science* (New York). He writes:

"It is well enough to say that we will not use German-made goods, but there would appear to be only one alternative, i.e., the cessation, or at least the slowing up, of research in organic chemistry if these essential starting materials are not available, or if they are available at relatively enormous prices.

"The question, therefore, arises in my mind: 'Why can not some man of wealth make his named blessed by endowing a laboratory which shall prepare these rarer organic chemicals against the needs of research work?' Undoubtedly the German supply-houses sold many of these products at a loss before the war, counting the loss as a necessary part of their advertising propaganda, which was meant to build up the idea that Germany was the great chemical center of the world. Our commercial firms, unfortunately, usually refuse to follow paths where a sure and handsome profit does not lead them.

"If some man of wealth can not be found to whom this suggestion would appeal, what is there to prevent one of our research foundations from supplying the need? How could research and discovery be better furthered in this particular field of science than by furnishing the essential basic materials to a host of research-workers in our colleges and universities? If such a plan as is herein proposed were adopted the United States would without doubt secure and retain first rank in the field of organic research. The initial cost would be comparatively small as measured by the scientific results, for the investigators' salaries would be borne by the colleges and universities, and where now a research foundation is giving to scientific investigation the services of one man, the same sum would assist a score or more of investigators.

"In my own laboratories approximately half of the time of the investigators' laboratory work must of necessity be devoted to the preparation of essential starting materials, pure amino acids, proteins, organic compounds, etc., in order later to use these for investigational purposes. These compounds are not available on the market except at exorbitant prices, tyrosin, for example, being quoted at \$5 a gram (when obtainable), a price utterly out of proportion with the cost of preparation."

Limited funds for research apparatus and chemicals in our colleges and the excessive cost of these materials are responsible for the small quantity of research work; the surprising thing, Professor Gortner says, is that so much is done. The chemistry budget for our smaller colleges is usually from \$350 to \$600 per year, and will probably not exceed \$1,000 in many of our larger institutions. This sum must first equip the student with his apparatus and chemicals, and if any funds remain research chemicals or apparatus are secured. Unfortunately in many instances no funds remain. The time of the instructor is taken up by teaching, and his aspirations toward real scientific investigation have no soil upon which to grow. The writer goes on:

"The question may arise: 'Why does not such a man prepare his basic materials even if his time is limited?' In the first place, there is no glamour in such work. In the second place, there are often eight or ten synthetic steps from raw products to finished material, and the necessary chemicals and apparatus for certain of these steps are not available.

"Such an endowed laboratory as I have in mind would be in

charge of an organic research chemist and would prepare and keep in stock all sorts of organic compounds for research-workers. If an investigator desired a certain compound he could obtain this without cost or for a nominal cost, providing that he first convinced the director of the laboratory that there was an actual need for the compound and that it would be used in *bona-fide* research work, acknowledgment of such a grant to be appropriately made in the published results. If, on the other hand, an industrial demand for the chemical should arise (such as that which did arise due to the depleted supplies of dimethylglyoxim after the war began), the laboratory should charge a fee at least large enough to cover the cost of preparation. This would prevent the possibility of exploitation, and in any event it should be definitely specified that there should be no resale of the article in question, and any supply remaining after the completion of the approved research should revert to the endowed laboratory.

"The above plan is probably not perfect, but I feel that there is in it at least a suggestion worthy of the serious thought of our scientific men or scientific societies, and I only hope that in some manner it may bear fruit. We must not again be dependent upon Germany for our research needs, and unless some such endowed laboratory is brought into existence I can see no other alternative."

ARE THE GERMAN GUNS WEARING OUT?

GERMAN PRISONERS have complained lately that their front line was being exposed to their own gun-fire.

This leads *The Scientific American* (New York, September 14) to the conclusion that German fire is deteriorating, particularly in accuracy. Loss of accuracy is proportional to the wear of the rifling, or erosion—probably the most serious of all the causes of diminished effectiveness. According to a General recently from the Western Front, wastage due to wear completely overshadows that caused by accident and by the enemy's fire. Says the journal named above:

"We have always known about erosion, which ever since the introduction of nitroglycerin powder has been the *bête noire* of the artilleryman. It has taken the present war, with its enormous increase of the use of artillery, to prove how serious may become the wear of guns. Under modern conditions their life is very limited. In fact, experience on the Western Front has shown that, at the end of a single battle, some of the guns may be so worn as to have entirely lost their accuracy. Erosion, which has been serious even under normal conditions where the firing was more or less intermittent, has become extremely serious under present conditions, where field-guns, such as the French 75, can fire as many as fifteen to twenty shots a minute, and in cases of emergency may be called on to keep up that rate of fire for long stretches of time. Sustained rapid fire with full charges results in the guns becoming excessively heated. This is being met by the use of reduced charges and the enforcement of strict rules calling for pauses, after a certain number of rounds, of sufficient duration to give the guns a chance to cool. Another palliative has been found in the greasing of the bore with specially prepared substances.

"Now, for the Germans the peril of this wearing out of the bore lies in the fact that they are extremely short of the raw materials for gun-manufacture and particularly for the manufacture of liners or inner tubes. The supply of manganese is becoming a serious problem for the German gun manufacturers, and it is at least reasonable to suppose that the notable decrease in the volume and accuracy of German gun-fire is due to the fact that their guns are wearing out faster than they can replace them. If this be so, the German High Command stands face to face with a stupendous problem: for the long-range shelling of back areas, particularly of shell-dumps, cross-roads, and concentration points; the silencing of batteries; and, above all, the exact placing and controlling of a creeping barrage, or, for that matter, of any kind of barrage, all demand that the sights of the guns shall correspond with mathematical accuracy to the ranges actually covered by the shells. This loss of accuracy keeps pace with the wear of the rifling of the gun and with the enlargement of the bore. Loss of accuracy is due both to the escape of gases past the base of the shell and to the failure of the worn rifling to impart the necessary speed of rotation to the projectile. The rapid wearing out of German guns is one among many contributory causes, which are slowly but very surely bringing the once seemingly omnipotent German Army to its knees."

FORCING COAL-ECONOMY

BY AN ORDER of the United States Fuel Administration, the "skip-stop" plan is to be adopted shortly by all the street-railways in the United States, thus saving, it is estimated, 10 per cent. of all the coal used by these roads, or 1,600,000 tons a year. A writer in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, September 4) suggests that it might be a good thing if the Federal Government, in peace as well as war, might eventually assume the function of forcing individuals and corporations to use economic methods and machines. The adoption of undoubted economies like the skip-stop is usually blocked by petty local opposition. The Federal Administration, having a broader outlook, cares naught for these. It is working now, of course, to win the war, but the writer is of the opinion that peace-time, as well as war-time, would benefit by these persuasive governmental influences. He says:

"Conceive, if you can, what could be accomplished in America in the way of increased productivity and economy if our Federal Government had the authority to make every individual and every company adopt any method or device that had been proved to be economic. No engineer acquainted with the application of the principles of the science of management can doubt that if the universal adoption of those principles could be forced upon producers in general, this nation could increase its productivity fully 25 per cent. That would alone add more than twelve billion dollars annually to the national income. But that is not all. The application of the principles of the science of management is only a fraction of the total engineering at our disposal. We have literally countless labor- and material-saving machines and appliances that are scarcely used, altho many of them are generations old. Does this sound incredible? Certainly not to any engineer who has a wide acquaintance with the literature of engineering.

"Take so simple a thing as the heat-insulator for steam-pipes and boilers. It has been known to engineers for nearly a century that by encasing boilers and pipes with magnesia or other suitable insulators, practically all heat radiation and conduction losses could be stopt. Furthermore, it has been known to engineers that the saving in fuel thus effected would pay an annual interest of 20 per cent. on the cost of the heat-insulator. But go into the basements of steam-heated residences if you want to get a conception of how rarely this knowledge is applied. The landlord may know that heat-insulators

15 per cent. of the fuel required to heat the average house. On these matters the Fuel Administration has power to act, and it should act.

"In our issue of March 27 we published directions for house-heating prepared by the Engineering Group of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association. The engineers estimated that by following those directions fully 20 per cent. of the fuel commonly used in heating buildings can be saved. Of the



Illustration of housing of "The Railway Review," Chicago.

"SIDE-DOOR PULLMANS" MADE INTO A HOME: BOX CARS AS A RESIDENCE.

600,000,000 tons of coal annually produced, about one-sixth is used in households and other buildings. Hence if one-fifth of this 100,000,000 tons can be saved, it would amount to 20,000,000 tons annually. Experienced mechanical engineers estimate that of the 500,000,000 tons used for steam-power purposes fully 10 per cent. can be readily saved by utilizing methods that have been well known to engineers for twenty years. In short, by the universal application of long-known methods of fuel-saving it would be possible to save fully 70,000,000 tons of coal every year, and this with a comparatively slight outlay of capital for new apparatus, etc."

THE BOX CAR AS A RESIDENCE—Altho the utilization of old box-car bodies for the housing of railroad employees has been under criticism during recent years, the objections found usually arise, we are told by *The Railway Review* (Chicago), from the use of equipment in such dilapidated shape that it is not practicable to keep it in sanitary condition. Says this paper:

"With proper attention to this matter, however, it is possible to put old car bodies in such repair as to make them neat and comfortable. One railroad has adopted the plan of placing two of the old bodies side by side, building a roof over the two in common and siding up the gables, so that the real character of the premises is somewhat disguised. At a number of its division points in the West the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad

has found it necessary to furnish living quarters for shop and roundhouse employees and trainmen, owing to lack of residences available for renting in these localities. Rather extensive use has been made of old box cars, grouped together and fitted over inside and provided with screened porches. The old bodies are floored, sided inside and ceiled with one-by-six-inch flooring, and eased windows are placed in the sides and ends. The ordinary car-door is reduced in size to two feet eight inches, the remaining open space being neatly sided and eased. At Greybull, Wyo., there is a 'village' of such residences, and all of the rooms are lighted by electricity.

As a usual thing two or three of the bodies are joined together, to afford four or more rooms. In some instances two of the bodies are placed 'T' shape, in others 'L' shape, and in still other cases a lean-to is built on in the rear. Prepared roofing is generally placed over all the bodies in each group to make the covering unbroken. There is no trouble in keeping the rooms clean and sanitary, and the screening in front of the porches is particularly appreciated by the occupants."



NO FRILLS, BUT HAPPIER THAN THE KAISER'S PALACE.

would earn a big return on their cost, but since they would earn it for the tenant and not for himself, he does not cover the boiler and pipes adequately, if at all. The tenant, even if he knows the economics of heat insulating, will not spend the money for insulators whose use he may not enjoy for more than a year or two before he moves out. For similar reasons very few houses have double windows, altho double windows will save fully

LETTERS - AND - ART

FRENCH GIRLS HERE FOR EDUCATION

THE GERMAN SCHEME of educational exchange which failed so utterly to make the world love the Kaiser will be imitated for a better purpose and on a large scale by ourselves and our allies, and as an earnest of the scheme sixty-six French girls lately landed on our shores to take up their studies in American colleges. The emphasis is

With a high sense of local disloyalty the New York *Tribune* felicitates the young ladies on the fact that they are "not going to any alien spots like Radcliffe or Barnard or Vassar or Bryn Mawr," but "straight to headquarters, to the University of Iowa, the University of Wisconsin, and so on, where education is corn-fed and Americanism is not diluted by any imported, transatlantic accent." It turns the matter this way and that:

"This is quite as it should be. We like our East and are proud of it. But it is only a small part of America and not representative at all of much that is most American. If visitors from Europe could skip hurriedly over Beacon Street and Fifth Avenue and spend most of their time west of Pittsburg and much of it west of the Mississippi, they would not misunderstand us as much as they do. They might even then comprehend New York, which, despite surface appearances, is much nearer to Kansas City than it is to Paris—or even Kiev.

"It is genuine understanding between nations that should be gained from such transfusions as this very interesting educational venture. And understanding can come only from gripping essentials. Henry James is an American essential, yes. But there ought surely to be Spoon River to supplement him, and it is just this intimate touch with an American West that these French girls can gain from life in our Western colleges.

"A young Roumanian once did just this and wrote of it with rare frankness. His name is M. E. Ravage and his book bears the title, 'An American in the Making.' You can be irritated at his point of view or not, depending upon the stiffness of your American collar. But there is no questioning the clear look at America which life in a Western college, the University of Missouri, gave him. East, or rather the Old West, met the New West there with a will. Democracy, coeducation, our whole social system, were flashed on the screen with a vividness impossible to parallel in any other American community. Mr. Ravage was fairly scornful of our culture by comparison with East Side standards. He was warmly appreciative of much else.

"So will our visitors from France be impressed, we suspect. It is a long jump from a French village, with its deliciously worn and mellowed beauty, to a raw Kansas town. Yet the war has made the Kansas soldier utterly welcome and thoroughly at home in any French village. We have surely not less faith in a *poilu's* sister equipped with the rarest of tact and the clearest of eyes."

The Baltimore *Sun* does not take the flippant view implied in the New York *Sun's* characterization of "half a hundred packages of international cement":

"After the war is over there will be millions of Americans coming home from France. What they will have learned of that land will be disseminated through their family circles, and perhaps beyond that; but it will be, to all but those who have been in France themselves, second-hand information. Likewise, it will consist of observations made through masculine



FRENCH GIRLS TO LEARN YANKEE WAYS.

This group of French college students are distributed through Western institutions to complete their education as guests of American colleges. They were received on arrival by Mrs. Stocks Miller and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler. These two ladies occupy chairs in the center of the group.

put upon "American" by one New York paper, which feels that the real American qualities will be assured our visitors by their going to inland or Western colleges. They come on scholarships founded through the efforts of Dr. Robert P. Kelly, of Chicago, executive secretary of the American Association of Colleges, working in cooperation with the American Council of Education and French institutions. The purpose of bringing these French students to America was explained by Dr. Kelly at a meeting in the assembly-room of the National Training School of the Y. M. C. A., where they were gathered to receive their first words of public welcome. The New York *Evening Sun* thus reports the address:

"It is the first chapter of a large program of educational reciprocity between the United States and the Allies and involves the exchange of students, both men and women, and also of faculty members, with the view of a close spiritual alinement of the various peoples of the Allied nations.

"The two hundred and thirty scholarships which have been awarded will cover the tuition, living-expenses, and fees of the students during their courses. One hundred and twenty-eight girls of the two hundred and fifty who applied for scholarships have been chosen by Dean Mary Benton, of Carlton College, Northfield, Minn., and Mrs. Stocks Miller, of Denver, who were appointed to go to France and visit towns and villages, choosing from among the applicants with the aid of the Department of Education of the French Government and various professors who are or have been teaching in universities in this country. The French Government appropriated 75,000 francs for the traveling expenses in this country and for personal expenses of the girls who could not afford them."

eyes; and while the American woman will not distrust, perhaps, the opinions of the other sex concerning the women of France, she would undoubtedly prefer to form her own conclusions from personal observation. . . .

"These young Frenchwomen are coming to live here; they will see many phases of American life which are not apparent to the casual visitor; and those who go back to France will take with them a knowledge of America which no millions of Americans in France could convey. The experiment is an admirable one; it savors distinctly of a broader internationalism to come."

The Evening Sun was successful in gathering some personal facts about our new visitors:

"Madelene Letessier expresses great interest in the submarine question on this side of the Atlantic and inquired anxiously whether the American coast had been gassed. All of the girls spoke excellent English, and many expect to teach English in French colleges after their graduation, others to teach French in English colleges.

"Mlle. Edmée Hitzel, of Paris, had studied English for some years with a view to teaching it when this scholarship offer came. Now she is to attend the University of Colorado. She says: 'France is quite animated now that the American soldiers are there. . . .

"Mme. Marcelle Blouche, of Paris, a slight, dark-haired girl who is the widow of a French soldier who was gassed two years ago, will go to the State College for Women, Denton, Texas.

"Four students have scholarships to the Carnegie Foundation. They are Mlle. Fernande Helie, of Paris, who attended the University of Rennes for two years and also a school for girls in Sheffield, England, for one year; and Mlle. Paule Bureau, who studied in the University of Bordeaux for three years and has been in England the last year. Both will go to the University of Wisconsin.

"Mlle. Mouly and Mlle. Preivet will study at the University of California. Mlle. Helie told of the French universities. 'Our universities have few men in them. At Rennes we had but two rooms for the lectures. Now the wounded men discharged as unfit for further service are coming back to study. There were men of the Foreign Legion on our boat coming over for the Liberty Loan drive. We heard, too, of your war-work drive. It is splendid, so many organizations representing such different interests and religions going together in one big drive. It helps us French so!'

"The drive referred to was the United War Work Campaign set for the week of November 11, when the seven organizations—the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., War Camp Community Service, American Library Association, National Catholic War Council (K. of C.), Jewish Welfare Board, and Salvation Army—will combine to raise \$170,500,000 for war-work."

WAR'S SHOT AT "LA GUERRE"—The mystic may find comfort in the symbolic accident of battle about Amiens and see the shot that tore a fresco by Puvis de Chavannes as war's detestation of war. The added fact that the shot may have been guided in vengeance for the wide-spread ruin suffered by art itself may give the mystic a firmer basis for his faith in the future peace of the world. The *London Evening Standard* prints from a correspondent the following account of a rather remarkable coincidence:

"Such descriptions of the havoc wrought by the German bombardment of Amiens as I have read from the pens of the special correspondents who attended the impressive thanksgiving service in the cathedral make no mention of one of the most remarkable feats of salvage accomplished during the war. I refer to the rescue from the partly demolished Picardy Museum of the world-famous mural paintings by Puvis de Chavannes.

"The work was accomplished in May, under an intense bombardment, by Mr. Felix Boutreux, a leading art-expert, assisted by four sappers of the 'camouflage section,' under the supervision of the Military Governor, Colonel du Teil de Havelt.

"Altogether well over 200 square yards of canvas had to be detached, inch by inch, from its foundation, and rolled on cylinders for removal to a place of safety. Despite the continuous and deadly peril of the working party, every one of the masterpieces, including the great panels, 'Pro Patria Ludus' and 'Ave Picardia Nutrix,' was got away undamaged, with the exception of the panel, 'La Guerre,' the canvas of which was slightly torn by a shell-splinter."

P. T. BARNUM DRAMATIZED

BARNUM'S CIRCUS keeps alive the name of the great American showman; but Mr. Tom Wise, the actor, has off and on been devoting himself to the task of revivifying his personality to a generation that knows him only by tradition. "The rich humanity of the showman has gripped Wise's imagina-



JENNY LIND

From a contemporary lithograph.

Her appearance under P. T. Barnum's management on September 11, 1850, at Castle Garden, thrilled our forefathers as never before. It is shown on a following page as the play represents the event.

tion," says Rebecca Drucker, in the *New York Tribune*, who represents the actor as convinced that Barnum's "irresistible humanity is a part of the permanent American spirit." From Mr. Wise's presentment of the character, *The Tribune's* critic thinks that if theater audiences never know anything else about "P. T." they will "always believe his country did well to have loved him." The play built around the actor, tho it presents Jenny Lind, Lavinia Warren, and Gen. Tom Thumb, does not fare so well at the New York critics' hands. Their complaint is that the real aroma of the circus is not given. Upon this point Mr. Wise wonders what New York knows about a circus anyway? When asked by Miss Drucker if he was disappointed at New York's greeting, he replies: "No. I have the fun of doing it. Besides, New York isn't a circus town. It doesn't know what it is to get up at five o'clock in the morning to see the circus come into town—and to have every one knock off work on circus day—or the feel of being under circus canvas. It only knows the Garden. New York doesn't get much thrill out of a circus." The play, which was concocted by Mr. Wise himself, assisted by Harrison Rhodes, has an interesting history:

"The idea first came to him almost ten years ago, while he was playing 'The Gentleman from Mississippi.' For years people

had been casually remarking 'How much you look like Barnum!' Then one day he chanced upon the 'Recollections,' and the naive self-revelment of the Connecticut Yankee fascinated Wise. He began to dig—into the newspapers and periodicals of the time, in the anecdotes extant of him and in the biographies of him—and found a mine of character. A thousand stories of him

music, but he undertook the tour of Jenny Lind at what was then considered a fabulous risk. She accepted his management because on the letterhead on which he proposed negotiations there was printed an ornate picture of his house. She was sure that a man who had such a fine house must be a very substantial person. Not many people now recall how he enriched his native city of Bridgeport, Conn."

The critic of the New York *Sun* shows that he himself could respond to the allure, perhaps because he is less of a New-Yorker than the others who refuse to be pleased. He writes:

"If Phineas T. Barnum had returned to the flesh last night on the stage of the Criterion Theater he could scarcely have filled his skin better than it was done by Thomas A. Wise. There was not a wrinkle to deplore. He might have been somewhat surprized at the aptness of circumstance and the immediateness of cause and effect, but doubtless he would have raised no great ructions at any slight improvement contrived by the dramatic biographer.

"Numerous attempts have been made to shadow forth the glamour of circus life on the stage, but it remained for Harrison Rhodes and Thomas A. Wise to conceive the bright idea of making it but the nimbus of glory surrounding America's greatest showman. When to these factors are added the appeal of such illustrious characters as *Jenny Lind* and *Gen. Tom Thumb*, it would seem strange that it took five years to get a production after the play was written, but the death of Charles Frohman put the plans out of joint until Charles Dillingham became interested.

"Nothing short of four acts would have been adequate to the essential phases of the subject. Besides the personality of the Yankee showman, his geniality and shrewdness, there was a whole gallery of portraits to introduce, from that of the Swedish nightingale down to the living skeleton, the prize fat woman, the snake-charmer, and the woman midget. The complete cast numbers twenty-five. The dramatic turn of the plot grows out of *Barnum's* land speculation in Bridgeport, which came



White Studio, New York.

BARNUM, TOM THUMB AND LAVINIA WARREN.

Mr. Wise, in an off-stage moment, shows his conception of Barnum as a man of "rich humanity."

illustrate the man's audacity, and yet his essential simplicity; his highly personal code of honesty, coupled with a fundamental morality; his love for bigness and his small-town kindness—the contradictions that make a personality. But the task of digging a play out of all this material was too much for Wise. He called in Harrison Rhodes, and together they began the laborious work of elimination. When all had been eliminated that they thought they could spare they found they had material for four plays. They wrote them all. For years, in off seasons and in obscure places, Thomas Wise has been producing one or another of these versions—testing, cutting, combining, discarding—until he thought the present play worthy to bring to New York. In the discarded versions was one that showed Barnum at the zenith of his career, when as proprietor of the 'greatest show on earth' he was astonishing the world with his three-ring circus, his menageries, and the splendor of his shows. But this Barnum was an institution that it was difficult to galvanize to life—so they went back to the time when as proprietor of the All-American Show of Freaks he floated up and down the Mississippi.

"Wise mourns the stories of him they could not put in—one can see that. There was an advertising exploit in which Barnum promised to show a horse with a head where his tail should be, and when the reporters came they found a horse turned about wrong side before in the stall. He did not know or care about



THE GREAT AND ONLY BARNUM.

Whom an actor of our day, Mr. Tom Wise, so strongly resembles as to make his appearance as the great showman a foregone conclusion.

near breaking him and smashing the tour of *Jenny Lind* under his management.

"The first act was in the office tent of the circus at Eutawville, Tenn., where all the characters were introduced with considerable comedy, and *Barnum* adopted a French girl who had run away from a drunken father. How she was transformed from the hoodoo of the company into its idol, how *Tom Thumb* wooed

Lavinia Warren, and how Barnum rose superior to bankruptcy and launched *Jenny Lind* on her successful career at Castle Garden in New York, were the principal elements of the play. The costumes of 1850 helped to create an interesting atmosphere."

MORE CONDEMNED BOOKS

THE ARMY "INDEX" has had some notable names added to its list. To swell the number of books which we gave in our issue of September 16, more have been indicated by the Department of Military Censorship as undesirable for our soldiers to read while training for war. So the camp librarians must comb them out. On the new list may be seen the name of an ex-Mayor of New York, one who was outspoken in his defense of Germany in the early days of the European conflict, but who now holds a commission in the American Army. Then we find a college president, a late college professor, and an editor under indictment for violation of the Espionage Act. That a man may repent and abjure his shortcomings is proved by the fact that the list also includes the book whose introduction was written by the head of the Committee on Public Information, and published at the instance of a notable review. The New York *Tribune's* dispatch from Washington goes over the list in fuller detail:

"In the new list, which makes a total of seventy-two books placed under the ban, is 'Two Thousand Questions and Answers About the War,' edited by J. W. Mueller, American representative of *The Stars and Stripes*, and containing a foreword written by George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information.

"Other books barred because of containing pro-German utterances, or found to be salacious or morbid and thus 'unfit for American soldiers,' were written by Bernhard Dernburg, chief propagandist of the Hun in America; Edward Lyell Fox, writer of laudatory articles of the Central Empire; David Starr Jordan, pacifist and antiwar spokesman, and George B. McClellan.

"The books were barred from every army camp and from every post where American soldiers are located because their influence tended to make the soldier who read them a less effective fighter against the Hun," it was explained when publication of the complete list was authorized. . . .

"The inclusion of the Mueller-Creel book in the list of volumes blacklisted was due to the many passages in the publication that military censors declared were Simon-pure German propaganda, ranking alongside the Dernburg volume carrying the telltale title, 'Germany and the War,' and Edward Lyell Fox's boastful work with the apparently undisguised title, 'Behind the Scenes in Warring Germany.'

"'War and Waste,' written by David Starr Jordan, was characterized as another one of those 'vicious pacifist books intended to emphasize the wastefulness of war and subordinate the real purposes of the United States in the war.'

"In the list also are numerous religious publications opposing war and emphasizing the views of pacifists. Other publications were barred because they were unfit from a moral standpoint."

The sixteen new undesirables are:

- "Behind the Scenes in Warring Germany," Edward Lyell Fox.
- "Book of Truth and Facts," Fritz von Frantz.
- "Disgrace of Democracy," Kelly Miller.
- "German Empire's Hour of Destiny," Col. H. Frobenius.
- "German World Politics," Paul Rohrbach.
- "Germany and the War," Bernhard Dernburg.
- "Germany's Just Cause," J. O'D. Bennett and others.
- "Heel of War," George B. McClellan.
- "Jesus is Coming," Anonymous.
- "Outlook for Religion," W. E. Orchard.
- "Short Rations," Madeline Z. Doty.
- "The Searchlight," Lawrence Mott.

"The War and America," Hugo Münsterberg.

"Two Thousand Questions and Answers About the War," Anonymous.

"Understanding Germany," Max Eastman.

"War and Waste," David Starr Jordan.

The special objections urged against the "Two Thousand Questions and Answers About the War" were made by Dr. Claude H. Van Tyne, of the University of Michigan, editorial director of the bureau of education of the National Security League. The New York *Evening Sun* quotes him as saying:

"It is a masterpiece of German propaganda. The German Government could not have devised anything more insidious.



W. L. B. Photo. N. Y. C.

JENNY LIND RECEIVING THE PLAUDITS OF THE HOUSE.

While Barnum, with Tom Thumb, Lavinia Warren, the Living Skeleton, and the Fat Lady, stand entranced in the wings. The scene as depicted in Mr. Wise's play.

more calculated to destroy our faith in our allies and to insinuate into the American mind excuses for Germany."

Some "strikingly propagandist paragraphs" quoted from the work in the League's report are these:

"Q. How did Prussia become militaristic? A. As a result of being licked too often. . . . Whenever France wanted to fight Russia or Austria the road led through Württemberg, Bavaria, or Prussia. . . . At last the Prussians determined grimly to fight for themselves, and it was under the inspiration of a burning zeal and love for home and country that the seeds of militarism were sown.

"Q. Has war ever produced so much hatred as this one? A. Always much the same kind of attacks as now on the Germans.

"Q. Were German soldiers worse than others in the march on Peking? A. According to revelations made by correspondents who managed to get through to Peking, and by officers after the trouble was over, there seems to have been very little to choose between the troops. . . . Of all, the Japanese emerged with the cleanest record and the Tonkinese troops of the French with the worst.

"Q. What is the German people's attitude toward the Kaiser? A. With the exception of the Radical Socialists, the German people hold the Kaiser in the highest esteem."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE ARMY TO REDEEM THE CONVICT

OBJECTIONS made by officers of the National Army to the utilization of convicts in the Army furnish a "good example," says Lieutenant-Commander Thomas Mott Osborne, "of the way the average mind ceases to function when it meets the word 'criminal.'" The officers in question had stated that "the National Army is composed of the best

or boys are here, and, like myself, as no questions were asked of our past, we got through; and some day the people outside will know how we did our bit when we could very easily manage to be rejected. . . . It is great to be in a uniform, and altho I am just a private I know I will always do my bit and carry out any orders cheerfully that are given me, as I realize only too well that I must walk the chalk-line more than any one who has not been in stir."

"Another writes: 'We expect to go over in October. Well, as for me we can not go across too soon. I have a rap to square in X—, so I am going to try and make a record in case I do come back. But I don't think I will come back alive. If I get killed it will be the best thing I ever did in my life, and it will go to square some of the bad things I did.'"

The friend of the prisoner asks if this is not the stuff out of which good soldiers can be made? On the other hand:

"Our present policy lets some of the crooks get into the Army, but they can only do so by deceit and concealment of the truth; we encourage hypocrisy and falsehood. How much better to have an ex-convict contingent where these men could look after and help each other. By putting them in a separate division there would be given them the highest stimulus to 'make good,' for each man would be working not only for his own rehabilitation but also for a great cause—the cause of the prisoner the world over. Thus both sides would gain. The country would gain a large number of soldiers who would prove themselves among the best fighters in the war, and the prisoners would gain the opportunity to prove that the problems of crime can be solved—if they are approached in the right spirit."

"May I call attention in passing to the fact that this prison has contributed to the Navy within the last year over a thousand men now doing useful duty, who except for Secretary Daniels's enlightened policy would have been thrown out from the service with dishonorable discharge? The same policy should open up the ranks of the National Army and make it not 'a refuge for criminals' but a service where even the criminal may have a chance to do his duty to his country in its hour of need."

A move in the direction of Lieutenant-Commander Osborne's recommendations is being made in New Jersey, where a plan for the military training of the prisoners confined in the jails of this country to prepare them to do work essential in the conduct of the war is now in its experimental stage. The purpose is to enable prisoners to earn the privilege of fighting for their country. Mr. Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections of the State of New Jersey, gives to the *New York Evening Post* a statement of what is undertaken:

"I am gratified to say that New Jersey has again taken the lead as the first State in the Union in beginning to-day to utilize the man-power of its correctional institutions in work essential to the conduct of the war, and has arranged, after conferring with the War Department, to assign prisoners to do essential war-work in the State of New Jersey. This work will consist of building roads, railroads, digging canals, ditching, drainage, and agricultural labor. They will be trained by institutional officers under the supervision of United States Army officers. The prisoner should be given a chance to do his bit in that class of service for which the army and State authorities decide that he is best fitted."

"The plan will at once eliminate the objections of certain army officers to the placement of felons or misdemeanants together with the other United States troops, inasmuch as it provides for the segregation of such prisoners in separate army divisions under regular army officers. Further, it will eliminate the obvious injustice of the situation, which calls for the entire effort and sacrifice of our best and noblest men, and carefully shields and protects our offending classes."

"I have received the approval of the War Department in Washington to make a test of my plan in the State of New Jersey, which eventually will provide, if it is extended to the



THE PRISONER WILL LEND A HAND.

—Mandy in the Sing Sing Prison Star-Bulletin.

of the nation and is not a refuge for criminals." Apply common sense to the issue, says Mr. Osborne, in a letter to various leading newspapers of the country, and "we should see at once the absurdity of taking our best out of their honest employments and sending them across the seas to danger and death, while we carefully keep at home the burglar and the pickpocket." Mr. Osborne, whose reputation was made in the humane reform of prison methods, exclaims in amazement at the relegation of these men to Class 5 as "morally unfit":

"Consider for one moment. Morally unfit to fight the Huns! 'The National Army is composed of the best of the nation.' That is obviously not true. The National Army is composed of all men fit to bear arms and fight—good, bad, and indifferent. Our National Army is now the nation itself engaged in the serious task of saving the basic principles upon which our nation exists; it is not a gentleman's club composed of the socially select, excluding such persons as are not agreeable to its members."

"By keeping out of the Army men who have served time in prison we shut out many who would make the very best soldiers—bold, active, and accustomed to discipline. As for patriotism, you will find no more loyal Americans than the crooks. Why not? One man can love the country in which he burgles as much as another who banks. There is no reason why the pickpocket should not feel as keenly the blessings of a free country as the plumber or the lawyer. 'Rich man, poor man, beggar-man, thief'—we are all in the same boat, and it is our common country that is concerned."

"As a matter of fact, there have always been thousands of ex-prisoners in our Army; and there are now more than ever. I get letters almost daily from one or another. The latest one says: 'I have passed all examinations here and am now a full-fledged soldier. You can't imagine how many of your friends

other States, for the utilization of the man-power of more than 400,000 prisoners in the United States. To this end I have called a meeting to-day of the wardens and superintendents of the correctional institutions in this State, and of my medical advisory board on classification, and have directed that the plan be put into immediate operation, thus placing the man-power in the prisons and reformatories of New Jersey at the disposal of the United States Army."

If these plans are found feasible they may be adopted throughout the nation.

HOW GERMANY GETS CHURCH BELLS

GERMANY'S APPETITE FOR CHURCH BELLS only seems to grow by what it feeds on. Where copper and tin can be extracted the sacred association of their booty affects them no whit.

We recall the outcry of Cardinal Mercier over the looting of the *carillons* of Belgium; we hear daily of the stripping of the churches of eastern France, particularly of their bells; we know now that Russia has given her tribute even to the great bell of the Kremlin in Moscow. "The mad Reds of Russia have outlawed religious faith and for months have been carrying on a general religious persecution which centers on the Orthodox Russian Church, but embraces all religious bodies." This statement is given by the New York *Tribune* on the authority of the clerics of the Russian Cathedral of St. Nicholas in New York. Their chief informant is the Rev. Alex-

ander Philoposky, pastor of a church in Sitka, Alaska, who recently returned from Russia. Items of news brought by him show how the Germans profit by the disorder created by the Bolsheviks, if indeed the Bolsheviks do not create this disorder especially for the profit of the German:

"Churches have been plundered and their congregations shelled by artillery and shot down with rifle-fire. Church treasures, such as are to be found only in Holy Russia, have been carried away into Germany and German motor-trucks are rapidly stripping the land of its myriad bells. Even 'Czar Kolokol,' 'king of the bells,' the greatest bell in the world, which long had been used as a chapel in the Kremlin, Moscow, has been taken by the Germans, according to Mr. Philoposky, for the sake of its nearly two hundred tons of copper and tin.

"While the Bolsheviks, obsessed with the notion that the one indelible characteristic of the *bourgeoisie* was their faith in God, proceeded to the wholesale slaughter and pillage of those professing such faith, the Germans, the Russian priest said, were taking advantage of the panic conditions to seize upon the business and resources of the country.

"A decree had been passed by the Bolshevik Government, he said, asserting that the churches were 'the inheritance of the people,' and the Reds lost no time in asserting their claims. Some of the most famous and sumptuous churches in the land, he declared, now mere shells, were used as communal homes by followers of the Bolsheviks. Smoke from their cooking-fires trickled through the shattered windows, the air that had been heavy with incense reeked of boiling cabbage, altars became lavatories, and wings were used as stables.

"While priests were carrying icons through the Chudow Monastery in the Kremlin, Moscow, the singing of the choir penetrated to the Bolshevik mob, who realized at the sound that

a part of their 'inheritance' was still uncollected. Surrounding the building with armed guards, the Reds demanded of the hundreds worshipping in the church if they believed in the Czar, in God, or in whom they did believe.

"The response was instant and came from scores of exalted worshipers. They believed in God, they cried. Others, whom even the atmosphere of the sacred building could not blind to the significance of the rifles with which the intruders were armed, added vociferously that they did not believe in the Czar. The congregation, said to number nearly one thousand, was massacred on the spot.

"Religious teaching of any kind was banned. A priest who ventured to teach the Ten Commandments to a pupil was liable to corporal punishment."

CRACKBRAIN RELIGIOUS OUTBREAKS IN GERMANY

—Outbursts of religious mania are reported from many parts of



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FRENCH CHURCH BELLS AT WOLFENBÜTTEL

This photograph, taken from a German prisoner, confirms the story of the Kaiser's wholesale loot of church bells, and tells the tale of underfeeding in the weedy group of young boys who are onlookers here.

the German Empire, and to an Amsterdam correspondent of the New York *World* they appear very "weird." Pan-Germans are said to have "given way to a kind of heathenish mysticism," and "openly propagate a revival of the pagan worship of the ancient Teutons, including offerings to Wotan." Other forms are even stranger:

"The commander of the 19th Army Corps at Leipzig has found it necessary to prohibit meetings of a sect known as the 'Little Flock,' which originated at Meerane.

"Its head is a weaver named Hain, whom his adherents address as 'Holy Father.' He poses as the Messiah and pronounces 'sentences' from his 'judgment-seat,' from which he 'separates the sheep from the goats.'

"The new 'Messiah' has achieved some measure of popularity by his attacks on the established clergy on the ground that they draw stipends which, he says, the Apostle Paul never did; neither does he himself. The 'Little Flock' craze, it seems, has spread to such an extent in Saxony, especially among impressionable young people, that the authorities have had to interfere.

"A more modern offshoot of this queer movement is headed by one Ludwig Neuner, who definitely renounces Christianity on the superfluous plea that it is 'foreign to the German ideal.' Family life is out of date, says Neuner, and all children should be charges of the state. For prayer, Neuner proposes the following substitute, which the Roman Catholic *Germania* appropriately calls a 'prayer *ersatz*,' or substitute:

"Bodily and mental 'uplift' movements every morning, baths, deep breathing, song and dance, reading of valuable poetry, contemplation of truly artistic objects of art, training of will power by autosuggestion, etc. The Roman Catholic Bavarian *Courier* suggests an additional movement—tapping of the forehead morning, noon, and night."

THE NEW KIND OF CONSCIENCE

"FOUR YEARS AGO one would have considered it a compliment to be called a pacifist. To-day he would resort to violent means to resent the charge." If this statement of *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago) is not one of universal application, at least the exceptions are so non-spoken as to make the writer here unaware of their existence. In marveling at the change of feeling which induces this condition, *The Northwestern* is equally impressed by the absence of "conscientious objectors." No one to-day at least, it is averred, "can apply that term to himself with honor." Instead, "the popular term is conscientious fighter." These facts, says this journal, emphasize "how completely revolutionized is the thought of us all as it relates to the application of the principles of Jesus Christ to the present world-emergency." *The Northwestern*, in its amazement, confesses it "had no idea such unanimity of sentiment could have been secured favoring a full surrender of our nation to a state of war." Whatever opposition there is is surely non-vocal. England, however, is not so fortunate. Recent correspondence on the subject in the columns of *The Westminster Gazette* (London) shows that at the end of August "over five hundred conscientious objectors . . . had suffered two years' imprisonment with hard labor as the result of successive sentences imposed upon them by courts martial." To one of these writers, Margaret Morgan Jones, "their continued imprisonment is a proof to the world of the failure of England to appreciate the fact that conscription can not operate in the realm of reason and conscience." The writer in *The Northwestern* is moved to his reflections by a book recently published called "The Record of a Quaker Conscience." We read:

"It consists of a running diary of Private Cyrus Pringle, a young Quaker who was drafted into the Federal Army at the outset of the Civil War, but whose conscience was so sensitive on the matter of taking up arms against his fellow men that he refused to serve. In company with a companion of like scruples, he endured all manner of trials. He was even threatened with death if he did not comply with the regulations of the Army and carry arms. He was at last placed in hospital service with the hope on the part of his nonplused officers that he might be induced to serve in that humanitarian fashion. But his conscience still balked, and nothing could bend him. All the while he referred his attitude to a Christian virtue. He felt that he was being persecuted in a measure commensurate with that of the martyrs of old.

"The most interesting feature of the story was the fact that he at last won out. For some time he had attempted to get his case before President Lincoln, and at last succeeded, with the result given in the following excerpt in the closing chapter of the book. It is pertinent to remark that his sickness mentioned in the last paragraph was induced by his persistent refusal to drill, march, or work:

"6th.—Last evening E. W. H. saw I. N. particularly on my behalf, I suppose. He left at once for the President. This morning he called to inform us of his interview at the White House. The President was moved to sympathy in my behalf, when I. N. gave him a letter from one of our Friends in New York. After its perusal he exclaimed to our friend: 'I want you to go and tell Stanton that it is my wish all those young men be sent home at once.' He was on his way to the Secretary this morning as he called.

"Later, I. N. has just called again, informing us in joy that we are free. At the War Office he was urging the Secretary to consent to our paroles, when the President entered. 'It is my urgent wish,' he said. The Secretary yielded; the order was given, and we were released. What we had waited for so many weeks was accomplished in a few moments by a providential ordering of circumstances.

"7th.—I. N. came again last evening bringing our paroles. The preliminary arrangements are being made, and we are to start this afternoon for New York.

"NOTE.—Rising from my sick bed to undertake this journey, which lasted through the night, its fatigues overcame me, and upon my arrival in New York I was seized with delirium, from which I only recovered after many weeks, through the mercy and favor of him who in all this trial had been our guide and strength and comfort."

The conscientious objector is more conspicuous to-day than

in the time of the Civil War; and *The Northwestern* is moved to question whether the brand is quite so "conscientious" as in former times:

"The Quaker Church has itself had some slight additional revelation on the subject and is throwing itself into auxiliary service with earnestness; and few, if any, of its members absolutely refuse to submit to the draft in the performance of some constructive work.

"A modern army campaign is so complicated an affair, with scores of directions into which endeavor can be cast, that all can be suited. Not only has there been a change in the attitude of the Quaker Church in the matter of war, but our own Government considers the subject from a changed standpoint. Pressure of strong character has been brought time and time again to relieve conscientious objectors from any part in the conduct of the present war, but without avail. This is due doubtless to the issues at stake. Never in the history of America has she gone to the front with so clear a conscience. Never were the issues in hand so defined. To turn practically the entire nation into a solid phalanx against the Central Powers, and that without any uprising or exhibition of rebellious spirit, is one of the most remarkable accomplishments of modern times, particularly in view of our great distance from the scene of conflict and the fact that we had been living for generations under the spell of the Monroe Doctrine. But when Europe called, America responded, and to-day she is fast becoming the decisive factor to humble the brutal enemy and bring to pass the supremacy of justice. It is this clear-cut issue that has given the Government persistence in dealing with conscientious objectors, and has forced them to do their part toward the accomplishment of the desired end."

RIGHTEOUSNESS OF THE PEACE LEAGUE—Speaking for the Christian folk of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury in a letter to the *London Times* hails the address of President Wilson in New York at the opening of the Loan Drive as a document in righteousness. He is confident that the President's words will be approved by tens of thousands of Christian men and women. From such a source these assurances carry weight to the conviction that the President has issued a new "Magna Carta," as a recent writer to the daily press has put it, but one whose purview is beyond the limits of the mere rule of states. The Archbishop's words are printed in a cable dispatch to the *New York Times*:

"With the straightness and force which we have learned to expect from him, President Wilson in his speech of yesterday describes the character and vastness of the issues which are at stake. He appeals to the Governments of the Allied nations to say plainly whether or no, in the plan now being shaped for the league of nations, their vision and their purpose correspond with his. I can speak for no government, but I am convinced that the mass of thoughtful Christian folk in England feel with an earnestness beyond words, the force of his contention that for reasons not of policy, but of principle, not of national interest, but of righteousness and justice and enduring peace, we want a league of nations on the very lines he has drawn.

"Details there may be in his description which need elucidation or development, but his outline has our unhesitating support. We are not afraid of such items of self-surrender as may here and there be involved for this nation or that. The issues are world-wide. Our vision and our purpose must be world-wide, too.

"Let Mr. Wilson rest assured of the vivid and eager response which his appeal awakens in the minds of tens of thousands of Christian men and women, upon whose will, in the long run, the effective decision must turn. The churches in our land have spoken with no uncertain voice. The responsible vote of our Bishops, given eight months ago, was deliberate and unanimous. We not merely welcomed, in the name of the Prince of Peace, the idea of such a league; but we desired that provision for it should be included in the conditions of settlement when it comes. Other churches agreed or followed suit. We have not spoken lightly or without assurance of the width and warmth of support on which we count. We give no mere lip adherence to a great ideal. We mean that the thing shall come to pass."

By an error the article on "Impulse for Daily Work" in our issue for August 31 was credited to the Missouri Council of Defense instead of to the Conference Committee on National Preparedness, Inc.

"For work or in training or play,
This soup makes me clever and gay—
A feast so beguiling I have to keep smiling,
And trouble just bubbles away."

**Good health, good work,
good courage—**

They are linked together

You cannot succeed at your daily task—no matter what it is—if you are handicapped by a weak frame and undernourished nerves. You cannot bear your share of the Nation's burden unless you are well fed and well nourished. You cannot be courageous and cheerful without a good appetite and good digestion. This is right where you feel the benefit of

Campbell's Tomato Soup

It is an appetizing nourisher in itself and it so strengthens and regulates digestion that all your food gives you more nourishment—and more enjoyment, too.

We make it from choice fresh-picked tomatoes prepared and blended with other wholesome materials by the improved Campbell method. This gives you all the delightful flavor and valuable tonic qualities of the perfect ripe tomato—and even more tempting than nature made them.

The contents of each can gives you two cans of pure rich nourishing soup. And it is more economical for you than would be possible if made in any home kitchen.

Served as a Cream of Tomato, it is doubly nourishing and delicious. The whole family will be healthier and happier for its regular use.

Order a dozen at a time. Enjoy it often and keep in good condition.

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*Lessons in Patriotism prepared especially for THE LITERARY DIGEST by
the UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION*

COLUMBUS DAY

IT IS A GOOD THING to keep holidays and anniversaries, because they make us remember. And memory is in a sense the greatest and most necessary of all the powers of man because it is the root of all the rest. Civilization is memory—the memory of what men have learned before us, that we may learn more. Honor is memory—the memory of a pledge. Religion is memory. All the beauty and profit of our future grow out of the past as flowers and fruit grow out of the ground. And we go forward only by looking back. When a man is suddenly struck with loss of memory, he becomes helpless, like a child. And when a nation loses its memory, we know what becomes of it. We are fighting against such a nation.

WHAT COLUMBUS SOUGHT AND FOUND—Every school-child remembers that Columbus discovered America. Columbus was an Italian. And Columbus day, which is the anniversary of his landing, has become especially the festival of the many Americans who are of Italian origin. But in order to find the full meaning of the day, it is interesting to remember more. Columbus did not come here from Italy, but from Spain. He came seeking, not a new continent where a new nation might make its home, but a short way to India. To the end of his life, he never doubted that this was what he had done. That his discoveries would result in the growth of a great free republic, the hope and the home of millions from all the corners of the earth, he never imagined for a moment. And yet that was what came of his work.

WE ARE ALL IMMIGRANTS—Every American who is foreign-born has passed through the adventure of Columbus in his own life. They have all discovered America. They came here not for the sake of that new country which they had never known, but very naturally and properly for their own sake, for opportunity or advantage. But they have discovered more than they knew, and more than they came to find. For they came seeking a strange land, and they have found a flag and a nation of their own; they came as travelers and they have become citizens. And that is all part of a greater thing which goes on always and in many ways. For men are forever seeking their own gain, and when it is won, learning that they have something to value and care for and defend. A man buys or builds a house, and finds that he has a home. A man marries a woman and finds that he has a wife and children. A man prays for what he wants, and finds that he has a God and a religion. And it is that experience which has been the making of America, because we are a nation of immigrants. Other nationalities are born, but Americans are made. We all came here, ourselves or our fathers or our forefathers; and the difference of a few years or a few generations in the time of our coming does not matter much. What does matter is that we remember why we came and what we have found, and care for it properly. And caring for it means two things: it means realizing its worth; and it means guarding it from harm.

AMERICA A TREASURY OF TRADITIONS—We talk of America as a country of the future, a land without tradition.

But, in a truer sense, America is the new home of many a great past, and a preserver of traditions from the four corners of the world. The immigrants who made this country, from the first Spanish and French and English colonists to the last newcomer from Russia or the Mediterranean, did not come here to find something new. They came to preserve something old and dear to them. The Puritans came to preserve their religion. The Revolutionary War was fought by Englishmen—under the leadership of George Washington—to preserve those English foundations of liberty which were assailed by the German king, George III; and it is upon those foundations—made secure by Washington forever—that the American Republic stands to-day. So did the Huguenots and the Christian Armenians and the persecuted Jews. Others came to preserve their personal and political freedom, which is the oldest of the possessions of man. Others again came for the opportunity to do their own work and exert their own talents freely. And all of them, in one way or another, came here for the chance to keep what they valued

and to do well what they had it in them to do. America is the place to which for four hundred years people have brought those traditions of theirs which were threatened or assailed in their old homes, and in which they have been able freely to preserve them. We are a new nation; but the blood of the older races runs mingled in our veins. We are a treasury of traditions; and it is fitting that we defend that treasure against the new enemy of all good old things.

ITALY AND THE ITALIANS—No American needs to be reminded now of the part Italy and the Italians are playing in preserving the traditions of world-civilization and world-freedom. The armies of Italy have arisen from the depths of the disaster of 1917 to the triumphs of the Piave.

The Italians in the United States are serving no less the cause of America and the world. Second in numbers only to Americans of German birth and parentage, the Italians in the United States have more than borne their share of the burdens of the war, and the casualty lists from Pershing's Army in France bear eloquent testimony to the fact that the American soldier of Italian birth is making the supreme sacrifice for the traditions of his people and of the new people of which he is a part in America.

QUESTIONS

1. In what States is Columbus day a holiday?
2. What special significance do you see in the celebration of Columbus day this year, by proclamation of the President, as Liberty day?
3. Name any other famous Italians you have heard of besides Columbus.
4. What prominent figures in affairs of the present day are of Italian birth?
5. How many residents of your immediate town or neighborhood are of Italian birth or parentage?
6. What proportion of the Italians in your vicinity are American citizens? Compare with the figures for the entire United States as given above.
7. How do you account for the large numbers of Italians returning to Europe in recent years?

ITALIANS IN THE UNITED STATES

There were 2,151,422 Italians in the United States in 1910. Of these 1,365,110 were born in Italy.

Three States—New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—have altogether over a million Italian residents.

New York City alone had 549,444 Italian residents in 1910—7,000 more than Rome, Italy.

Italian-born males of voting age in the United States numbered 712,812 in 1910. Of these 126,523, or 17.7 per cent., were naturalized, and 55,522, or 7.8 per cent., had filed their declaration of intention.

Between 1910 and 1917 the United States received 1,281,218 immigrants from Italy, while 600,793 returned to Italy in the same period.

Are you one of the thousands of men and women who know the immeasurable satisfaction that comes with each succeeding purchase of

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Win the War

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Have you experienced its shimmering softness, its sturdy strength, its trim style?

Are you among those who congratulate themselves on its remarkable appearance as it comes back week after week from the laundry and realize that built-in quality such as this deserves its price?

Or do you buy just hosiery?

True Shape Hosiery—men's pure silk, 75c. up; other grades in silk list as low as 40c. Women's silk list, 50c. up; fibre silk, 85c. up; pure silk, \$1.15 to \$1.75. Ask your dealer for True Shape. If he hasn't it, write us and we will tell you of one who can supply you.

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THIS sign tells
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place to go to for
the smartest looking
men's wear.

Society Brand Clothes

THE commanding place in the clothing trade of nearly every city is held by one store by virtue of the class of goods in which it deals. This store is rated by the best dressed men as "Style Headquarters." It is the first place they think of going to.

"Style Headquarters" sells Society Brand Clothes because the management knows that Society Brand attracts the most desirable trade. That these clothes are bought by men who want hand tailored clothes and want them without the fuss and uncertainty of the custom tailor's way. By men who want the premier styles and want them first. By men who count it wasteful to pay less than Society Brand prices for clothing that can never fit so well nor wear so long.

For your guide and safe-guard look for the label SOCIETY BRAND on the inside pocket. It's the maker's pledge of unqualified satisfaction. Write us for the Fall and Winter Style Book. It's ready.

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CURRENT POETRY

THE soldier-poet in his songs from the trenches usually avoids any theme that savors of "shop." One reason for this, we are told, is because the soldier seeks relief in verse from the wearing monotony of war, a monotony broken only by the brief burst of battle. Here, however, are a sheaf of poems direct from the trenches which deal with war, and war as the soldier sees it. We quote a reflection of war's monotony as it appears to a British private, from *The Westminster Gazette*.

HOMESICK

BY S. J. SCHOFIELD

You sit and twiddle bits of straw
To ease your heart from hating things;
And all behind you, all before,
Is clouded with the vulture's wings.

So homesick that you strive to frown
On thoughts of lovely things remote,
And yet you can not fight them down
Before they're rising in your throat.

Friend, 'tis a sickness in our bones,
And how it comes we can not say.
But talking here with Private Jones
I felt the evil ebb away.

From the *New York Sun* we take this vivid picture by an Irish, but not a Neo-Celtic, poet:

A SOLDIER'S PRAYER

BY RIFLEMAN PATRICK MACGILL

Givenchy Village is now in ruins. The village church has been repeatedly shelled and is practically leveled to the ground. One portion of a wall remains standing, however, and on this is a figure of Christ, which, in some miraculous manner, has escaped the fury of the German shell-fire.

Givenchy Village lies a wreck, Givenchy church is bare;

No more the peasant maidens come to say their
vespers there.

The altar-rails are wrenched apart, with rubble
littered o'er.

The sacred sanctuary lamp lies smashed upon the
floor.

And mute upon the crucifix He looks upon it all
The great White Christ, the shrapnel-seared
upon the eastern wall.

He sees the churchyard delved by shells, the tomb-
stones flung about.

And dead men's skulls and white, white bones
the shells have shovelled out.

The trenches running line by line through meadow
fields of green,

The bayonets on the parapets, the wasting flesh
between—

Around Givenchy's ruined church, the level
poppy red

Are set apart for silent hosts, the legions of the
dead.

And when at night on sentry-go, with danger
keeping tryst,

I see upon the crucifix the blood-stained form of
Christ,

Defiled and maimed, the Merciful, on vigil all
the time,

Pitying His children's wrath, their passion and
their crime,

Mute, mute, He hangs upon His Cross, the symbol
of His pain.

And as men scourged Him long ago, they scourge
Him once again—

There in the lonely war-lit night to Christ the
Lord I call:

"Forgive the ones who work Thee harm. O Lord!
forgive us all."

Here is a poem, written in Flanders, by an officer as he watched some of "Kitcheners Mob" marching into battle for the

first time. It appeared in the New York Times.

THE NEW ARMY

BY LIEUT.-COL. J. C. FAUNTROPE

A bleak northeaster chilled the blood.
The driven rain was cold as steel,
Over the cobblestones the mud
Lay thick along the sordid street;
Under a lowering leaden sky,
Singing a music-hall refrain,
A Kitchener brigade went by
Marching through Merville in the rain.

Young men and strong, and some will die
By bullet, shrapnel, bomb, and mine,
Torn by the shreds of steel that fly
From four-point-two and five-point-nine;
The poison-gases' choking breath
Others will feel, and it may be
That some will suffer, worse than death,
Starvation in captivity.

I could not hear the words they sang,
I did not recognize the song,
But clear to any listener rang
The meaning—"Now we sha'n't be long!"
At last they heard the sounds of war,
Parades and field-days now were done,
To eager ears the blizzard bore
The grumble of the German gun.

Under a brighter, warmer sky
I fancied I could hear and see
The Roman gladiators cry,
"Salvati morituri te!"
The new battalions marched away—
Somehow I'd like to hear again
The simple song they sang that day
Marching through Merville in the rain.

The Harpers have published a collection of poems by American soldiers in France called "Songs from the Trenches." From it comes this song of the airman:

AVIATION

BY PRIVATE RALPH LINTON

Battery D, 140th Field-Artillery

We are youth's heart made visible, who rise—
On gleaming wings to greet the splendid sun,
Weary of earth's show certainties, and run
Joists with the elements to show our pride.

Last and most chosen élite, we meet
In single fight to win a single fame;
Sweep on victorious, or, defeated, pass
Like the archangels, trailing robes of flame.

From the same collection we take this touching tribute to the comrade who has passed on:

THERE IS A CLOSE

BY MAURICE BOURGEOIS DE MARAIS

Base Hospital No. 10

There is a close that overlooks the sea,
Wide to the vaulting blue, and very still
Save for the rooks' sad cawing. Here at will
Wanton the errant winds of Normandy.
Within are crosses, rear'd in ebony,
Crying to all who pass that here fulfil
Their destiny those souls time can not kill,
"Contemptibles" who died so willingly
And here the other day we laid him down,
Sadly, yet proudly, in his verdant youth,
The first of us, the sealing of the bond,
Sweet be his rest, tho' fleeting his renown
Among his kinsfolk, warriors all for truth,
Together now through battle and beyond.

This is a very different treatment of a similar theme, but it rings true, the authentic touch of the "rookie" lamenting his pal. It comes from a trade paper, the New York Tobacco.

NEAR NO MAN'S LAND

BY PRIVATE B. A. SCHAK

16th U. S. Infantry

"There wa'n't no bugler there a-blowin' taps,
The regimental chaplain, tho', was 'round;
No! I'm a tellin' you as how I'm feelin' blue,
Cause they put my rookie Buddy in the
ground."



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PRESERVE THE LEATHER

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Tan and Ox-Blood (Dark Brown) Shoes

IN these times of high prices for leather, the proper care of the shoes means a considerable saving. 2 in 1 Shoe Polishes keep the leather soft and pliable, and their use will double the life of your shoes. 2 in 1 Shoe Polishes preserve the leather—and they give a quick, brilliant, lasting shine.

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The Factor of Safety in Pneumatic Tires is 10-14*

For everything that carries loads, that bears stress and strain, there must exist factors of safety.

To send our great ships across the ocean with their burden of supplies, human lives, food, the munitions of war—the very hope of our country—and to unload them “over there” is, to a large extent, dependent upon the pneumatic tire.

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Does not the “extra ply” of fabric carcass in the Hood Tire make it possess the greatest factor of safety you can buy in a tire?

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←Look for this sign of the Hood Dealer

in your town or city. You will do well to call and see him—he is a good man to know.

THE HOOD TIRE COMPANY, Inc.
WATERTOWN, MASS.

I showed 'im how to do "right shoulder arms"
An' told him all a doughboy oughta know;
We slept together, but to-day he sleeps
Near "No Man's Land," beneath the mud
an' snow.

He said 'is ma an' sister back at home
Kissed 'im a dozen times in fond good-bys.
An' when 'e talked about 'em I could see
That look o' longin' shinin' in his eyes.

I hate to think o' how 'is mother feels—
A mother's loneliness is worse 'n mine.
I'd write 'is folks a letter, only that
This writin' business ain't much in my line.

I don't know what to do when I'm off post.
My Buddy's gone; an' seems like all I know
I'd like to put a flower on 'is grave
Near "No Man's Land," beneath the mud and
snow.

This from *The Westminster Gazette* is by
an unknown author.

SUDDENLY ONE DAY

(Found in the pocket of Capt. T. P. C. Wilson,
killed in action)

Suddenly one day
The last ill shall fall away.
The last little beastliness that is in our blood
Shall drop from us as the sheath drops from the
burl.

And the great spirit of man shall struggle through
And spread huge branches underneath the blue.
In any mirror, be it bright or dim,
Man will see God, staring back at him.

The *London Graphic* gives us these
noble lines.

COMMUNION

By GEOFFREY F. FYSON

You ghosts of those who fell
With hearts still flush'd with the first ecstasies,
Why do you leave your lofty citadel?
Ever your wistful, unapparent eyes
Peer thro' each darken'd doorway, and your hands,
Vibrant, intangible,
Hover, and strive to touch us in the street.
Ever the soundless feet
Follow, and leave no trace upon the sands.

The no dim voices speak.
Foll'd by your blood and ours, Death can not seal
The spirit's ears; we know you vainly seek
The faith unfaltering and the primal zeal.
Breathe from your burnished lips upon our clay;
Again that dawn shall break
When Honor handed us her flame-white sword.
And we, with one accord,
Sped to the hills to greet the refulgent day.

In his "Glory of the Trenches" (John
Lane Company, New York), Coningsby
Dawson gives us this poem, with its sud-
den, unexpected climax:

IN HOSPITAL

By LIEUT. CONINGSBY DAWSON

Hushed and happy whiteness,
Miles on miles of cots,
The glad, contented brightness
Where sunlight falls in spots.

Sisters swift and saintly
Seem to tread on grass;
Like flowers stirring faintly,
Heads turn to watch them pass.

Beauty, blood, and sorrow,
Blending in a trance—
Eternity's to-morrow
In this half-way house of France.

Sounds of whispered talking,
Labored, indrawn breath;
Then, like a young girl walking,
The dear familiar Death.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

"CAMPING OUT" UNDER FIRE WITH AMERICAN BOYS IN FRANCE

FROM one point of view, this war
resembles a stupendous camping-out
party, the most stupendous camping-expe-
dition in history. Of course, there are
differences, as the correspondent who makes
the comparison hastens to point out. He
writes in the *Newark Evening News*:

You know how it is when you go camp-
ing. You look about for a place by a lake,
a river, or a spring, if possible, where you
can get your own water, and then you ar-
range so that some cozy little village is
near, or at least a good farm, where you can
get a chicken or a potato or an apple now
and then. The idea is to locate in a coun-
try where nice open fields, woods, hills, a
stream or two will offer you pleasure
through the summer day, bird-song, play,
and repose.

Here you find your best luck in avoiding
anything in the nature of water. You get
as far away from its awful taint as you can.
You don't wash. You drink not.

The cozy village you steer shy of for
beaucoup reasons, as our French-speaking
American soldiers say. One reason is that
it isn't cozy. What is cozy about little
homes that have been struck amidships by
the sudden shell and have spilled out into
the road their beds and linen-closets and
all their treasured attic junk? whose kitch-
ens lie beneath a ton of stones and plaster
and broken things? whose cellared stores
of food have now become the half-eaten
banquets of rats? Another reason is that
the village is haunted—not by dead folks,
but by the living—by two or three old
women and an old man, perhaps a child,
too, come back on foot, following here the
ebbing tide of battle. It brings on an
acute attack of blues to hear their faint
scratching among the ruins, to smell their
camp-fire, to see them silently camping,
lonely and desolate, without food or
water, or clothing or homes, on the site of
where they used to live.

But the correspondent's lugubrious pic-
ture is rebuked by the retort of a Yankee
private whom the writer met on the battle-
field, and to whom he evidently made
remarks much like those above.

"Don't you complain about my war,"
said the doughboy. "It's the only war
I've got."

The correspondent resumes, in a some-
what chastened mood:

No, we'll take it as it is. How is it?
Two or three others and myself were fol-
lowing the trail up from Meaux, the general
trail taken by American soldiers in their
first great offensive battle in Europe be-
ginning July 18, the battle in which they
registered the quality of the American
Army.

Where would we rather have had them
go into the fire than along the shores of the
Marne? This is the little stream that has
marked the stopping-place of Hun ambi-
tions for 1,500 years, ever since 421 A.D.,
when Attila came to grief at the hands of
the Gauls, lost 165,000 men killed in one
day and retired into Germany. Some day
that! With all our engines of destruction
we do not kill like that now. Still that is
good ground for Americans to be fight-
ing on to-day and significant ground for

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give year-round service
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wonderfully.

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limousine—storm proof, wind
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can easily attach one to your
car without aid of a skilled me-
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are designed along luxurious
lines, built of the best material
obtainable, finished inside and
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American boys to lie in by the Marne, the old barrier between hordes and individuals.

This camping- and scouting-party of mine had its lunch on the high ramparts of the château at Château-Thierry. Our soldier-chauffeur called it "Chatto Tear-y," and that is the favorite way to say it in our Army. But don't you laugh at our boy. He speaks French with a khaki accent, but it was he who told me the history of this eleventh century château and how it was ruined in a war many decades before this one. I don't know where he browsed for his history, but he was not camping in a ruin he knew nothing about, as the rest of us were. The more hurrish for him.

The mossy, tree-grown ruins are on a height, and as we ate the only food we had been able to buy in Meaux—that is, tinned meat, a loaf of straw bread, and a bottle of aristocratic wine (an unkindly mess)—we looked down on the town and across the Marne to the south bank. It was only three and a half weeks since the *Berke* had left. So we had already gained half a week on him since Belleau.

The town below was much shelled, but still it remains a recognizable place. Dust rises out of it as we look down, and a roar of traffic. Its streets are pasted up with board signs, newly written in American. You can tell whose signs they are by the stark brevity of the directions. No word-wasted. Old curbstones are down and war-wagons almost bunk against the little flowery statue of the harvest girl. She still stands there timidly in the midst of all the wreckage and dust.

The château ruins are in a depressing mess with dirty German leavings. The ancient dungeons beneath the walls made good shelters and these are full of signs of recent occupation. We struck a match in one of them and it was so damp that the poor flame swallowed hard and expired. But not before we had seen a few things. A very old and very huge stone cross loomed out of the blackness. Nothing on it but scribbled German script. There was a magnificent red-plush chair at its feet, evidently brought from some luxurious home in the town, and there was the broken neck of a violin, and some straw beds and eans and mud and junk. Oh, but this is a dirty war!

Above, among the ruins, were graves, German, and some nice furniture for sitting outdoors and enjoying the view of the town. One fine, hand-made carved chair had been ruined on and the mud splashed up the legs. What does anything matter?

As the party, after gathering up their own unopened tins and bottles, "hit the trail" again, they heard an unfamiliar sound in the air. From other sources we have learned that the roar of the Liberty motor is easily distinguishable from the sound of any other aero engine at the front.

But we anticipate the joyous revelation that came to that party of correspondents and soldiers there beside the Marne:

What was it, where was it? It was a general roar, vague, frightening. You couldn't locate it and couldn't recognize it. It was in the air. It must be up in the air. It was getting suddenly much louder.

"I say, can it be a plane?"

The roar filled the whole heavens. Far up between the leaves of the trees we strained our eyes and there! there were two specks. We turned and looked at each other, a dawning question in our eyes. Could it be possible? A low voice at our elbow said:

"They're Liberty planes."
 "Isaiah! Our planes! They've come!"
 The strange new sound grew to a climax, passed, faded, died away. It was over in three minutes, and the tender sky up toward the front had swallowed them.

Like people who had seen a vision and heard the words of the prophet on the mount, we turned and went down the path without a word. We faced the same direction and followed in the imagined shadow of our planes.

Now we were on the broad highway to the front. This is the famous route from Château-Thierry to Fère-en-Tardenois. Along this road the German masses were struggling only three weeks ago to get out of the Marne pocket. French and Americans at the left, and French, Italians, and British to the right were squeezing in ahead to cut them off. French and Americans behind were chasing after them. French and American planes were hovering overhead and bombs were splashing down from them. Every little while several of our fliers swooped down and reeled off a belt of machine-gun bullets into them. No wonder the road is still bordered with broken stuff and dotted with German crosses stuck in the ground haphazard, turned over, and tossed about at fantastic angles as the halted in a marionette dance.

A little farther back, neglected and half-trodden harvests were being hastily gathered in by French soldiers. Up here, and from here on, nothing in the fields but shell-holes, big and little.

A few refugees mingled on the roads with troops this day, sturdy pioneers coming back to their homes. Some very few had a horse and wagon to bring them home, but that is heaped-up luxury. Most of them were walking, staggering along under a big bundle. That bundle in most cases represented all they had now to start life with again. The villages on the high-road to Fère are all badly damaged and empty except for soldiers bivouacking in the ruins. Little Vaux is a complete chaos, and the only living people in it are three old women, one old man, a cat, and a very portly kitten who was cold-bloodedly playing with a piece of debris as I passed.

We hear so much of ruined villages that it seems as tho we get to feel that the French people must be used by now to living in them. However, it is the first experience for all of these people, and there are few harder experiences for any one to have to face. It is not as bad now, either, as it will be in a couple of months, when it turns cold and begins to rain.

Now we ran into Fère-en-Tardenois, and I, for one, shall always think of that place as the Inferno. To some people it was once home, and to the Germans only a week before it was a big base for their Paris armies. They had miles of ammunition, and stores there and thereabout, and some say they had 600 cannon in active batteries in the vicinity.

We shelled them out of it, and we bombed them with terrible tornadoes of air-bombs ropt by great squadrons of planes roaring down out of the clouds. The little town, an awful jumble. The houses look as tho they had not only been hit by shells but wrecked them through to the bottom, as tho their debris had been hit again and tossed far away, so that perhaps the sink of one house now lies in the cellar of a neighboring one.

In all the woods about the town the Germans had well-built sheds and vast stores of boxes, grenades, and shells. Our bombs stormed down among this sinister pile and up they went, and the woods with



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them. Some charred pines and the black ground mark the site of this great tree-hidden store that no doubt was destined in one way or another for Paris. What our bombs did not explode, the Germans in retreating pell-mell tried to finish. But there was too much of it even for lightning destruction to engulf.

A famous American division, already celebrated in spite of its few months of action, passed along the road. The faces, seen in glimpses through the dust, were red and streaming with sweat, but they were a "contented-looking lot," notes the correspondent, and many of them were "jolly." He writes of them:

These were the boys who had led the American vanguard to the Vesle. We tossed remarks to them and they roared back good cheer.

The little streets were encumbered with fallen ruins, and hundreds of French and Americans were salving, clearing, pulling down, and piling back the rubbish. Plaster powder was flying.

Signal-corps men on ladders were leading telephone-wires through the town high along the ruined walls and across the chaotic square. Others were hammering up new signs marking directions and telling where certain quarters were. Often the American signs were beside the recent German ones, which were still there in fresh paint. And those German sign-boards were nailed over or beside the original French ones. Kaleidoscopic! We shot past the dread word "*Kommandantur*" stretching across a wreck of a building on which the faint word "*Mairie*" (town hall) was just visible.

All of this was only the furious background. The thing that riveted attention was in the foreground. It was a *camion* train that had started through the town on its way forward. It was carrying a whole division of husky young Americans up into the battle just ahead. We were going in the same direction and we tried to pass, but it was a "two-direction street," and cars and trucks were coming steadily down from the front, too. We worried our way along, shooting ahead, now darting in behind a big lorry, then on again.

The train came thundering on, and the road-bed shook with the weight of it. The *camions* were big French ones, blue, with prairie-wagon tops, each one packed with about twenty-five American boys standing or sitting, and driven by—whom do you think?—Chinese drivers. It's a strange war!

I think I spent four hours on the road with that forward-urging stream. I have but little idea what the countryside was like beyond Fère toward Fismes, because I could see nothing. It would be hard for the imagination to picture the dust that surrounds a train of two or three thousand *camions* bowling along a dry road. The first one kicks up an ordinary cloud. The following ones make that fly and add theirs to it. The next group whirls this wide of the road and thickens the air with its contribution. Soon the road is lost. You can no longer see it or anything on it. If you are on it yourself you make out nearby outlines uncertainly. The rest of the world has disappeared. You are crawling along the bottom of a dry sea which floats and swims about you. Your eyes look like burned holes, and the dust hangs like hoarfrost to skin, hair, clothing.

I shall never forget the roar of the oncoming thousands of lorries, nor the glimpses I got of those Chinese faces at the wheel, their blue helmets pushed back,

their mouths and eyes twisted into uncanny grimaces as they strained forward peering into the dust. Some of them looked horrified like Peking demons, but they passed with relentless certainty of grip and with unchanging expression. They gave one an impression of sureness, faithfulness.

Our own boys, seen vaguely in this huge blur, look oddly familiar, yet strangely grotesque. In the blazing heat their faces were streaming, and on their damp cheeks and noses the yellow dust was caked like a mask.

The lowering sun was getting red and turning the whole dust sea coppery. I watched our lads' faces in that light as they glided by. They looked serious, firm. I remembered something a Frenchman had said to me a few days before: "Your boys more than any others of us keep thinking that they are fighting for an ideal." It seemed true of those grave young faces that I saw fitfully through the dust, thousands of them passing on to go into the battle.

Then later, right up near the field of action, I saw them dismount from the lorries. It was dusk. The road wound away back over the hills, and faintly in the gathering darkness you could see the train winding out like a serpent. The men formed beside the road, silently, without lights. The Red Cross companies marched away first to get their equipment set up in some concealed place. After that, the others. A curt word of command and they fell into companies; another, and they strode off, over the crest of the hill and toward the line.

There was just light enough left for us to prowl up a bare hillside to a clump of trees at the top. Up in these regions no faintest glimmer of light can be used at night. We crossed an open field cautiously, plunged into an unseen shell-hole, and finally gained the crest. We groped our way through the wood to the front facing the east, and there we commanded a wide view of the Vesle Valley about Fismes.

When we spoke to our soldier about Fismes, he looked puzzled.

"Fism?" he asked.

We spelled it.

"Oh, Fizzums," he said. Our men entered that this morning.

That is where we are fighting now, and that was whither our new division was hiking.

The night's gun-fire was already rumbling as we sat down in the dark around what felt like a log and had our evening feast—a feast that was entirely unseen, maneuvered only by the twin senses of feeling and taste.

What was around us? We did not know. It was only a few days since the Germans had held this ground we were on now.

All through the night we watched the barrage and followed the battle as it illumined the sky. Overhead we heard German airplanes buzzing. Down the hill in some hidden bivouac that must have been of large proportions we heard the gas-alarm and the raid-alarm given at intervals.

Like fool Americans, true to type, we listened to the gas-alarm without taking it personally. Our masks we had left in the car on the edge of the wood. Luckily for us no gas came our way, and the raiders wasted no bombs on us. We were absorbed watching the east. It flared with lights. Strings of star-shells and flash of guns between them made the night gorgeous, if hideous. We had heard of some wondrous new red light that was being used to illuminate the battle-field, and at about



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two o'clock we thought we saw it low in the eastern sky. But this marvel turned out to be Mars, burning victoriously before he set.

Before day appeared we gave over the watch, and as the dawn wind came up we dropt in huddled heaps, wrapt in the folds of army blankets.

As seen by the next morning's light, the battle-ground, or camping-ground, showed evidence of having been put to the same use by the recently departed Germans. Gray overcoats, letters, postcards—one of the latter beginning "*Lieber Heinrich*"—were scattered around.

The "camping out" side of their experiences were enriched when they went exploring for coffee; or at least for water to make some.

We coasted along a wild road through the strange and desolate country of that front, and we saw enough things to ruin our appetite for the coffee, for which we were scouting. The fields and roads were all freshly shell-pitted, full of overturned wagon-junk of the retreating Germans, scattered live ammunition, fresh graves, unburied forms. There were burying-parties crossing the fields with trudging step, salvage-parties clearing away the battle-wreckage, mending and clearing roads, gathering grenades. There were signal-corps groups laying wires.

Here at a turn in the open countryside we came suddenly on a little pine wood, and in the pine wood a most attractive little bivouac of about 100 men.

We stooped our ear and called out, "Any coffee in there?"

"Hot your life! Come in," came the cheery welcome.

They sat us under a tree at a wooden table, and they dished up some clean tin cups of good hot coffee, and more than that, flapjacks, and still more, good old maple-sirup, the like of which I hadn't seen, as one doughboy put it, "since the tiger was a pup."

Then they gave us hot water and soap and a clean towel, and told us to go to it.

This was an advancing signal-corps company that was chasing up after the retreating *Boches*. How they managed their luxury I don't know, for they brought up all their goods on their backs. We looked at their little brown tents and their towels and basins and soap, and at their table and bench and stove and tin dishes, and at their coffee and flapjacks—and we couldn't make it out. They are pretty good campaigners, these lads, and they know how to camp out to the queen's taste, even on a gory battle-field like this.

This camp was pitched at the end of eleven days' fighting and chasing after the Hun.

"Good runner, the Hun," one of them said. "We haven't caught him this time."

You will never read to the end of this if I don't stop soon, and yet I could keep going for hours. On a battle-field like this the things are endless. I could tell you about Quentin Roosevelt's lone grave on the bare hill-slope near Champéry and the little wreath of pink paper-roses laid on it by Commandant Evangeline Booth of the much-cheered Salvation Army. And I could tell you how the plane he fell in has been carried off already, bit by bit, in souvenirs, so that only a few sticks of it still lie by the grave.

I could tell of Ludendorff's headquarters in the eighteen-foot thick tower of the château at Nesles. I could tell you of a

field right near the front where we watched our anti-aircraft gunners in their pits take part in a great air-battle between eight planes, and how the swaying line of observation-balloons came floating hurriedly down to avoid the attack of swooping German hawks. And how a plane came down, and how every spare man raced across the fields to it, tho none knew what moment shells would drop about. And I could tell of batteries of our big and little guns, manned by American gunners, while German shrapnel burst in angry green and yellow splashes overhead. And of how from a high and "shell-swept," as the word goes, observation-post—where somehow no shell arrived during the few moments I was there—I took a long view of the Vesle Valley and of the active doings going on in it now.

But you know about all these things—that are now happening in the daily *communiqués*.

What I can tell you, among all the cross-tales and contradictory stories and as yet untold history, is that our boys are there, solid and strong, for I have seen them going in, and have seen them in, and have seen them coming out, and it is true what the French soldiers say, "They are real *pauvres*."

"HURRY-UP" HURLEY. THE MAN BEHIND THE SHIPS

THE man who drove the first rivet that was put into a steel ship in any other way than by hand has a life-story that explains why he is where he is now. To-day the cry is for ships, ships, and more ships; and we all know the splendid success that America is making of her end of the job. We are told that three brand-new ships a day are sliding down the ways into the water to the dismay of the *U-boats* of Berlin. Well, the man back of that is directing the largest and fastest ship-building job in the world; he's known as "Hurry-up" Hurley, and this is the tale *The American Boy* tells about him:

Born in Galesburg, Ill., he found family finances in such a state when he was fifteen that he decided to leave the public schools and go to work to help out.

"I've got to hurry up and get a job," he said, and he landed a job in a machine-shop before eight o'clock that morning. In a few years he got an opportunity to work for the railroad as a fireman on a freight-locomotive. After a while he sought a job on a passenger-train.

"They go faster," he said. He was fond of hurrying up. He got the job. Before he was twenty there came an opportunity. The engineer did not show up.

"Put Hurley at the throttle," said the boss.

"But he's only a youngster," some of the older men objected.

"He's made good so far," was the only argument, and so he was given the right-hand side of a passenger-locomotive, which means that he was to be, for that trip at least, engineer of a passenger-express.

He merely shifted over from the fireman's seat at the left to the engineer's seat at the right of the cab, another fireman was brought on, and Hurley said, "Hurry up."

Just as the fireman was stoking up and young Hurley was oiling up, an old-timer

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**CONCRETE
FOR PERMANENCE**



mentioned to him that it was a shame to give him that run.

"This train has never been on time. The schedule is all wrong. It is impossible to make the trip on time."

"We'll try. Hey, Bill?" he shouted to his fireman, and for the first time in the history of the road that express went through on schedule. Young Hurley never went back to the fireman's side of a locomotive after that.

Then came a railroad strike. They sent for Hurley on another road. He was about to take the job when he was told that he couldn't, it was against the Union rules.

"That settles it. I'm no quitter. I'll play fair," he told them, "but I won't sit around waiting for this strike to be settled."

The fellow who couldn't wait for the strike to be settled got a job that very day; he became secretary to the man who is known as the "Gladstone of the Labor Movement," P. M. Arthur. This shows the man; he had left school at fifteen and then turned to and worked as machinist, fireman, and engineer, and yet, meanwhile, he had studied hard and so was fit to step upward when the chance came. He didn't care for the work, so he became a traveling salesman for a Pennsylvania steel-plate firm at which he "hurried up" for years. Just then opportunity called and he was shrewd enough to see it. The writer continues:

A machinist of his acquaintance was trying to perfect a pneumatic riveter. Every one who has lived where steel construction is going on has heard the "rat-tat-tat-tat" of the pneumatic or compressed-air riveter. Hurley had very little money, but he hired five workmen and started, with his partner, perfecting the riveter. Into overalls and jumper once more, in a tiny, dirty shop, he worked with the men. Then he tried to introduce the riveter here. It was slow work. He decided to go to England with it.

To the great ship-building plants on the Clyde he went. His claims did not seem possible, but they allowed him to try it out. Before a big assembly Mr. Hurley drove the first rivet that was ever put into a steel ship in any other way than by hand. He had no difficulty in getting English rights and with this money he went back to America and started up a big business. Sometimes he went to a company and presented his card as president of his own company. At other times he presented a card which represented him to be only an agent. He carried his outfit, showed what his riveter would do, and thus built up his business here.

Without this pneumatic riveter the big ships of to-day could not be built, as it is necessary to use rivets far too large for man-power to drive.

No one knows how many years he might have been struggling to get his company started here if he had waited. But he knew that his riveter was as important for ship-building as for sky-scraper and bridge-building, so he went where the biggest ships were built.

Finally he sold out his interests for a million dollars, holding some other interests that did not require his presence, and retired to his stock farm at Wheaton, Ill.

But so clever a man was needed. President Wilson had him go to South America

to study trade conditions and got from him the first report that really improved our trade relations. Then he asked to help in Red-Cross work, being a master-hand at organization. Then there came trouble in our ship-building, a row between Goethals and Denman over wooden ships. President Wilson asked Hurley to take over the whole job.

They know now in Washington who "Hurry-up" Hurley is. Within six days after he took charge he took over all of the ships and shipyards for Government service. He began building yards until now we have nearly 150 shipyards. He standardized the ships so that 82 per cent. of the ships are built in factories all over the country, hundreds, and some of them thousands, of miles from the ocean. Only 18 per cent. of the ships are actually created at the yards. The standard parts are shipped on and the ships assembled. We must build 5,500,000 tons of ships this year, or 1,200 ships, which is ten times as many ships as were ever before built in this country in a single year. Hurley will do it.

WHAT FRENCH CHILDREN THINK OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS

PROVERBS, the world over, bear witness to the folk-belief that children are keen observers of character, that they have an uncanny way of seeing what's behind the camouflage. Evidently with this in mind a soldier while in southwestern France requested a village schoolmaster with whom he was acquainted to ask his pupils to write, without preparation, compositions upon American soldiers as they knew them. It will be noted that the politeness, the cleanliness, the cheerfulness, and the "sweet tooth" of our boys are among the chief things that struck the kiddies, a quaint touch of the coming woman appearing in Mathilde's epistle.

The authenticity of the following extracts is vouched for by *The Independent*, in whose pages they appear.

They are all fine men, tall, large shoulders. I know one, a big fellow. He has a scar on his right cheek, which was made by a horsekick. He has a rosy face, long hair, carefully arranged. His feet are small for his size. He has a sweet tooth. He is gay. He is good. He eats chocolate and sweets. There are some who, going on an errand near their camp I met him sharing his chocolate with his comrades. Next Sunday I was playing at spinning-top with my comrades. He was looking at us. My small brother had no spinning-top. He gave him two cents to buy one.

The Americans are polite. When they shake hands, they bow down their head a little. Before entering a house they take off their hats, and wait till they are told "sit down."

They have good discipline; no fault is left unpunished. They are more daring than we are; they do not fear expense.

JEAN LABEROTTE.

I know one more particularly. He is of ordinary size. He has a fine face, round cheeks, blue eyes. He likes to laugh at others. He is intelligent. He has got the bad habit of smoking and chewing tobacco. He is fond of sweets. He bathes very often.

The Americans have been very good



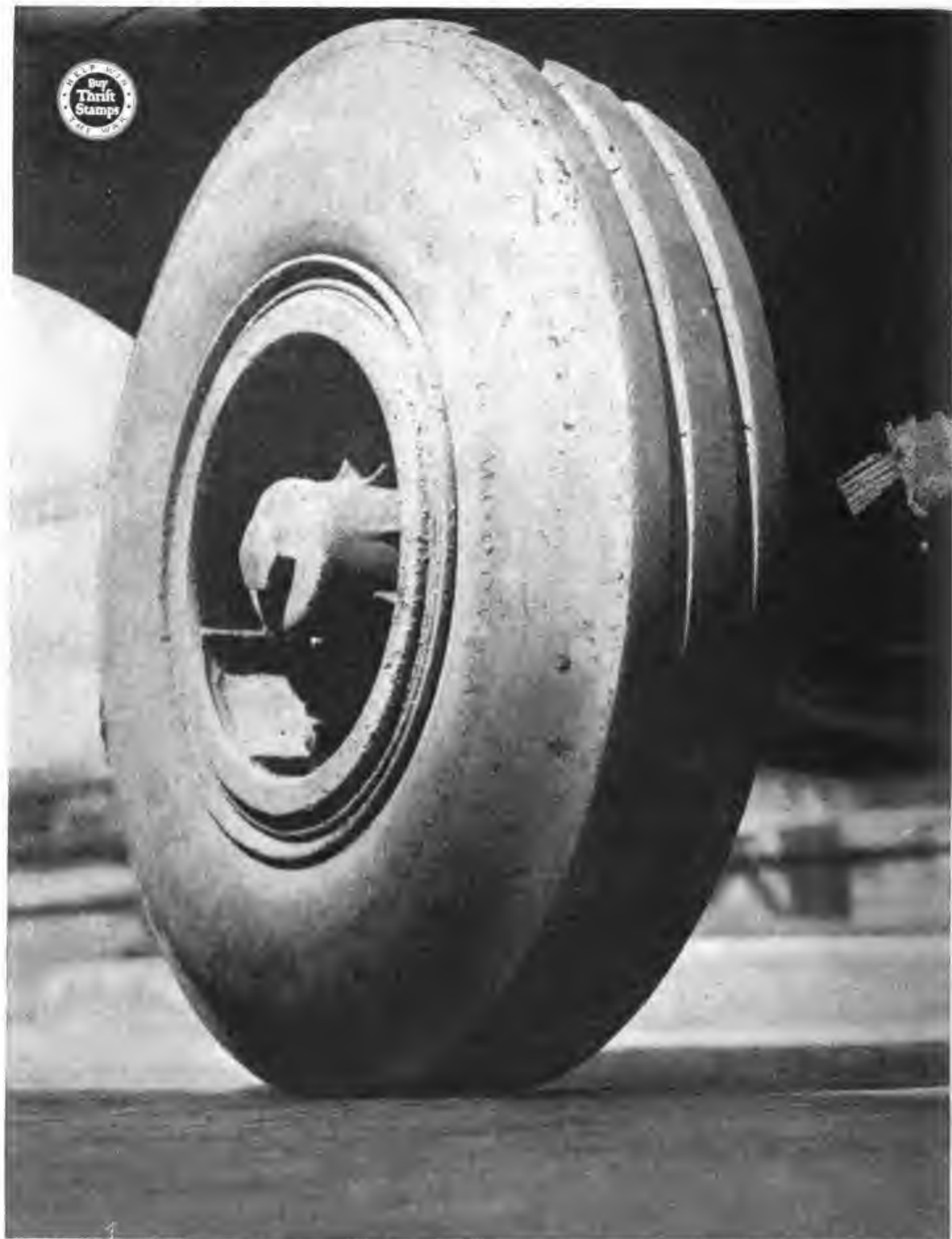
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Both here and behind the battle lines in Europe the Motor Car has demonstrated that it is the most efficient form of transportation that has ever been evolved. The one-time luxury has become the present-day necessity. The Motor Car is, indeed, universally recognized as Standard Field Equipment of every business executive who appreciates the value of time and the conservation of energy.

The Paige Company is proud of the part that it has played in the development of so important an industry. Its products have been manufactured with a sincere and honest purpose. It has adhered strictly to quality standards and, today, the Paige name plate is a symbol of the confidence and respect which is reposed in this car by more than 50,000 owners.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN



Actual photograph of 48 x 12 Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tire in freight yard service

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GOODYEAR
AKRON

What the Users Say

The most dependable index to the quality and serviceability of a product is the experience of those who have already put it to use.

It should be interesting, then, to truck makers and operators, to hear what a few representative users have to say of Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires:

"OUR two-ton truck, which makes the run daily to and from our logging camps, is equipped with your cord casings," writes H. P. Brown, President of the Humptulips Logging Company, of Tacoma, Wash. "Sixty miles of the run is over good gravel roads, but thirty miles of the trip is over roads so rough that the truck was constantly in the repair shop during the period it was equipped with solid tires. We have gotten as high as 14,000 miles on front casings and 10,000 miles on rear casings, which, considering road conditions and the heavy loads carried, is very satisfactory, but we are particularly pleased with the reduction in repair bills the change from solid tires to pneumatic casings has brought about."

A LETTER from B. J. Henner, of the B. J. Henner Carting Company, of Rochester, N. Y., which operates two trucks on these pneumatics, reads: "The tires on both trucks are still in good condition, and those which have gone 15,000 miles we are figuring on having retreaded in the fall. Besides giving such excellent service, these tires reduce to a minimum our repair bills and make it possible for us to cover considerably more territory. In fact, our experience with these tires is so satisfactory that we cannot recommend them too highly."

IN reporting a mileage of 14,400 miles from tires then still in service, W. G. Klett, President of Klett Brothers Company, Inc., of Detroit, says: "We would recommend these tires to anyone handling fragile materials, as we have had practically no broken or marred furniture since using them, furthermore, we are getting a lower cost per tire-mile, use less gasoline, and make more trips per day."

"I HAVE been using your pneumatic tires on my one and a half ton truck, and can say that they have given me complete satisfaction both in mileage and saving of wear and tear on truck," reports Edwin W. Ward, of Troy, N. Y. "Candy and syrup are easily broken in trucking, especially when your truck can travel 45 miles an hour. This is also a great strain on a tire. These tires have been put to a severe test in plowing through long, heavy drifts, and at times with one wheel down in a ditch. My truck is equipped with a 45 horsepower motor, so you see there isn't much let-up on this as far as power is concerned. I cannot speak too highly of your tires. As for service, it has always been satisfactory to me."

IN similar vein is a letter from A. H. Heil, of the Lubric Oil Company, of Cleveland: "We are certainly satisfied with the excellent results secured as against solid equipment, which we were recently compelled to take off, due to the enormous expense caused from the vibration of the solid tires. The pneumatic truck tires have given us a mileage to date of 7,000 miles, in addition to a saving of about 25% in gasoline, and the appearance at present indicates at least 3,000 miles more. We are very enthusiastic over this equipment, and will cheerfully recommend it to owners of trucks who wish to increase speed and eliminate vibration."

AFTER using our pneumatics for ten months, Mr. P. Harney, President of the Joplin Hardware Company, of Joplin, Mo., writes: "In the first place you will be interested to know that we have not been troubled with the tires during all that time—not having had even a puncture. This to us seems pretty remarkable. In the second place they have traveled at least 5,000 miles over all sorts of roads, and we fail to see that the casings are worn very much. We have no speedometer, but our truck travels as much as sixty miles a day. In the third place we are glad to say that the upkeep of our truck has been reduced 75%, which makes the proposition of the change-over from the original solid tires all the more satisfactory. We are frank to admit that we had no idea of securing such satisfaction when we purchased a set of your big pneumatics, but we like them fine and firmly believe they ought to be used on all trucks except possibly the large, slow-moving kind, because they save the mechanism of the truck."

WE hear from Smith's Dairy Farm, of Aberdeen, Wash., as follows: "Since being equipped with your pneumatic truck tires, our truck has been in service 560 days, making a total of 48,603 miles. In that time our only lay-up was due to an accident to the car. Our repairs on the car consist of two wrist pins, one universal joint, two new brake drums and valves ground three times. We ordinarily had this amount of repairs to make every month when our car was equipped with solids. Our mileage on these tires has been very satisfactory, averaging from 10,000 to 17,775 miles. You certainly have a wonderful tire, and we owe to this tire the solution of our hauling problem, for to date nothing we know of in tires compares in economy, low upkeep and certainty of delivery with the Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires."

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

CORD TIRES



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See the new Brighton-Carlsbad fall and winter designs at your dealer's. There is smart, comfortable nightwear in all weights and sizes and all scientifically sealed to keep you warm. Our 517 styles include Pajamas for men, women and children; one-piece union sleepers; night-gowns; out-door sleeping robes; two-piece pajamas; infants' and children's sleepers, in flannel and other fabrics.

The Pajunion (pictured at right), is made union suit style. Coat can't creep and bunch up, nor trousers slip down. No binding draw strings. Popular for women and misses as well as for men and boys.



WOMEN'S FULL LENGTH NIGHTGOWN. Made of soft, warm flannel. Sealed to keep you warm. No binding draw strings. Popular for women and misses as well as for men and boys.



CHILDREN'S FULL LENGTH NIGHTGOWN. Made of soft, warm flannel. Sealed to keep you warm. No binding draw strings. Popular for women and misses as well as for men and boys.



MEN'S FULL LENGTH NIGHTGOWN. Made of soft, warm flannel. Sealed to keep you warm. No binding draw strings. Popular for women and misses as well as for men and boys.

Have the clerk *unpin* the garments. See the value hidden in the folds. Look for the Brighton-Carlsbad blue label—a guide you can today depend upon when poor night garments cost almost as much as this quality brand.

Send for FREE "Nightie Book" If your dealer hasn't what you want, send for "Nightie Book," showing styles, so he can order what you require.

H. B. GLOVER COMPANY, Dept. 6 DUBUQUE, IOWA



to France, to come to help her to fight the Germans.

JEAN GAITS.

The Americans are generally very clean and very polite. They also like sweets. They are always eating chocolate and sweets. There are some who like raw eggs mixed with chocolate and milk, or with beer. They do not cut their bread as we do. They put it on the table and cut it as with a saw. Every morning they wash thoroughly. They wash their teeth after all meals. They have leather gloves to work. They smoke and like alcohol.

The Americans came to France not for their own interest, but in order to help us. And so we have affection for them. They have at the front one million men who will inflict great casualties on the Boches; meanwhile more yet come to join them by the sides of the English and French.

FRANCIS LOUPIEN.

The one that I know is tall, well built. He is very amiable and kind to children. Whenever he meets one on the road, he will stop his horses and take him along. He is a horse-driver. When it is raining he does not care, he will then whistle with all his might.

ERNESTINE CARANNES.

The Americans are very courteous. They came to save France, to save right and liberty. America rose against the despotism of Germany.

FERNAND LACOSTE.

The American soldiers are always laughing. They are playful and funny. They remember Lafayette and Rochambeau. They shed their blood for France.

GABRIEL NINOSQUE.

They are clean and polite. They often give us good examples and good lessons. They have everything necessary, horse-wagons, automobiles, trucks, bicycles, motor-cycles, and some kind of motor with a sort of "bath-tub."

ANDRÉ PEDEMONOU.

They like sweets very much. They are clean; they wash all their body with cold water. They are very polite. They do not have the same religion as we have, but it does not matter, they are free to practise the one they choose, or none. I saw them put up their camp when they first came here; some were pitching the tents, some cutting the fern and others leveling the ground. They had soon put up a kitchen. Their tents have floors. They were quick to place a shop and a forge for their 300 horses.

CAMILLE DUBOS.

It is magnificent to see this country place herself by our side to help us to fight for liberty.

ROGER BES.

I have observed them well. Most of them are close-shaved. They are almost all tall and large fellows. They have quick eyes. They are polite, but some of them are great drinkers. The Americans are very smart. They do almost everything with machines and horses. They are up to date in everything.

ANDRÉ PROUSTEY.

Their tents are water-proof, and well closed. They must be quite at home there inside, it must not be cold for them. They made barracks of boards. Over one of them waves the "Star-Spangled Banner." They are polite, pleasant, desirous to serve. But some of them have the bad habit of blowing their noses with their fingers and of drinking too much. It seems to me that they were courageous to cross the sea.

CHILD TRAINING

A new book by George W. Jacoby, M.D., Fellow New York Academy of Medicine, Member American Neurological Association, New York Neurological Society, etc. He tells things that thousands of people never stop to consider, and shows why parents, physicians and teachers should make it their purpose to thoroughly understand the important relation of the treatment of the body to mental functions. "A splendid work that cannot fail to be of great assistance in training children."—Medical Record, Philadelphia, Pa.

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running the risk of being sent to the bottom by the submarines, to come to help us. They want to make safe our endangered freedom, and the liberty of the world.

BERTHE SUBERVILE.

I have noticed one more particularly. He is lodged in the house of the school with some others. He is small, blond, has a mustache. His face is often cheerful, and has a broad smile frequently. He called my comrade Gaits, "Square-headed Boche," because my comrade, he says, has blond hair and wears spectacles like the Boches. He told us his father was a Spaniard and his mother French. Having no liking for the Spaniards, he became an American citizen. I saw the American soldiers at their meals. It is very funny. They stand in a long line and laugh aloud. When their meal is over they start singing. Some of them are very fond of Cognac and Champagne, of which they very likely have a great deal in their country.

PIERRE LOUPIEN.

The one I have noticed is close-shaved and beardless. He has a fine body. He is tall and slender. He wears nice spectacles. He seems to be energetic. On his coat, very well made, he has a yellow belt which passes around his waist, and another over his shoulder with a case for the automatic pistol. He is an officer. He is called Captain —, THERESA LABATUT.

They all work. Some place the decauville (railway) rails; others drive the horses which haul the big trees to the station; others drive the trucks which bring the supplies. There are some who bring the mail to the post-office, and fetch it on motor-eyes; and still others transmit the orders given by the officers. Some do the cooking and others wash the clothes.

They are fighting at the front by the sides of our dear soldiers. They help to support the hardships of this war and take their share of them. Let us be very grateful to them. ALICE DUBIL.

The American soldier has a great love for his family. He always speaks of his mother, of his father, brothers and sisters. There is one who comes to my house often. They are jealous among themselves. When one of them goes in a house to learn French, if one day he finds another fellow in that house, an American soldier, he will not come back any more.

MATHILDE LECOMMERES.

The work of the Americans is certainly a curious one. I saw them raise huge logs with large pliers, as easily as they would have moved a straw. Their furnaces for their kitchens are half in the ground, in order not to waste any heat. What struck me especially about the American soldiers is their cleanliness. All of them are tall, healthy, and strong, owing to their hygiene. Their teeth are very white; and not to soil their hands, they put on gloves, even at work.

Another thing I admired also is their politeness. France had the fame of being the most polite nation in the world. We have often heard and read about the French courtesy. Is France going to lose her rank among the well-bred nations?

I like the American soldiers who came to help France. I like the Americans who came here to defend justice and right. I admire the Americans who remembered France, and who came to her in spite of the many dangers.

Long live the United States of America!
RENÉE BOUTTE.

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Old Gloucester

Your pail is ready—fat, meaty, juicy mackerel—send no money—try the fish first.

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Most of the fish your dealer can buy are Spring fish, thin, dry, and tasteless. What I've selected for you are Fall fish, juicy and fat with the true salty-sea mackerel flavor. We clean and wash them before weighing. You pay only for net weight. No heads and no tails. Just the white, thick, meaty portions—the parts that make the most delicious meal imaginable. You probably have never tasted salt mackerel as good as mine.

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I want you to know before you pay that my fish will please you. If there is any possibility of a risk, I want it to be at my expense. Just mail the coupon today, and I'll ship at once a pail of my mackerel containing 10 fish, each fish sufficient for 3 or 4 people, all charges prepaid, so that your family can have a real Gloucester treat Sunday morning.

Then—if my mackerel are not better than any you have ever tasted, send back the rest at my expense.

If you are pleased with them—and I'm sure you will be—send me \$4.90, and at the same time ask for "Descriptive List of Davis' Fish," sold only direct, never to dealers. Remember: Meat, flour, potatoes, everything has gone 'way up in price. In comparison, Davis' mackerel is low. An economical food—so good to eat, so nutritious! The "Sea Food Cook Book" that goes with the fish will tell you just how to prepare them.

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You see, I know fish. My folks, 'way back, have always been fishermen. They helped found Gloucester in 1623. My boyhood days were spent aboard fishing boats. Catching fish, knowing the choicest and picking 'em out, cleaning and curing them the right way, has been my life's job.

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Today our business is housed in a modern, four-story, concrete building, with 20,000 square feet of floor space; fitted with the most improved and sanitary equipment for cleaning and packing fish. Standing at the water's edge, the fishermen's catches are brought right into the building. They go to your table with the "tang of the sea" in them.

Such a Good Breakfast!

Hot, tender, juicy Davis Mackerel broiled in a melting butter, some butter, a sprinkling of pepper, a touch of lemon, if you wish—how good it smells, how tempting it looks, how it tickles the palate, and, oh, how it satisfies!—the favorite breakfast dish of thousands.



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LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

OUR soldiers on the Western Front are strongly opposed to all suggestions of "peace without victory." Many of them write home to warn their friends against German peace propaganda, which they expect to increase in power when Germany realizes that utter defeat is inevitable. One of the ablest letters on the topic comes from Louis Molnar, former mayor of Redondo Beach, Cal., who is now with the Expeditionary Forces in France. Nothing could be more immoral than to propose a peace by negotiation, declares Mr. Molnar, because such a peace "would condone all the crimes of Germany and leave outraged humanity open to the next cold-blooded attack. Physical and crushing defeat for the whole German combination is the only hope for the world."

Newspaper clippings from this country have informed him of the great efforts of the people to "aid every war-agency in the interest of our Uncle Sam," and he advises every American citizen to make himself a center of resistance against German propaganda. Every Red-Cross center, every Y. M. C. A., every home, he says, should "fortify itself against this psychological offensive, which will be the last one to be made by Germany before the day of reckoning." Ex-Mayor Molnar then warms up in his argument:

I do not believe that there is the slightest desire on the part of the German nation for freedom. I do not think that nation is able to understand the meaning of the word. The Germans support their blood-thirsty rulers and rejoice in the loot of nations. When they are utterly destroyed on the field of battle the world will have a just, honorable, and moral peace. It is the relentless war between truth and falsehood that is now being fought out in France. To parley with Germany is to parley with the devil. No man can see what I have seen in France and not realize that this war must be won in the field. America in her wonderful youth and power knows that she can win, that she can win alone if necessary, but are all Americans conscious of the fact that it is America's duty to make the victory complete and beyond all question?

The very honor and life of our beloved country depend on the absolute death of autoocracy. Never before in all our history has America fought under circumstances where the goal stood forever outside the realms of diplomacy. We stand there now. Every man and woman at home as well as in the Army should take that obvious situation to heart. President Wilson stated it in his last reply to Germany's hypocrisy.

During four years Germany has made the cities and farms of other nations the scene of battle. All destruction caused by the fire of both sides fell on the property of innocent people. Now when America has come, let the German rulers stick to their gospel that might alone is right. Let them behold the working of might. It is the only thing they can understand. Allied troops must go to Berlin, and the treaty need not be signed at all. Let us remember

that Germany has no honor, no chivalry, and no mercy.

Germany is a bad sportsman and a poor loser. The Germans fight like wolves in a pack, and without initiative or resource if compelled to fight singly. Before defeat has quite reached the nation of Germany it will do what its individuals do, cry "Kamerad" and plead for the kind of mercy they refuse to give. Every American should know these facts, and guard himself and his country accordingly. Such action is in every way as vital as the many other essential war-activities at home. The consciousness of this deadly struggle with wrong and deceit should be present at every knitting circle and in every war-material factory.

Now that I am so near the actual point of contact where two opposing forces struggle for mastery, I realize that America must not be easy, good-natured, or compromising in any phase of this war whatsoever. To slip in that manner means disaster and disgrace.

Spiritual lessons of the great conflict are elucidated in a letter from Sergeant Hatton D. Towson, formerly a theological student, to his father, Rev. W. E. Towson, of Camilla, Ga. Sergeant Towson, who waived exemption and submitted to the draft, looks at the war from a new angle. He says:

The essence of Christianity is vicarious love, and surely the men and the women of this generation are in their Gethsemane and Golgotha, sacrificing themselves that the world may see a new birth and resurrection. If I did not have a conception of this war as a struggle between the Kingdom of God and the Kingdom of Satan, I could not feel as I do. It is only the inspiration of a high conception of the war that makes me resigned and peaceful in facing it. I would not feel that way if I were in some other wars where the issues were not so clear cut. I pity the thoughtless, who have not thought the matter through and do not have the sustaining strength of a high conception of the war.

Jesus said, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me. For whosoever will save his life shall lose it, and whosoever shall lose his life for my sake shall find it."

My one desire is that all of you at home do your "bit" by not worrying. A person is no real Christian who consciously indulges in the sin of worrying. Let me quote, with adaptation, something I was reading to-day:

"My father, my mother, my sister, and brother, are the father, mother, sister, and brother of a soldier now, and soldiers' fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers don't lie awake at night imagining, they just say a prayer for their loved ones and leave everything in God's hands." I am sure you would far rather I had died than not to have played the man to the fullest of my strength. It isn't when you die that matters, it's how.

But all of this is very serious and solemn and doleful-sounding. The most of us are going to come back home, happy in having done our duty, and in returning once more to peace and love. How superactive memory is at a time like this. All the happy years of blessing and peace we have had together, and how joyous the reunions were! I look forward to the joyous meeting, after the war is won and settled. Then, I believe, after we have been tried in the fire, we can appreciate why God gave

Applying Win-the-War Policy To the Automobile

A Letter to Overland Dealers:

OUR first consideration, as it is yours—and that of every right thinking citizen—is “win-the-war.”

Immediately following the American Declaration of War, we offered our production capacity, and the Government is using a very large part of it.

We are ready if need be to devote it entirely to war work.

The Automobile Industry as a whole is on a similar win-the-war basis.

We are building only a limited quantity of automobiles.

How many cars conditions will permit us to build for any future period is problematical—dependent wholly upon the urgency of war needs.

Any existing transportation must be used to its fullest capacity in order to increase the diminishing manpower of our home forces.

The total output of automobiles is fast becoming insufficient to replace cars wearing out in service.

And fewer cars rather than more, is the production outlook.

With “win-the-war” our first consideration—and yours—this condition places a responsibility upon us which we are bound to fulfill.

★ ★ ★ ★

Because it has assumed its transportation burdens so gradually few realize the extent to which the automobile is performing essential service.

—so essential that the rest of the system, railroads, trolleys and every other means of transportation that could be pressed into service, would be wholly inadequate quickly to assume the load were automobiles suddenly not available for the performance of their usual service.

In even so essential a matter as our food supply the automobile is a most important factor.

MY war-time conception of the automobile is that it is simply a given number of miles of rapid transportation.

It goes into service as a unit of our national transportation system.

In placing our restricted output of these units of our national transportation system in the hands of individuals, I want our distributors and dealers to discern the uses to which they will be put and to place each unit where it will best serve in the winning of the war.

J. M. Willys
President

Few realize that over half the automobiles now in use are owned by and serve the people of the farms upon whom we and our Allies are dependent for food.

Farm labor is already scarce.

Lack of automobiles to serve the farmers would mean a loss of untold hours of productive farm labor.

Lack of automobiles to serve our loyal industrial workers would seriously hamper our industrial efficiency.

Lack of automobiles for those who direct and serve our essential workers would hamper our national efficiency as a people.

★ ★ ★ ★

It is time for public appreciation of the fact that every mile that

an automobile is driven needlessly is a mile of wasted transportation that ultimately may be needed for essential service.

It is time for public understanding that these smaller units of our transportation system should be used and maintained with the same thought for national needs as we demand in the use and maintenance of our larger units of transportation.

Failure on our part to take every means available for us to inform the public concerning the importance of this matter would be neglecting an opportunity to perform a valuable public service and a failure to live up to our win-the-war policy in a vital respect.

Let us, as automobile manufacturers, and you, as automobile dealers, put ourselves on a one-hundred-percent win-the-war basis.

Let us, to the full extent of our influence, put the war-importance of the automobile fully before the public—you in your contact with the public—we in the public print.

Let us to the fullest extent realize that when we sell an automobile we are in reality selling miles of transportation—placing a unit of our national transportation system in the service of an individual.

Let us intelligently discern the uses to which it will be put and place each unit where it will best serve in the winning of the war.

In this spirit of full co-operation we can bring about a fuller understanding and appreciation of the situation and its trend, and perform a service of value to the whole people.

Willys-Overland
Incorporated
Toledo Ohio

to be satisfied. It is wonderful to note what good home-loving boys they are all going to be when they get back. Oh, you couldn't drive them away from home. I tell you it takes a game of this kind to domesticate our young manhood. We are certainly going to have a better nation. The education is marvelous. You find out things that you could never get out of books.

I think always of home and I keep hoping against hope that it will not be very much longer before I can plant my toes under the table at 436 and partake of one of those good old-time family feeds. I feel confident the war will end overnight (the way it started), soon enough, and then you will not be able to hold these fellows in.

A violinist of reputation in his "hometown" of Peoria, Ill., where his music was heard weekly in the Universalist Church, Sol Cohen volunteered, went to France, fought—and thought. He writes about his fighting and thinking in the *Peoria Star*, beginning with his discovery that "the Yanks have saved the war":

The tiredness has gone out of the struggle, the world on our side has awakened, the new spirit of our own freedom and democracy has literally thrilled the Allied forces, and we—yes, we of the farms and banks and groceries and bars and street-cars and theaters and—ragtime—we are they who have won. That is what causes me to greet each day with a prayer of thanks that I was born in that country which has chosen to end it and to begin it—to begin the real war that the universe was waiting for. Because after this war is over, we have still to fight that war that still exists in the human mind—we have still to fight the war against war. And the wheels of war are to be the wheels of peace, even as the old prophets told us. And the machine that has won the war will win us peace, and not until that peace is won is our real victory established.

I have watched the gigantic, clumsy wheels of war turn round; and I have wondered what would happen were those wheels suddenly to turn in the direction of peace! What if the same machinery were employed for the exploitation of good news and good will? You have no idea of the intricacies of that machinery! How in Heaven's name do they feed these soldiers? How do they clothe them? How do they house them? I'll tell you how they house them! We march with our heavy packs for hours of a night—march while the mysterious signals of night play on the firmament, and while the dread hum of the German airplane terrorizes us down below—and we enter a deep forest and seek a dugout. No dugouts? All taken? Then let us lie on the ground, comfortably at rest on the good bosom of the nature-mother. No blankets? Well, our overcoats are here! What matter if they do not quite reach our feet? A soldier is never sick, he is never unhappy, he is never uncomfortable. He may be all of these, but he can not be. The war must be won, it must be won by us; and the feeble civilian of a few months ago is a robust worker for a principle, who recognizes no material hindrances.

A lieutenant said to me some days ago that if we did this sort of thing in civil life we should all be sick. I doubt that, but many of us might be. We know when we awake in the morning that a day full of needful activity is before us—we simply



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Send to address on my letterhead copy of "Scrutcher Sends a Warning."

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ADDING figures to get totals is the all-day, everyday occupation of thousands of people, and an incidental daily occupation of practically everybody in any business.

The world's adding has long been done on Burroughs Machines—which print *and add* figures faster than the writing alone can be done with pen or pencil, and which never make a mistake in addition.

So great an aid to business is this machine-work that it can truthfully be said that many forms of business as we know them today could not exist without it.

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A Burroughs makes 95% of the work automatic. It enters the items, classifies them, totals debits, totals credits, subtracts, and prints the balance—all with unfailing accuracy and great rapidity.

With a Burroughs Machine an inexperienced boy or girl can quickly learn to keep the books, prepare the trial balance and perform all the operations of the trained bookkeeper—but at much less cost, and with mistakes in figuring and their consequences eliminated.

CALCULATING, though, is the big, universal figure-job that underlies all business.

There must be calculating before figures are ready for the bookkeeper to enter—the sum of two or more numbers must be found; discounts must be figured and deducted; the result of one or several multiplications and subtractions must be worked out. If percentages enter there is division also—all these figure-processes being gone through merely *to get an answer*, a result, which is the only thing to be written down on the ledger page or invoice or report or cost-sheet or estimate.

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pressure of the keys, and a notation of *the wanted result only*. It multiplies the amount of work that can be done, and cuts the cost of doing it.

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The Burroughs Calculator is a typical Burroughs product—in speed, durability and economy, in convenience, appearance and every satisfaction-giving quality. The 10-column model (capacity up to 99,999,999.99) is \$175—\$220 in Canada.

Burroughs Machines have proved their value to you in adding and bookkeeping. Here's one for the calculating—a bigger job than either of the other two.

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The work of the Calculator is as universal as figuring. Here are a few of its most-used applications:

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Calculator \$175



LONG BEFORE BREAK-FAST YOUNG DOUGLAS COULD BE SEEN TRUDDING ALONG THE DUSTY ROAD, DRIVING THE COWS TO PASTURE.

THROUGHOUT THE DAY HE PEGGED SHOES, OFTEN WORKING UNTIL AFTER DARK BY THE LIGHT OF A SMOKE WHALE OIL LAMP.

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MEN
AND
WOMEN

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"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

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You'll never need to ask "What is the price?" when the shoe salesman is showing you W. L. Douglas shoes because the actual value is determined and the retail price fixed at the factory before W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. The stamped price is W. L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them.

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The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centre of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

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have no weaknesses of that workaday life back in America.

I have talked much with the marvelous men who have held their ground for four years. I mean especially the French and Australians. They never appear to be sentimental or sad or very homesick; and they never admit defeat. They bore you at times with their stories of triumphs, because they are similar to all others you hear. And deeds of the most splendid heroism are recounted with a vulgarity that would be offensive if it were not refreshing. These men talk very little of religion. It is, I regret to say, a topic which seldom enters into their conversation.

But they know God, for they have seen him face to face. The religion which was platitudinous to them in their youth they have practised in these past terrible years without knowing it. No soldier is consciously religious; he is involuntarily so.

God's handwriting is large in the trenches; it is there for every soldier to read, and we do see it as we pass in long lines down the crooked roads to certain victory.

And that is what I find in every inch of the forward area—every weary "Tommy" knows it, every war-tired Frenchman sees it, every mourning civilian in the shelled villages dreams of it at night—for the principle for which we are all fighting is the universal brotherhood of man and the universal Fatherhood of God. No longer will the world cry because it is ruled by night—no longer will men crouch in a trench because their fellow man is pointing a gun at them, and they fear death; no longer will a boy leave his home to learn how to destroy his cousin across the sea—but the love of God will be showered on earth, as it even now is when we look up and see.

Soon will we throw aside these old clothes, soon will we take up the old, familiar duties; but not again will we speak in low tones that our words may not be heard—not again will we fear to shout the truth that Love rules the world! For the spirit that is ours is winning and will continue to win; it is founded on the highest ideals and the most beautiful conceptions of living that the world has ever known. It is the spirit that has altered the whole trend of the most terrible war in history.

Mechanic Ed. J. Lacey, of the old "Fighting Sixty-ninth" New York regiment, has had some troubles, but is not downhearted. He writes to a friend:

I have been pretty lucky at this game so far. Just now I am in a base-hospital a little gassed, slight wounds, and nerves upset a bit. But, thank the Lord, I will be well soon and back with my own regiment. Have met Fritz bayonet to bayonet and believe me he sure is a cur, "Kamerad" when you get him, but kill him, for if you don't he will do it to you, no matter how kind you are to him. Have seen women chained to the machine guns and they fight like mad. Fritz will sit at his gun until it is so hot that he can't hold it any more, and when we get on top of him he then cries for help, "don't kill me Kamerad." Sometimes I think I am wild, for I can hardly sit still here, thinking of the things I have seen at the different fronts I've been fighting on. We have lost some good fellows, but they died game and that is some honor. Can you imagine one of these Hun beasts walloping an Irishman from the old Sixty-ninth and just trying to get away with it? I for one would die before letting Fritz give it to me and

What Shall We Believe—and Why?

WITH such historic times as these, all thoughtful men are asking the question: What shall we believe—and why? This book gives the answers in a clear, concise, and convincing manner. It is the result of a study of the Bible and the history of the Church, and it is the only book of its kind that has been published in this country.

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MUCH has been written, both in praise and attack, regarding the great movement inaugurated by Mrs. Eddy, which has made great strides in the past century of its history. Nowhere have the facts been more clearly and dispassionately told than in

A New Appraisal of Christian Science
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Amazing archeological discoveries have been made during the past few years which are of the most vital importance to every Bible student. Original manuscripts dug up in Egypt are found to answer conclusively many of the criticisms that have been leveled at the Bible and defend many of the Scriptural passages which have been constantly attacked. Writings centuries older than any previously discovered have been unearthed and their priceless contents translated. Some of these give striking proof of the accurate political and geographical knowledge possessed by New Testament writers, and—batter many of the claims of destructive criticism. The whole fascinating story of these discoveries is told simply and clearly in this important new book.

The New Archeological Discoveries

and Their Bearing upon the New Testament. By Camden M. Colson, D.D., Litt. D. In a vivid and fascinating way, the Author presents the wonderful manuscripts and their story in the life and customs of the earliest Christians, drawing the most remarkable parallels between the modes of living of that period and of our own. The book contains many striking illustrations of the sculpture, architecture, etc., which have been brought to light. This remarkable volume will provide Pastors, Teachers, Lecturers, and other Bible students with a rich store of valuable and necessary material and will give to the general reader much worthwhile entertainment and information.

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Fritz will have to fight to get away with it, before the last drop of blood leaves my body. When we are in action and Boche in sight I am crazy; all I want to do is kill. Have seen dead Germans piled five and six high. But the United States boys still go on, and Fritzes going on the double, it is a running fight. I wonder what they think of the United States Army now in Berlin. We don't retreat until the last man is gone. George, help the Red Cross—as I know you do. They are the greatest people on the face of this earth for wounded soldiers. I'll never forget their kindness or any other soldier here, especially when I was so slightly hurt they were so kind to me, every branch of them. There are not words big enough for me to express my kindness, for what they are doing here in France. Nine months on the go and roughing it in all kinds of weather and barns and up in the trenches, and then to be treated with such kindness! I can't get over it, a nice bed to lie in. The last time I lay in a bed was home over a year ago. Corporal Leo is going to write, and Patsy Shea I did not get time to look up. George, I'll be back in the game soon and going to make up for lost time on some of these Wienerwursts and going to fight like h—. If God is good and spares me I'll see you all some day, and if not it is just the same to me, for I am always ready to meet my Maker. The old regiment, Sixty-ninth, never faltered and we are here to the finish.

A great outpouring of French sentiment for Americans is described by Lieut. Frank O. Brigham, of the Air Service, whose home is in Oakland, Cal. He writes to his mother, F. E. Brigham:

I was in Paris on the 14th of July. It was a wonderful day in every way. The morning was very dull and gray, but by the time the parade was started there was not a cloud in the sky. I never expect to see another spectacle like it unless I am fortunate enough to see an Allied entry into Berlin. Half the world—yes, more than that—was represented in line and presented by the best that each nation could bring forward. As the colors of each nation went by, Paris seemed to get more and more excited until I believed that I had reached the absolute heights of enthusiasm. English, Belgian, Italian, all of them took the city by storm, but away off down the line I heard a hum that steadily grew louder and sounded above all the rest of the noise, a hum that somehow or rather inside of me and made me stand a little straighter, and then about a block away I saw a flash of color, and oh! how wonderful it looked to me for the color resolved itself into the "Colors"; and then, my dear people I thought the heavens had broken loose. I have never in my life heard such an outburst of noise. It was not the high shouting that one usually hears, but a roar that started away down and gradually increased until when it broke the very windows rattled. It sounded like the organized yell of a million rooters, and then just as quickly as it had started it died down, and amid an absolute silence and with every civilian hat off, every man in uniform, at a stiff salute, the colors of the United States of America went by.

It was awe-inspiring. It seemed to me in every heart there was a blessing for that bit of hunting, and on every lip a prayer for its safety. I can not describe my own

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Back up the Boys in France Buy W. S. S. Regularly

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A thin layer of fine Wool is interknit over a thin layer of soft Cotton. The wool keeps cold out and warmth in—but it doesn't touch the skin.

The outer Wool absorbs perspiration from the inner layer of Cotton and quickly evaporates it, keeping the garment soft, fresh and dry and the body dry. This greatly reduces the danger of catching cold caused by stepping from heated rooms into the cold outdoors.

An Air Space between the layers of wool and cotton ventilates body and garment.

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New York, 846 Broadway

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feelings. I am not ashamed to admit that my eyes were far from dry, and many others were in the same condition. I wonder if that welcome was heard in Berlin, and, if so, whether some of the more prophetic did not understand it for what it was to them—the first mutterings of a storm that will break and destroy them.

It was difficult that day to realize that it was a French fête and not American. Everywhere the American uniform was a signal for a demonstration. I was fortunate to be at the Place de l'Opéra about five that evening when a *camion* train of Americans left for their camps. As you know, the Place is always crowded at that hour, and I believe that every man in that outfit left Paris a great deal richer than when he came in. The crowd was throwing everything to them, money, jewels, cigarets, etc. There is no question in my mind but what France is Americanized; anything American is now decidedly *au fait*.

Lieut. H. M. Ewing, son of George Ewing, chairman of the Ohio Civil Service Commission, shares the general opinion of our boys that the *Boche* is "a detestable creature." "A *Boche* is a *Boche*," he writes, "and the deceitful, treacherous tricks of some of them have deprived them of the privileges and quarter decreed some classes by the rules of warfare." The *Lancaster Daily Eagle* quotes from a recent batch of letters from "Somewhere in France":

Lieutenant Ewing tells of his own experience in finding Germans chained to their guns. He says on this subject that "we have come on *Boches* chained to their guns which are too heavy for one man to carry, a chain fastened by a padlock, passing around their waists. The French say these chained men are men convicted by court martial, thus sentenced for trivial offenses. They are not taken prisoners, for they usually fire until the last. We have found dead *Boches* lying beside their guns with Red-Cross brassards on and have found others, when all hope of stopping us is up and our men coming upon them, run a few paces from their guns and put the Red-Cross armband on. But our men are wise now, and such tactics receive little consideration and meet with no success."

That the Germans have no idea of the number of Americans in France is indicated by the following incident related by Lieutenant Ewing:

"I was present here at headquarters when some of the *Boche* prisoners, sacrifice troops, were questioned. They all give willing answers, tho most of them know very little of the Germans' intentions and plans. Some are mere boys, others are old men, while some are fine specimens. We are fighting the flower—the crack divisions—of Germany, yet they say that if a stand is to be made against us, new divisions will have to be thrown in, as the morale of those now facing us is very bad. We took prisoner a boy of fifteen years of age, who had been drafted four days before we captured him. Intelligent, weak, and acquainted with the recent internal conditions of Germany, and willing to tell all he knew, intelligence officers said he was the best they ever got."

"The French inhabitants around here say that during this drive a steady, continuous line of ambulances filled with wounded passed to the German rear. I

Words You Use Incorrectly

are more numerous than you realize. Prove this contention for yourself—and correct it—by examining this book, *Blotter Say*. It is packed with corrections valuable to every one who would speak accurately. By mail, 25 cents. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

"Successful Teaching" 14 phases of successful teaching in the light of the helpful experiences of as many teachers—given in 14 "Prize Essays." \$1 postpaid from FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.

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CAN YOU NAME THIS CURIOUS CREATURE?

It has the bill of a duck, the tail of a beaver, the body of a mole, and webbed feet, and lays eggs. This freak of the animal kingdom and hundreds of other remarkable and interesting beasts, birds, reptiles, and fishes, are entertainingly described for you in

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heard a French officer to-day estimate the Boche killed and wounded and prisoners at 200,000. They are not all buried around here yet. In the first line, prisoners say, they get one meal of soup, coffee, and black bread a day. Behind the line, they get coffee morning and night, in addition to their noonday 'meal'—and they do things on such rations, too!

"The Allies own the air here—no Boche planes attempt the sky like they did where we were, and only French 'sausages' are up. Every day the Boche gets an extra kick. Pretty soon he'll get tired of facing it, for as a nation they can't stand continuous setbacks and defeats. They are fine while their machine works, but let some one throw a hammer into the cogs and the whole works 'go up,' as the British say. As we came along on the way here, people at times shouted '*Finis la guerre!*' One house our train passed had a big banner nailed up, upon which in English were the words: 'We thank you for your aid.'"

A stirring account of a battle in which he was wounded is given in a letter from Base Hospital No. 34 in France, written by Howard Huston, of Sweet Springs, Mo. In "a sort of wild, enchanted forest, like one of the spots in Grimm's Fairy-Tales," the foe was first encountered. Germans at machine guns tried to stop their advance, but "it couldn't be done; you can't stop Americans." The story continues in the Sweet Springs Herald:

A few men dropt; some dead, some wounded. We kept up a heavy fire as we advanced on the wood. Suddenly the firing ceased, and lo and behold, in single file, one behind the other, they filed out—about five hundred Germans in all and taken in the first twenty minutes!

A moment later and I heard the Colonel's voice behind us, "Is this Company M? Good work, great work. Keep it up."

We charged the woods. A few Germans were found in the trees, dugouts, etc. Then I forgot everything for a few minutes. When I came to I felt something warm on my stomach. I reached up my hand and saw it was blood. My runner was kneeling by me. I saw at once that it was not serious. A first-aid packet strapped tightly around me, a drink of water, and then through the woods after the platoon. We found three Germans in it as we went through. It was either they or ourselves who were to stop, and they will bother no more. When I came up to the company they were in a wheat-field under heavy machine-gun fire. Pop Crane went forward to put them out of business. He did it, but he didn't come back. I sent a runner to the captain; he, too, was wounded. I was in command of the company.

Forward again we went and I came on to Pop Crane. He was hopelessly wounded. He took his revolver from his holster, smiled, handed it to me and said, "Do your best with it, boy. I can not use it any more." I left him there with a man to care for him. Inside of ten minutes the man was back. Pop had smiled to the last and I had to stop and wipe my eyes. There's a wife and three little children back in Summertown, Tenn., who are going to be mighty lonesome. If I wanted to define the word gentleman, I'd say, "Pop Crane."

On we went, ten kilometers I think they say we advanced. We took many prisoners, had some men killed, some wounded.



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proper order and not a man was put in jeopardy of life or limb by being compelled to jump from the deck or bulwarks after the order was given to abandon ship, except two or three of the frightened mess-attendants, and they, for the most part, were not Americans.

The men and the officers, of course, were as cool as they would be on parade. When the order to abandon ship was given the men at the boats and rafts began to sing the usual "chanteys" sung by sailormen the world over when doing that kind of work, and which are sung not so much for the purpose of cheering the men as to cause them to move in unison and thus facilitate their work.

When we pulled the boats and rafts from the side of the rapidly settling ship, not only the men at the oars and sweeps sang, but the men in the bodies of the various craft sang with the oarsmen in time to the sweep of the oars.

If there was an excited man in the lot, except the two or three mess-attendants I have already mentioned, I didn't see him. I have begun to think that what we call fear is merely a matter of anticipation and that when we get face to face with the real thing fear rushes to the tall timber. I certainly hope I will never have any more fear than I had while the old *Schurz* was slipping from under me. It may be that the absence of panic in me was due to the fact that there was no panic anywhere. Panic, you know, is catching and in that case there was no panic to catch.

TO WORK IS TO PRAY

THE old Latin saw, "*Laborare est orare*," for many centuries has been a kind of dignified motto, more decorative than practical. A kind of pretty legend to put on carved scrolls over buildings sleeping in monastic calm, or in later days to decorate letter-heads used by semi-religious sociological experimenters. Its unfathomed depths and glorious inner meaning, as expressed by the workingman of Nazareth, seem to have been smothered in the clamor of conflicting sects, or swaddled out of sight in the grave-clothes of exotic liturgies.

In these days of strenuous struggle, when men, that we knew in the days of peace spoke but little, if at all, of God and the soul, now are sending from the trenches, where they daily look into the eyes of Death, strange letters of an altogether different tone, it would seem that the very fountains of the soul's depths were being broken up.

Labor is no longer undignified; it has come into its own. Imagine a scant few years ago a scholarly preacher doing laboring work, and proud of it! Yet so it is. The New York *Evening Mail* makes a feature of such a case, saying:

Earning three dollars a day as a common laborer in the shipyard of the Luders Marine Construction Company, Rabbi Wise, of New York, preacher, author, and scholar, is spending his vacation in the service of the Government. Rabbi Wise works ten hours a day at strenuous labor. With the ardor of a schoolboy, his enthusiasm undampened because of his lack of technical training, he is employed in a yard



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Happiness Here Below depends so largely on one's point of view that it pays to cultivate optimism. Read Walter DeVoe's "LITTLE STUDIES IN SELF-HEALING." \$1.00 postpaid from FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.

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for only the least skilled labor. He is as brown as a berry and expects to be in tip-top condition for his work in the winter. His foreman says he is one of the most popular "boys."

The New York Evening *Sun* chimes in with a story of Father Duffy, chaplain of the "Fighting Sixty-ninth," who has so won the hearts of the men as to be called a "real guy!"—

When the history of New York's own "Sixty-ninth" in the war has been written, the world will know the full story of the bravery under fire of the regiment's chaplain, Father Francis P. Duffy. Meanwhile it must content itself with the meager details of his wonderful work that come over the cables.

"He's a real guy," was the way Private Rooney, who lived at 557 West 149th Street when he enlisted, summed up the chaplain of the famous Irish regiment.

All through the charge across the Oureq and the advance of the old Sixty-ninth, the chaplain, Father Duffy, with his coat off, the perspiration streaming down his begrimed face, worked tirelessly, administering the last sacraments and taking last messages for mothers and wives "back home."

Times there were when a stretcher-bearer was shot down in the furious fighting. Then the chaplain halted his work as a priest to take up the fallen and help bear the wounded behind the lines.

"When you are writing about it," said Private Rooney to a correspondent with whom he was discussing the famous dash across the Oureq, "don't forget to say a good word for the chaplain. He's a real guy."

Heedless of snipers' bullets Father Duffy "carries on." He is in the fiercest fighting, bearing comfort and cheer. And stories of his bravery, to be told some day, multiply.

When a priestly professor of philosophy attains to the dignity of such a name among the doughboys he has indeed got "under their skin."

Could anything tell more vividly of the breaking down of man-manufactured barriers than their beautiful story told in the New York *Sun*:

The Rev. Sheridan Zelic, of Plainfield, N. J., is a Red-Cross Chaplain and of the Presbyterian faith. A few days ago, when he was near Château-Thierry, he wanted to hold religious services, and as the Catholic chapel near there was unoccupied, with nobody with authority around, he decided to hold services there. Several Red-Cross nurses and some soldiers and orderlies took seats, and as the services proceeded some French soldiers entered. After the service, as he was going around to put out the candles, one of these approached and, smiling, said he was a priest and told him he had been preaching in his chapel. "This instance shows how war breaks down all barriers between religious denominations," the pastor said, relating the incident.

Contrast that with the fiendish work of the disciples of *Kultur*, which follows:

Private Harry Meeks, of Washington, Pa., and J. C. Titterington, of Ligonier, Pa., told me that when they entered the town of Poncheres and were fighting

through the streets, much mysterious sniping was going on. Finally, they said, they located three German sharpshooters in the belfry of a church, directly under the shadow of the cross, shooting down on our soldiers. It took only a few shots to bring these defilers of the sanctuary to cries for mercy, and their surrender was accepted.

Private Robert Tibbert of Seranton, Pa., told of sniping from the second floor of houses in Seringes, necessitating fierce combats up narrow stairs. With his corporal he took seven German prisoners, all wearing Red-Cross brassards on their arms.

Private Norman Dicks, of Washington, Wis., says that in the same town the Germans had placed a machine gun in the belfry of a church, and that the crew were dislodged only after a hard fight.

In the same area were found men chained to machine guns in trees, they having been told by their officers that the Americans took no prisoners. Several who had been killed were hanging dead from their chains, forming the most gruesome sight imaginable.

The New York World sings the praises of the Salvation lassies who have thrown their tambourines aside and busied themselves with rolling-pins and pie-manufacture as more fitting to the occasion:

They bake real home-made pies and feather-weight crullers that take the edge off a man's homesickness.

Every girl who wears the Salvation Army khaki in France must be a good cook. At one of their huts you bring about six cents and your plate for the evening's "special." These dishes are cakes and puddings, which aren't included in army rations.

One of the kitchens began with a tiny stove which would bake only one pie at a time. Soon a kindly quartermaster supplied the girls with an old field stove that cooked four at once; it looked big to those girls. But now they have a huge one and turn out hundreds of pies a day. At the canteen they sell them to soldiers who wait their turn in long lines. But some of the pies find their way into the trenches.

At night men set out with packs of provisions and crawl up to the boys with them. The enemy sends up star-shells—like arc-lights hung in mid-air—and the bearer ducks, crouching as still as the sand-bags on either side of him. Then he reaches the outposts, where soldiers have lived on "iron rations" for two or three days. As yet, the Army has published no casualty list of pies at the front, but according to unofficial report, they don't last long.

At first there was a hard time finding tins for their pies. France does not appreciate American pastry, and had no dishes suitable for cooking it. A few weeks ago a French ship brought over 1,000 tins for use in the Salvation Army huts.

Pies won the Salvation Army its welcome at headquarters, according to a popular legend in France. They say that General Pershing asked only one question of the officer who arranged for the work there. "Can your girls bake good pies?" According to our soldiers, they can.

The day of a Salvation Army lass is long over there. She bakes and stews, she mends clothes for soldiers, and answers a thousand questions. When she gets up in the cold winter mornings she builds the wood-fire in her room. Once a vigorous captain arranged a schedule by which each of her three workers should build the fire for a month. Her turn would have come

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around in April, but the others protested, so she continued to rise early during February. She discovered that the only water without a coating of ice was that in their hot-water bottles. So every morning she would unscrew the cap of the bottle and pour its contents into her wash-bowl.

During the day the phonograph spins steadily. Every record sent across from the New York headquarters is played until the tune is shaved off. Then there are the reading and writing corners of the huts, where men can be quiet for a time, unless a bombardment interferes.

In the evening there is a religious service in the hut. Every night it is crowded by soldiers who enjoy singing the familiar hymns. The same girls lead these meetings who have worked since dawn. Men preach and pray after driving a heavy motor-truck, or hammering all day at the walls of some new shack. Later, some of them will run a moving-picture machine, or make their night deliveries of food to the trenches. Sometimes the working-day is eighteen hours. One Englishwoman has served four years, without a day of rest, in the British huts.

Pies, doughnuts, hot coffee, and phonographs, are all part and parcel of a great, virile faith, found vigorous and watchful on every battle-front. In bomb raids, where panic-stricken refugees flee in terror, the Salvation Army, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus proclaim by deeds the faith that is in them. *The World* continues:

American soldiers in France will always think of the Salvation Army as a dispenser of pies and doughnuts, a store for the sale of everything from chocolate to shoe-strings. But they will also remember the religious work of the Salvation Army, its meetings and songs. Some of these meetings have even been held in the Catholic churches of France, which shows the good feeling between the leaders. Then there are the quiet talks with the men or girls of the units, girls who can cook fudge—just a tiny piece for each—and talk like the girls at home.

So welcome have they made themselves at the front that Army officers are asking for huts at special places. Once, when a Salvation Army lass was ill, a gruff colonel insisted on turning over his comfortable billet to her, while he went into a tent. Often army officers address meetings at the huts.

These men and women are not only soldiers of the faith, but, when need be, stand side by side with the boys before the Hun guns and gases. Such a man the *New York Evening Telegram* tells of:

John T. Atkins, who was a Salvation Army major in Chicago, but now is serving with a famous battalion of the United States Army as a Salvation Army worker, has been mentioned in battalion and regimental orders and has been several times "over the top" with the battalion. He has been acclaimed the most popular man in the battalion and recommended for a commission as chaplain by the regimental commander.

"Major" Atkins, who is known to the officers and men of the battalion as the "little major" to distinguish him from the real majors of the organization, is said to carry the good luck of the unit with him. The boys believe that when he is with them

in an engagement their casualties are light. On one occasion, when a raid was to be undertaken, the little major's unit suffered only four casualties, while the organization which followed them into action suffered severely.

When pay-day was a long time coming recently the "little major" gave each man in the battalion an order for seven francs on the canteen. Each took advantage of the "jawbone," as the Army boys call a loan, and when pay-day came not one failed to show up to the "little major" with the return payment.

Creed makes no difference when men want "to do their bit."

Anxious to be of service to his country, and believing his vacation-period this year was no time to loaf, says *The World*:

The Rev. Chester J. Hoyt of the Vincent Methodist Episcopal Church, Nutley, N. J., is working in the plant of the International Arms and Fuse Company, Bloomfield. He gets 28¼ cents an hour, the same as his seventeen-year-old son Robert. They are inspectors.

IN THE BRITISH TRENCHES BEFORE THE GERMAN STORM BROKE

SOMEWHAT akin to the weather sense of a wise old farmer, it seems, is the fighting sense of a well-seasoned British Tommy in the present stage of the war. As the farmer foretells changes in the weather by signs that would escape the city-dweller completely, so the battle-wise Tommy, by a bit of unusual shelling, or some sign of camouflaging activity, predicts the storms of flying steel and tornadoes of poison-gas that are forever breaking over the fighting-lines.

Whatever was the information of the British higher command about the time set for the beginning of the last great Teutonic storm on the British front, the veteran British soldier had a good deal of definite information on the subject, says Newman Flower, writing in *Cassell's Magazine*.

Mr. Flower met a war-weather-wise Tommy just outside Ypres a few hours before the storm broke. The Tommy ate an orange, and cheerfully mentioned that there was fresh war in the air. The writer comments:

He was one of a type. He knew the Boche was coming, and he knew it would be red murder when he came. The men I met between Ypres and Bapaume were like that. They waited for the Boche, they realized and openly said that they might be forced back somewhat by sheer weight of numbers, but they figured out what the Boche would pay per inch for the ground he took.

And they knew, what thousands in Britain did not know during the next few days, that battles are not decided with the yard measure.

Ypres was a queer place that day. It was very peaceful and restful in spots and noisy and unhealthy in others. We walked up through what may have been a city till the war made it an abortion, over the canal with the big shell-holes plugged in its banks, through the Menin Gate and

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Abstract

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before the war.

FOWNES

down the road. Shells were dropping into the cemetery on the right of the street and flung gravestones and the remnants of stones high in the air like white feathers in the sunlight, disturbing nothing save the sanctity of the dead. Some freshly mangled horses were lying here and there. And there were ugly pools of blood that explained a lot.

An officer went up to the sentry.

"Lively here this morning," he said calmly, as if he were a doctor inquiring after the health of his patient.

The sentry smiled.

"The way 'e's bin pasting that cemetery, sir—weeding it, that's wot 'e's doing," he replied.

The nonchalance of the sentry was very typical of the men who waited for the *Boche*. His job was about the unhealthiest in the place just then, but it amused him to see Jerry wasting his powder and shot. He really did not think very far beyond Jerry's silliness in so doing.

Another little picture typical of these men.

It was out toward Zonnebeke. The soft ground was pecked with shell-craters half full and more with water. Stooping down at one was a soldier shaving with a safety razor. He paid not the slightest attention to the aerial disturbance above as German "heavies" swung over. And in the middle of the water which served for his toilet a dead German floated, with the wavelets, made by the dabbling of the Tommy, breaking against the gray ugliness that had been a human face.

One of the greatest mysteries of the holocaust has been the accommodation of the gentler side of the human temperament to the extreme sordidness of war. But for it thousands—it may even have been millions—would have gone down through the sheer uprooting of that mental refinement and comfortable orderliness of life to which they had always been accustomed. No one has yet written an epic about the sufferings of some of these during the readjustment of outlook. It has been a hidden miracle of endurance.

Shortly afterward the writer, after passing a bunch of men who were singing in the midst of the desolation all around them, came upon an American doctor; and the doctor, also, had news of the coming offensive. Much of the doctor's news, as is a very common way in this war, was too horrible to be put into words. Mr. Flower writes:

"I've been here three years," said the doctor, after the exchange of names. "Seen something? Guess so. Come and have a look round. Forty-two casualties in my station already this morning."

I looked at my watch; it was a quarter to eleven.

We followed him to a dark hole in a broken-down wall. We bent our heads and crept through, feeling for steps with our feet. We went on down somewhere into the dark; we crawled along a narrow passage and then into somewhere else. And as we crept cautiously forward the atmosphere grew warmer and came in little gusts at one with a mixture of odors which at first I could not sort out.

We reached the main chamber. Probably before the hell came to Flanders it had been a rat-infested cellar. The air was heavy; one breathed in the smell of anesthetics and blood and sweat. The wounded were being brought in, and they lay around on stretchers. Men shell-torn.

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20 " " "	37 "
25 " " "	58 "
30 " " "	83.3 "
35 " " "	104 "
40 " " "	148 "
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men hit in all sorts of places that did not show, and in places that did horribly, men who came in with blood dripping from them in little quick puddles as they lay there. As I moved I felt my boots treading in something wet. Just by me a man, as conscious as I—I will not describe his wound, for it was the most awful thing I ever looked upon—was just slipping over the edge to the Great Discovery. . . . A little way on another twitched his lips slightly, and by the time the doctor had reached him and moved his head he had gone.

These men an hour before had waited for the offensive and chuckled at its prospect, like the man with the orange. I felt the sudden catch of a nausea, and remembered with one of those strange flashes of memory that I had only felt like that once before, and that was when as a boy I had watched with some evil fascination some men killing a pig in a Dorset village. Why, I thought now, should they kill these fine specimens of humanity in the same brute and pitiless fashion as those men had killed that pig?

We went out into a farther corridor. There was a string of pigmy lights on the wall, like the Embankment in the old days, seen from afar. In another chamber were more men on stretchers, the less serious cases. You saw their faces before anything else, red with little rivulets of sweat crawling over. And then on into another chamber where there were men who had been gassed, sitting in rows in the half light with dead-white faces, and red half-closed eyes that cried. . . .

In one corner was the dim outline of a big oxygen instrument. Beside it a bed-like contrivance that bore a resemblance to an operating-table, and over all a quaint unnatural smell, foreign to anything one has ever met before in a world supposed to be civilized.

We climbed up to the street in time to see a horse's head propel itself like a monstrous football down the street following a close shell-burst.

The Hun was trying to put a warning—to camouflage his movements—into a place he was not going to attack within the next few hours. Looked back upon now, the hideousness of war stands apparent when one remembers those torn men who had been destroyed for a German fake, and dragged in there to be made as comfortable as possible till they panted their lives out.

Later, while walking from Neuve Eglise to Messines, and from there to Wytschaete, the writer saw increasing evidences of the storm whose full fury struck and overwhelmed the British a few miles to southward. Fritz, or Jerry—as the German is variously called on the British front—was trying endless experiments that morning:

He was tilting his guns on to places he seldom if ever fired into, he was forcing his airmen out on all sorts of impossible "stunts," he was pushing gas-shells into villages where there were no troops but only harmless peasants tilling fields, he was groping with his "heavies" for railways a mile or more from where those railways existed, he exploded shrapnel in inconsequent places where only children played at soldiers with salvaged army badges and wooden swords. I saw him sweep a couple of these tiny warriors into his hideous net. He was very eager and searching. . . .

When later that day I walked out

Neuve Eglise and Messines and from thence to Wytschaete, the big game was still going on overhead. A few stray bullets sprayed up spots of dirt on the road, a couple of guns suddenly emerged with a blast following a blast from a spot almost under one's feet which one thought was an empty pool of water, so cleverly camouflaged were they.

In the advanced dressing-station a major in reply to my question, "Where is the Boche?" said, "Come out and look at him. Be careful to follow me exactly."

We wandered over ground cloven with shell-holes, beside which an ancient turnip or two still showed in the broken soil. I pointed to them. "Yes," he said. "Somebody's garden—once." And yet there was no sign of a house ever having been built within miles, so complete was the destruction.

Somewhere at the back of us over the battle-field of Messines some light locomotives rattled along and tootled playfully as if it had been Clapham Junction. When a shell just missed them they tootled louder than ever.

The Major stooped at last and pointed to a thin line of dirty clay and sandbags.

"Plenty of Boche field-glasses watching us now," he said cheerfully.

"And what on earth do they make of us?" I asked.

"Working party. If they continue to think so they won't waste a shell on us. If they discover their mistake they may let us know. We won't loiter. Funny beast, the Boche. Pounded our stables last night and thought it war. The horse gets a rotten time out here, shell-shock and that. Two bolted this morning, sheer, absolute shell-shock. I'm a horse-lover, and I hate that sort of thing."

"It's beastly," I said, and remembered some mangled things in Ypres.

Just then Jerry pushed up two or three sausages from behind a distant ridge, the first he had shown hereabouts that day. Spots of white fluff arrived as suddenly and hung lovingly around them. They crept up, these sausages, a few hundred feet, dubiously. Very dubiously. They would halt as if to look about them, as a burglar might when he is climbing the drain-pipe, rise a few hundred yards and pause to look again. In these hesitations and halts was all the demonstration of nerves that had crept into the Boche system. He may have known that he was going to attack in a few hours, but he was very uncertain about his enemy, and about his own skin.

Journeying on down to Arras, where British officers were willing to give betting odds that the first great attack would come, the writer records a small but significant bit of French romance:

I chanced to see amid a string of broken houses some curtains in the lower window of a building which had been crumpled like a silk hat that has been sat upon.

"Surely," I remarked to the officer, "no one lives there!"

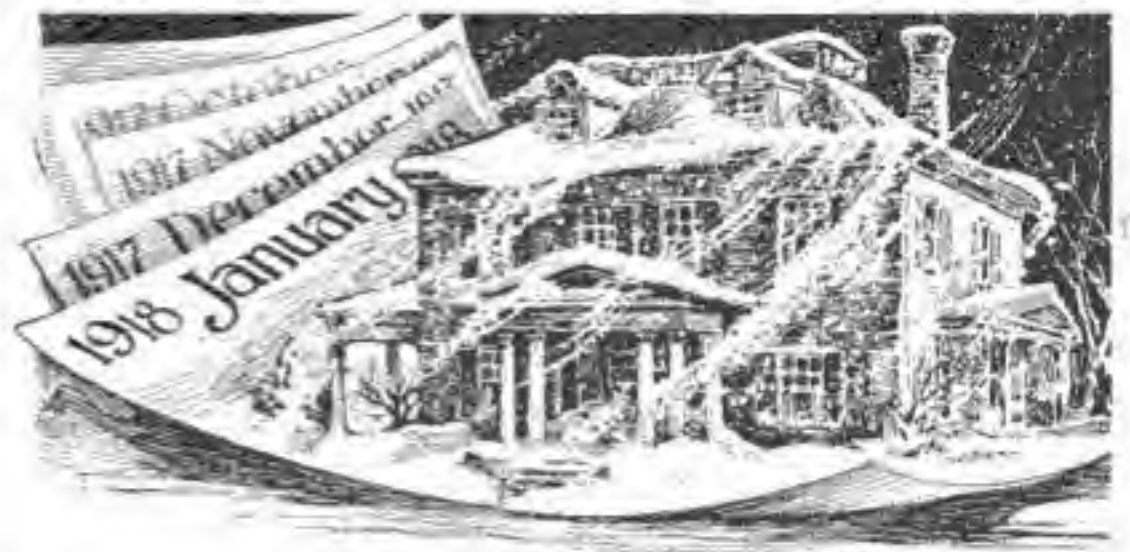
"Come and see," he said, and led the way across the street.

He knocked at the door.

A Frenchwoman of about fifty years of age, obviously of gentle birth and breeding, came to the door. At the sight of our visitors she smiled and insisted on our going in.

"He wouldn't believe," the officer told her, pointing to me, "that any one lived here, so I wanted to prove it to him!"

She took us into a small room on the



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ground floor facing the main street. It had been turned into a bed-sitting-room. It was the only room in that house, or probably in the street, that had not been smashed to fragments by insistent shell-fire. And in it this woman who had been rich before the war lived alone. All her relatives and the owner of the place had been killed in the house and buried in the garden.

But she was not entirely alone. She had with her a woolly dog of uncertain breed, a green-and-red parrot in a cage on the only unbroken chair, and upon the sill of the window sat a ginger cat looking out at the destruction across the street with that mysterious brooding peculiar to its tribe. Stuffed into this room was the salvage of the furniture of the house. In the ceiling was a shell-hole big enough for a man to let himself down through. And on the mantelpiece, shelves, and cabinet were lumps of shell that Madame had picked up at odd times as they had come into the house, including a splinter which was cut out of her own forehead and is her most cherished possession.

"Madame," the officer explained to me, "has refused to go out of her house all through the war. She has stood the German occupation and the continual bombardment, and she won't budge."

At this Madame shook her head and laughed.

"When I go out they will have to carry me," she answered.

She lives there and spends her whole time writing poetry. She has written reams about the valor of her own soldiers, and now, she explained, she had begun to write about the British and Americans.

"And what do you do when the Germans bombard Arras?" I asked her.

"Come and see, m'sieu'." She took me into the hall and opened a door through which I peered down into darkness. "I go in there—the cellar. And I pull this table against the door—so. And these chairs—so. And I am barricaded in. And if the Germans ever return, I go down with my cat and my parrot and my dog. So we shall live till the English push them out again."

"And how long will you have to endure all this?" I said. A foolish question enough, but one does not speak of their heroism to women like that.

"Oh, m'sieu'," she said, "it will all end some day!"

And that is how "My Lady of Arras" waited for the great offensive.

She was so like France. So sure.

A few hours later the storm began. All night it raged. Of the next morning, the morning of the fateful 21st of March, 1918, Mr. Flower writes:

The pandemonium was unlike any other pandemonium I have ever heard. The ground moved beneath one's feet—veritably moved. The sun came up in a wide, splendid sky. It seemed the only placid thing above a world that had suddenly gone mad.

The noise—it was not so much a noise as a blast that never stopt—appeared to have a well-defined horizon. Nearer sounds, the rumbling of hurrying lorries, the tread of men's feet were inconsequent—they passed almost unnoticed.

The hour had struck. Germany had come over the top to buy certain stretches of soil for a price that has never been paid for ground in the whole history of the human race.

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"Ask the cook."—*Boston Transcript.*

Mannerly Conservation.—MAMA—"Willie, you have no manners."
WILLIE—"Well, if I waste them now I won't have any when company comes."—*Judge.*

Advice to a Soldier.—"Remember, my son," said his mother as she bade him good-by, "when you get to camp try to be punctual in the mornings, so as not to keep breakfast waiting."—*Life.*

Fashion Notes from the Front.—"Where are you going?" asked one rookie of another.

"Going to the blacksmith shop to get my tin hat reblocked."—*Pittsburg Sun.*

Word from Br'er Williams.—"When you think you is at de end o' de road, don't fling up bekaze you find dar's one mo' river ter cross. Dat's a big compliment from Providence ter de grit an' git dar what's in you."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Commercially Speaking.—"I understand you have several speeches ready for delivery."
"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "They are ready for delivery; but they remain uncalled for."—*Washington Star.*

Showing Them What Was What.—NEW CURATE—"What did you think of the sermon on Sunday, Mrs. Jones?"
PARISHIONER—"Very good indeed, sir. So instructive. We really didn't know what sin was till you came here."—*Tit-Bits.*

Might Be Too Much for Him.—SOUTHERN PARSON (to convert)—"Does yo' think yo' kin keep in de straight an' narrer path now, Sam?"
SAM—"I reckon I kin, pahson, ef dey ain't no watahmillion patches erlong de road."—*Boston Transcript.*

Fixing Up the House.—"Have you no potted geraniums?"
"No. We have some very nice chrysanthemums."
"I must have geraniums. They are for my wife."
"I'm sure she'd like these chrysanthemums."
"You don't understand. The geraniums are to replace some I promised to care for while she was away."—*Pittsburg Sun.*

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"Oh, the baby has hurt himself!" cried the mother. "Run quick, dear!"
The young father had already dashed toward the piano. He dropt on his knees and groped under the piano for his injured offspring. Presently he returned.
"He fell down and bumped his head on one of the pedals," he reported.
"Oh, the poor darling! Is it a bad bump?" asked one of the guests.
"No," he answered. "Fortunately, his head hit the soft pedal!"—*Tit-Bits.*

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Little Weakness of Chris.—SAM—"Ah done heerd dat dey fin' Columbus's bones."

EZRA—"Lawd! Ah never knew dat he wuz a gamblin' man."—Panther.

Well Seasoned.—"Are they seasoned troops?"

"They ought to be. They were first mustered in by their officers and then peppered by the enemy."—Baltimore American.

Thoughts Encouraged by Nation-wide Prohibition.—The modern germ-crank can not understand how the boy who drank out of the old oaken bucket ever lived to write the verses. And there have been times when the verses struck others as having been written during a long illness.—Kansas City Star.

Easy Money for Maggie.—"My sister Maggie is a very fortunate girl."

"Yes? Why?"

"Dunno. But she went to a party last night, and played blind man's buff all the evening. The gentlemen hunt around and find a girl, and then they must either kiss her or give her a shilling."

"Yes?"

"Maggie came home with thirty shillings and a war-bond."—Tut-Bits.

Cheerful News from "Over There."

It's a shame to do it, but public safety impels us to expose the sergeant who is palming off his Mexican border service-ribbon as an American *croix de guerre*, thereby raising his own holdings of "amou-rique Amerique" stock in the eyes of *petite Madelon*.

Even so, sleeping on the rocks has its advantages, for in the rosy days of the future when friend wife turns the lock on our late nocturnal home-coming, we can curl up on the front porch with sleepful abandon.

And when we are in the parlor with our best girl telling her of the great rôle we played in the world-safe-for-democracy drama, we'll not mind it a bit if the passing guard orders, "Camouflage those lights!"

So many Yanks are over here now that there is scarcely room to house them, thereby creating the necessity of extending the eastern frontier of this domain of Foch, Pershing, *et al.*

To our exchange-desk has recently come a copy of the *Kriegszeitung*, the official organ of the Seventh German Army. The most we can say for the sheet is that it is Boche and bosh.

What gets us guessing is how this daylight-savings plan works out in the land of Eskimos, but we suppose all they have to do is to get up six months earlier each morning.

Elsie Janis danced so gracefully that, after she had alighted from a perfectly stunning flip-flop, a doughboy in the third row was heard to remark: "Just like a wheelbarrow I saw in the air after a high explosive hit near it."

Our staff correspondent who made the trip to Paris is recovering from a rather severe headache.

Cursed be the mule whose braying is like unto the whistling of a shell.—The Ohio Rainbow Reveille, Official Organ, 166th Infantry, Somewhere in France.

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

THE WEST FRONT

September 25.—British forces capture Selency, two miles west of St. Quentin, taking 1,000 prisoners and many machine guns.

Owing to the American long-range bombardment of Metz, states a dispatch from Berlin, preparations are afoot for the expeditious removal of civilians and property from the city.

September 26.—General Pershing cables that the First American Army has delivered an attack between the Meuse and Aisne rivers on a front of twenty miles, smashing through the Hindenburg line for an average gain of seven miles and capturing 5,000 prisoners.

The British War Office announces that two divisions have taken the German trenches and strong points northwest of St. Quentin and 1,500 prisoners.

September 27.—French troops in the battle-line east of Reims gain five miles and take over 10,000 prisoners.

The British advance on a fourteen-mile front across the Canal du Nord and pierce the Hindenburg line at several points.

General Haig carries Cambrai defenses, Americans aiding, and takes 6,000 prisoners. Operating on the extreme right, American troops capture a series of trenches and fortified farms forming the outer defenses of the Hindenburg system southwest of Le Catelet.

September 28.—A dispatch from the front states that the Americans have reached the Kreimhilde line at Brioulles and advanced to Exermount, making three miles in one day. More prisoners were taken.

The French and Americans push onward in Champagne and take the German railway base. Americans north of Verdun are bringing up artillery for another big offensive.

Belgian and British troops attack on a front running from Dixmude to a point ten miles north of Ypres, capturing Poelcappelle and 4,000 prisoners.

Allied war-ships bombard Zeebrugge and Ostend, the German batteries replying with vigor.

The French War Office announces the capture of Fort Malmaison, one of the strongholds southeast of Laon.

British forces continue sweeping forward toward Cambrai. General Haig reports the capture of more than 10,000 prisoners, 200 guns, and ten villages.

September 29.—Newspaper correspondents report that General Pershing's Army is sweeping all barriers aside. In three days our men cut through defenses that had stood four years.

London reports the capture of Dixmude by the Belgians, who have also advanced to within less than two miles of Roulers. Over 5,500 prisoners and 100 guns were captured.

The forces under General Haig, including Americans, make a notable advance and are now at the edge of Cambrai. American troops capture Bellicourt and Nauvay.

A dispatch from Paris notes that the Americans on the Champagne front have captured Brioulles-sur-Meuse and Romagne on the Kreimhilde line.

September 30.—London reports the outskirts of Cambrai and two villages near St. Quentin won by the British. A considerable number of prisoners were taken.

Another dispatch states that the Belgians



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have entered Roulers, and that the British to the south are close to Menin. The whole of the enemy's communications in Belgium and Flanders are threatened.

General Pershing notifies the War Department that American troops had held their own in the face of heavy attacks from the Aisne to the Meuse.

Paris reports French troops making important progress between the Aisne and the Vesle rivers on a front of about seven and a half miles. Sixteen hundred prisoners were taken in an advance which won three villages.

October 1.—The British are in possession of the northern and western suburbs of Cambrai. The Germans set the town on fire.

During August and September the British captured 123,618 Germans and 1,400 guns.

THE BALKAN SITUATION

September 25.—London reports the Bulgarians retreating on a total front of 130 miles and that a British invasion of Bulgaria seems likely.

September 26.—Capture of Veles (Köprülü) by the Servians is announced. British and Greek troops invade Bulgaria from the Doiran region and are forcing their way over the Belashitza mountain range.

Cables from Paris state that martial law has been proclaimed in Sofia and that a complete change in Bulgaria's foreign policy is impending. It is believed that Crown Prince Boris will be made regent and a separate peace negotiated.

September 27.—Paris and London receive a proposal from the Bulgarian Government for an armistice of forty-eight hours with a view to making peace. The offer causes intense excitement in Germany.

British forces on the Macedonian front capture Strumnitza.

September 28.—Worried by the armistice proposal, state dispatches from London, Vienna and Berlin are rushing troops to their ally.

Replying to the Bulgarian request for an armistice, Great Britain insists upon unequivocal submission, and adds that if the terms laid down are not acceptable to the Malinoff Government, the Allied Powers have no further conditions to propose.

September 29.—According to information received in Swiss political circles, the German forces of occupation are retiring from Roumania, where, it is rumored, the population has revolted.

Rome reports that Italian troops are vigorously pushing their way over the mountains northwest of Monastir, and that the Bulgarians are retiring rapidly in the direction of Kiehevo.

September 30.—Paris and London report that Bulgaria has surrendered unconditionally to the Allies, hostilities ceasing officially at noon. It is said the armistice was signed with the full consent of King Ferdinand.

The defection of Bulgaria causes a panic in Germany, and Vienna is reported to be dismayed by the new situation.

October 1.—A dispatch from Paris states that the French look for the deliverance of Roumania as one result of Bulgaria's collapse.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

September 25.—British airplanes dropt bombs on Frankfurt and shot down five enemy machines. Airdromes at Bühl and Kaiserslautern, between Metz and Mannheim, were also bombed and

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two enemy machines destroyed. Eight British machines are missing.

Paris reports that copies of orders found on prisoners show that the Austrians have given instructions for the hanging of captive aviators known to have distributed proclamations within their lines.

September 27.—Geneva reports that the Kaiser and his staff took refuge in a cellar when British airmen raided Mannheim. Several bombs fell in the vicinity of their hiding-place.

September 28.—Reports received by the War Department at Washington show that fifty enemy airplanes and seven balloons were brought down by American aviators with the British forces in the period from July 1 to August 25.

Low-flying airplanes have been used by the Americans northwest of Verdun to cover the forward movement of the infantry by laying down what amounted to a barrage. Often the aviators flew as low as 150 feet.

September 29.—General Haig reports that the air force cooperated in every phase of the operations on Saturday. Enemy troops were bombed and machine-gunned from extremely low heights and heavy casualties were inflicted. Twenty-two hostile machines were destroyed and three were driven out of control. Twenty-four British machines are missing.

It is reported that General Pershing's airmen are now all American. In three days, despite the prevailing bad weather, they downed sixty German airplanes and twelve observation-balloons.

September 30.—General Haig reports that fifteen hostile balloons were destroyed, twenty-six planes brought down, and nine others driven out of control. Co-operating with the Navy, the air force bombed enemy destroyers and raided Zeebrugge, Ostend, and Bruges. Twelve hostile machines were destroyed and fifteen driven out of control. Ten British machines are missing.

IN PALESTINE

September 25.—London announces that more than 45,000 prisoners and 265 guns have been taken by the British in Palestine. The British are in a favorable position for cutting off the retreating Turks.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that the retreat of the Turks is being successfully carried out in conformity with War Office plans.

September 26.—London reports that the British are extending their occupation about the Sea of Galilee and that the Fourth Turkish Army is virtually surrounded.

September 28.—In the region between Jerusalem and the Sea of Galilee, General Allenby has taken 5,000 more Turkish prisoners and captured 350 guns. Up to date 50,000 prisoners have been taken by the British.


September 29.—A Turkish official communication admits that the British are continuing to advance on the Palestine front, and that the other fronts are quiet.

September 30.—London reports that a Turkish force of 10,000 men has surrendered to the British in Palestine.

October 1.—British forces have surrounded the City of Damascus and French mounted troops are speeding to capture Beirut.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

September 25.—Admiral von Hintze assures the Main Committee of the Reichstag that, despite repeated re-



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jection of peace offers from the Central Powers, Germany maintains her readiness for peace.

News gathered on the German frontiers, cables an American correspondent, shows increasing restlessness, discontent, and rebelliousness, not only among the civil population, but also among the troops. General Ludendorff admits the impaired morale of the fighting men.

September 27.—Captain von Mantey, of the German Admiralty, tells the German Navy League at Dortmund that "we are losing about five submarines and 125 officers and men monthly."

September 28.—Rumors persist in Vienna political circles, states a dispatch from Paris, that Foreign Minister Burian will soon send a second peace note to the belligerents.

The Berlin *Vorwärts* declares that the hour has arrived to speak plainly, and that the question is no longer one of conquest, but of attaining peace in an orderly way and without unbearable burdens.

Amsterdam reports that the Bulgarian crisis produced a panic on the Berlin Stock Exchange, several stocks dropping 30 points and over. Roumania oil stocks dropt over 60 points.

A Berlin dispatch claims that west of Cambrai, in Champagne, and west of the Meuse heavy Allied attacks failed.

September 29.—Berlin admits retirement on a seventeen-mile front before Cambrai and the loss of some positions, including artillery lines, between Dixmude and Wulverghem. The dispatch adds that American attacks gained local successes.

The *Lokal Anzeiger*, of Berlin, in discussing the Bulgarian situation, declares that "Germany's most serious hour seems to have struck."

September 30.—Amsterdam reports that Chancellor von Hertling, Foreign Secretary von Hintze, and Dr. von Payer, Imperial Vice-Chancellor, have tendered their resignations to the Kaiser, who has accepted them.

Amsterdam reports that a proposal that the presidents and vice-presidents of the parliaments of belligerent and neutral states be invited to meet for an unbinding discussion of the basis of peace has been introduced in the Lower House of the Austrian Parliament.

According to advices received at Basel, Switzerland, cholera has broken out in Berlin.

October 1.—A dispatch from Amsterdam quotes the German Governor of Belgium as stating that plans are ready for the early evacuation of Belgium, should it become necessary.

Berlin reports that enemy attacks in Flanders, Champagne, and on both sides of Cambrai have been repulsed.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

September 24.—Archangel reports that American troops have captured several villages in a combined advance up the Dvina River.

September 26.—Amsterdam circulates a newspaper report that the Bolshevik Government has issued a decree rescinding its reign of terror.

On arriving at Stockholm from Moscow, United States Consul Poole stated that the British Acting Consul General and other Entente officials and civilians are imprisoned in the Krendin.

September 27.—Martial law has been declared at Vladivostok. The measure is directed against enemy agents, traffickers in arms, and any one attempting interference with the military operations, and is expected to keep the Bolsheviks in check.



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September 28.—A London dispatch states that Japanese troops have effected a junction at Rufulov, 306 miles northwest of Blagovyeshensk.

September 29.—A writer in the Berlin *Tageblatt* says he learns from authentic sources that if the Bolsheviks are compelled to leave Moscow they will attempt to destroy the city and slaughter the bourgeoisie.

FOREIGN

September 25.—Ottawa announces that the net losses in the Overseas Military Forces of Canada up to August 1 were 115,000.

The engine-drivers' strike in south Wales collapses when troops arrive to maintain essential war-service.

The monthly statement of the British Admiralty shows total sinkings by submarines during August were 327,676 gross tonnage, of which 176,401 was British and 151,275 Allied and neutral.

September 26.—The Finance Minister of France states that of the \$23,200,000,000 raised by the French Government since the beginning of 1915, \$3,600,000,000 came from normal sources and \$19,600,000,000 from loans. Of the total amount of loans \$14,600,000,000 was raised by the French people themselves.

The American-German war-prisoner's conference begins at Bern under the presidency of Paul Dimechert, Swiss minister plenipotentiary.

Washington is informed that the Brazilian minister at Vienna has closed his legation and departed for Berlin and that the Austrian minister at Rio de Janeiro will return to his country soon.

Amsterdam reports that meatless weeks are to continue in Germany through November, December, and January.

September 30.—London reports that 30,000 Czechs, Poles, and Silesians gathered near Troppau, Austria, and declared in favor of the foundation of a Czecho-Slovak state and Czecho-Polish solidarity.

DOMESTIC

September 25.—Federal officials report that Spanish influenza has appeared on the Pacific coast and that it continues to spread in army-camps.

The New York Department of Health announces that the disease is really an epidemic of pneumonia.

Citizens of Magyar origin in New York organize the Committee for Magyar democracy. They charge that the Hungarian-American Loyalty League was working against the Czecho-Slovak movement.

At the National Exposition of Chemical Industries in New York the establishment of a national research laboratory for chemists is urged.

September 27.—The War Department Committee on Education urges colleges under contract with the Government to conduct military-training courses to refuse young men who enter those courses permission to join secret fraternities because they should have no time for activities outside their regular college work.

President Wilson opens the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign with a speech in the Metropolitan Opera-house in New York in which he outlines a plan for a league of nations to be formed at the peace conference.

September 28.—Pittsburg decides upon an eight-hour day for all steel-mills in the district.

Washington reports Fourth Liberty Bond sales large all over the country.

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cities and towns giving their quotas before noon of the first day.

Congress passes a resolution appropriating \$1,000,000 to fight influenza.

September 29.—Eighty-five thousand cases of influenza are reported in Massachusetts. Health Commissioner Copeland thinks the epidemic is under control in New York.

A dispatch from Washington states that the Administration does not favor the proposition exempting army, navy, and marine officers serving abroad from the payment of income tax.

September 30.—Fuel Administrator Garfield launches a drive for coal-production to continue until April 1. He wants 12,234,000 tons of bituminous and 2,030,000 of anthracite a week.

President Wilson delivers an address to the Senate urging the passage of the Woman Suffrage Amendment.

Replying to the German threat of reprisal against American soldiers found using sawed-off repeating shotguns, Secretary Lansing notifies Germany that the United States will retaliate to protect our men. He denies that the weapon violates the Hague Convention and says its use will not be abandoned by the American Army.

October 1.—The United States Senate fails to ratify the Susan B. Anthony Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution. The vote is 53 for to 31 against, a two-thirds vote being required.

During the month of August, 35,447 machine guns, 263,989 rifles, and 337,732,000 cartridges were made for the United States Army.

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"Not long ago," said the captain, inhaling a puff from his first cigar in several days, "one of my men heard a 'whiz-bang' coming. He darted head first into a dugout like a jack-rabbit. At the same moment, the shell entered and lodged right alongside him in the soft earth. For a fraction of a second the soldier thought that he was going to be an unusually complete casualty, but the shell just stayed there, rested quietly and didn't explode. That soldier is now firmly convinced that he was born to be hanged.

"Another time, one of the men in the battery was in a deep dugout when one of the big German shells came through the roof and lodged right at his feet. It was a huge shell and it looked as big around as a washtub to him. He fainted dead away when he saw it, for in a flash he figured that it had one of those delayed action-fuses and was all ready to blow up. When he came to, and they told him that he had been scared into insensibility by a 'dud,' he was the maddest man you ever saw. He seemed to take it as a personal insult that the shell hadn't exploded and scattered him

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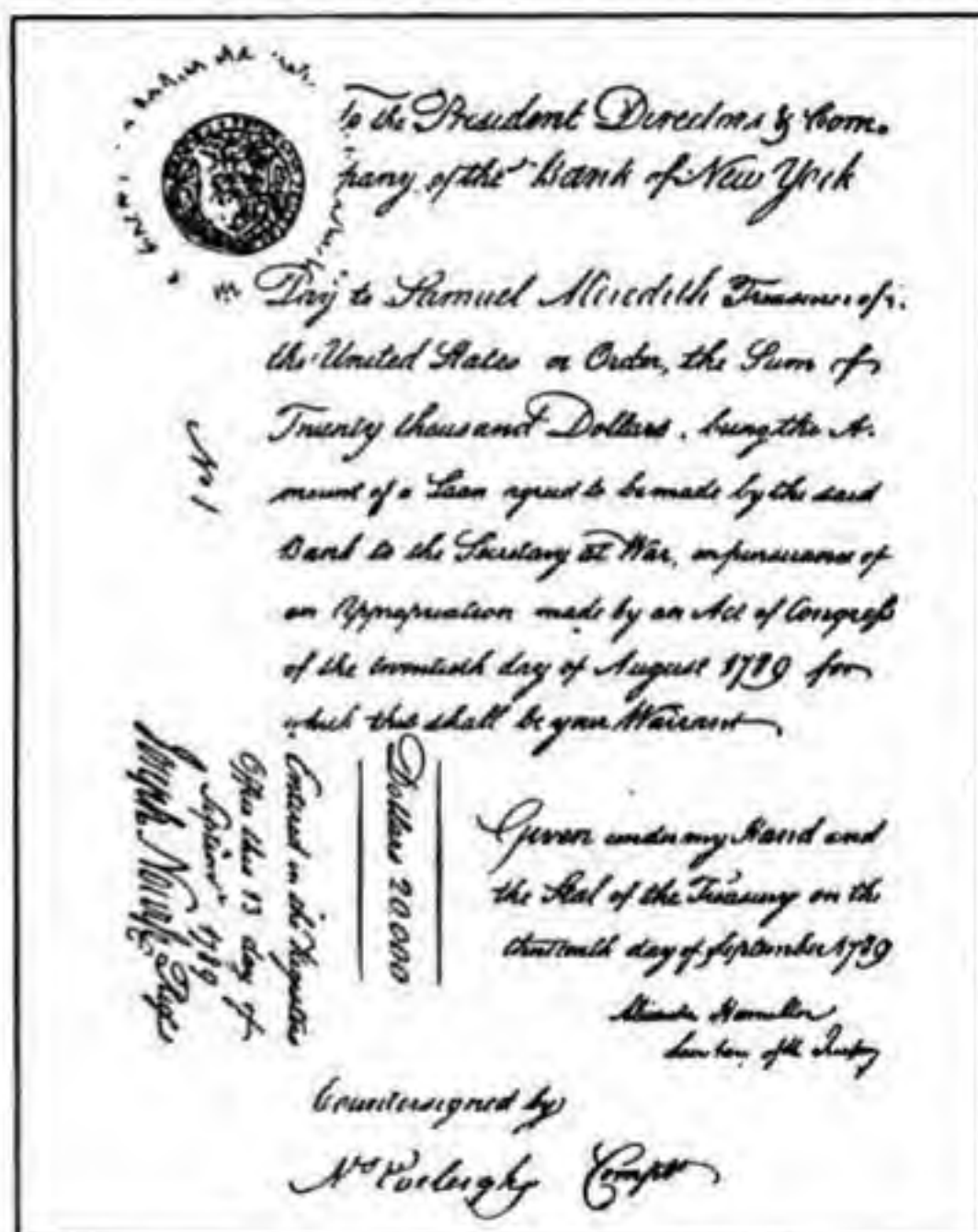


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promptly and unanimously granted, the money to be advanced in five instalments of \$20,000 each and ten of \$10,000 each, at 6%. On the following day Hamilton sent to the bank the first bond ever issued by the United States Treasury—a bond of \$20,000—on receipt of which the money was paid over, so that the United States Treasury could show \$20,000 cash on hand. In *The Investors' Magazine*, where these facts were recently brought to light, we are further told that the bond then issued is still carefully preserved by the bank which bought it. Quite unlike the now familiar Liberty Bonds of 1917 and 1918, it was executed with an ordinary quill



his books called "The Critical Period of American History." When the Constitution was finally ratified and Washington elected the first President, the Government as we know it was formed. That was in the spring of 1789. Alexander Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury, and on him devolved the duty of raising funds for the infant Government. One of the fundamentals in his operations was the great task of funding the war-debts of all the States and inducing the National Government to assume them. Conditions being pressing, Hamilton, in raising the necessary money, at first did not wait even for the approval of Congress, but went to the Bank of New York, which he had helped to found in 1784—the second bank in the United States and the first in New York City—to raise the first necessary money. At a meeting of the Board of Directors the new Secretary of the Treasury asked for a loan of \$200,000. It was

pen, such as was in use in those times, and signed in ink by the Secretary. With its seal somewhat yellow with age, the bond is still in an excellent state of preservation. Above is a reproduction of it.

THE THRIFT THAT SAVINGS-BANK DEPOSITS SHOW

While the deposits in New York savings-banks do not corroborate, as they have been wont to do, the substantial evidences that abound in regard to wide-spread employment and record wages, "war-times," says a writer in *Bradstreet's*, "have divested many statistical barometers of their value," and too much stress, he says, should not be put upon this fact now. Altho for the first time in history the resources of these savings-banks failed to reflect an increase over the preceding year, this probably was "ascribable to charging off for depreciation in securities held." Their resources on July 1, 1918, amounted \$2,180,977,964.



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decrease of \$3,039,050 from the corresponding date in 1917, but the volume of deposits, "wholly as a result of crediting dividends," expanded to \$1,991,720,349, thus indicating a slight increase, only \$251,203, over July 1, 1917. The most noteworthy feature of the statistics was the remarkably heavy withdrawals, \$521,298,363 having been taken out of the savings-banks in the year ending on June 30, 1918. This sum was an advance of \$55,448,000, or 11 per cent., over 1917, in which year withdrawals also were of large proportions. Withdrawals last year, in fact, exceeded those of any previous fiscal year. At the same time, the sum deposited, viz., \$448,768,201, fell just about as much as withdrawals increased, deposits in 1918 having decreased approximately \$55,000,000, or 10.9 per cent., from 1917. Barring the record year 1917, deposits, however, exceeded those of any other twelve months. "As we have been accustomed to associate savings-bank deposits with prosperity," the first impressions created by these figures seem to indicate that they suggest other impressions than those of prosperity. The writer observes that in seeking explanations for the heavy withdrawals "one does not have to go far afield," adding:

"First of all, subscriptions to the Liberty Loans concededly caused depositors to withdraw large sums from the banks, and, moreover, the draft took off many thrifty young men who undoubtedly withdrew some, if not all, of their savings. While the sum deposited last year fell below that for 1917, the showing is not altogether unfavorable, for here again subscriptions to Liberty Loans played an important rôle in keeping down deposits, and, in addition, the sales of war-savings stamps exerted a similar influence. Incidentally, the Postal Savings Department of the Government directly competes for deposits with the savings-banks, probably attracting foreigners in larger numbers, and, needless to say, the restricted movement of immigration has cut off many potential savers."

"In short, while the war continues it is quite futile to expect savings-bank deposits to exhibit any noteworthy increment. But the volume of deposits, especially if viewed in the light of Liberty Loan and thrift-stamp campaigns and pledged subscriptions to the various war-working societies, can not be deemed otherwise than favorable. Indeed, the data do not show that the high cost of living has insured to the disadvantage of the provident, high wages, no doubt, having provided nest eggs in the form of money savings. As a matter of fact, heavy subscriptions to the Liberty Loans, sales of thrift stamps, building and loan savings, and the deposits made in the banks, all stamp the American people as pretty thrifty. No longer can Americans be charged with being improvident and extravagant. In truth, as a class we can adapt ourselves to the most exacting conditions."

Family Troubles.—The tramp came to the back door and unfolded a long tale of woe. His wife and six little children had, it appeared, fallen victims to a *Gotha* bomb, and the shock had so unnerved him, etc.

The woman of the house heard him patiently, but she fixt him all the time with a cold, searching eye.

"My man," she said, when at last she could get an innings, "are you telling me the truth? I have a very good memory for faces, and if I am not mistaken you called here some years ago and told me you had lost your wife and six children in the sinking of the *Titanic*."

"Yes, marm, that was me," agreed the tramp unblushingly. "I'm the ~~most~~ unfortunate man ever born. Never could keep a family anyhow."—*Tit-Bits*.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnall New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"F. W. St., Pawtucket, R. I.—Kindly give me the ages of the longest-lived people of (1) Bible times, (2) of our times, and (3) of people of the earliest times?"

(1) According to Genesis v, 21, Methuselah lived 969 years. Many theories have been advanced as regards the exact meaning of the word *year* in such cases, the general opinion being that a much shorter period than our year is denoted, but we have no proof of this. (2) In modern times, Thomas Parr, of England, lived from 1483-1635 A.D., or 152 years, and there are other instances, more or less authenticated, of similar ages. Recently attention has been called to the number of centenarians in Bulgaria and neighboring territories (which Metchnikoff suggested was due to their use of sour milk), but it is difficult to prove the ages, tho about 140 has been given as one. (3) The length of human life in the earliest times is also a matter of controversy, but most authorities agree that at least the average age is increasing with civilization.

"B. M. V., New York, N. Y.—What do the words *oppidan* and *tug* mean in English public-school life?"

An *oppidan* at Eton College, England, is a student not on the foundation who boards in town. He is distinguished from a *tug* (see below). The word came into English through the old French *oppidain*, from the Latin *oppidanus*, from *oppidum*, a walled town. A *tug* is a scholar on the King's Foundation; he is a collegier. The *tuggery* is the examination that a student must pass to become a King's scholar. It also designates the King's scholars as a group. The word is said to be derived from a corruption of the Latin *toga*, the gown worn by King's scholars who were sometimes referred to as the *togati*.

"UNKNOWN CORRESPONDENT.—The maxim 'Tace is Latin for candle' is an old phrase used humorously in requesting or promising silence. It is equivalent of 'Mum's the word,' *tace* being Latin for 'Be silent.'

"A. P. C., New York, N. Y.—(1) What is the meaning and history of the word *dictionary*? (2) Could you tell me the definition of *acromegaly*?"

(1) The word *dictionary* is defined as "A book containing the words of any language, sometimes together with their equivalents in another language, or the words employed in any science or art, or special branch of knowledge, arranged alphabetically, and usually also with the spelling, pronunciation, etymology, and definitions of the words, together with other explanatory or illustrative features." The word is derived from the late Latin *dictionarium*, which is itself derived from the Latin *dictio*, word, from *dicere*, to say. The word *dictionarius* was used about 1225 A. D. as the title of a book arranged somewhat like a dictionary. The first English dictionary was issued in 1552. (2) Perhaps the term *acromegaly* is meant. This is defined as "A disorder characterized by an enlargement of the extremities, thorax, and face." The term is used in pathology.

"E. S., New Rochelle, N. Y.—Please give me the meaning of the word *syndicalism*."

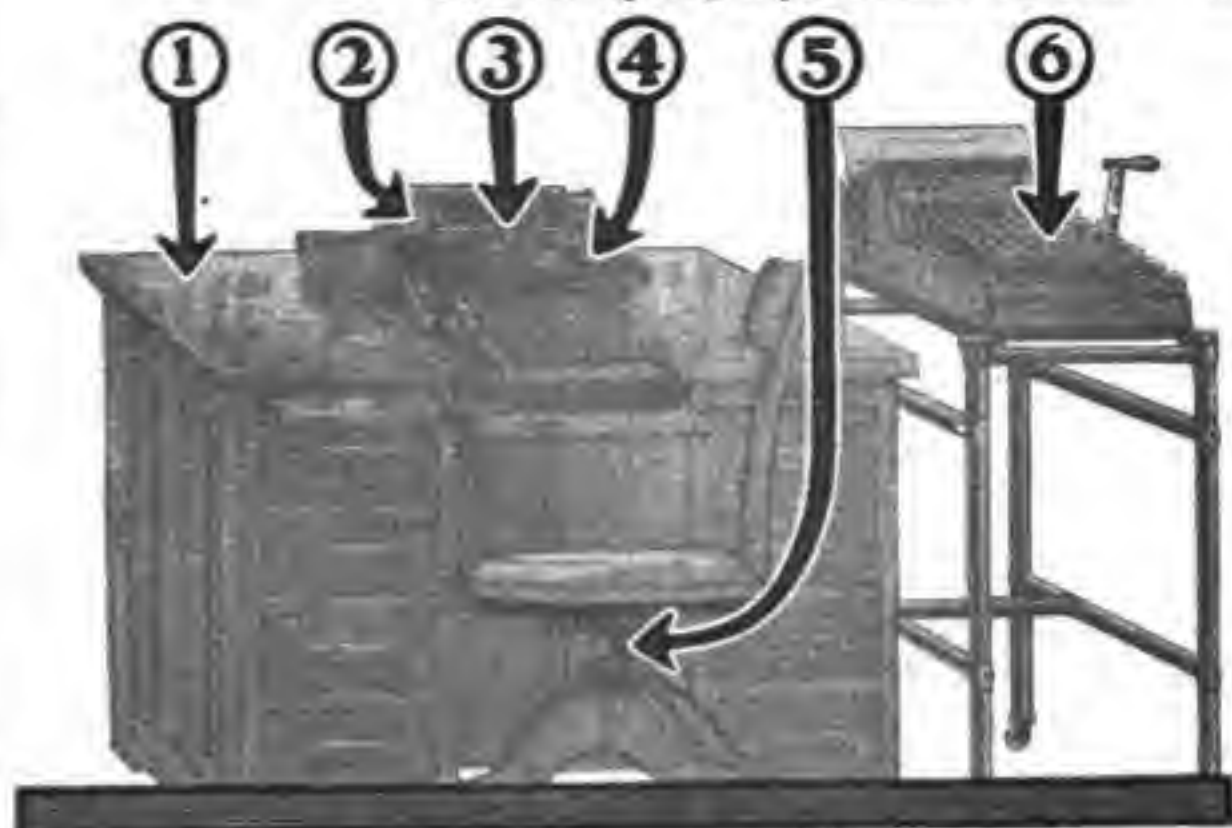
Syndicalism is defined as: "(1) An economic movement originating in France, but now widespread, which aims at the federation of workers in all trades into an effective unity for the purpose of enforcing the demands of labor by means of sympathetic strikes. (2) The principle underlying this movement."

"T. L., Chicago, Ill.—Which is the correct preposition to use following the word *gratified* in 'We were highly gratified by, with, or for your action.'"

At is correct—"We were highly gratified at your action."

"O. J. A., Camp Fort Bliss, Tex.—'From what poem is the following taken—'Had we never met, then we'd have never parted'?"

The line you give is from Robert Burns's "A well to Nancy."



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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY AND THE PEOPLE'S REPLY

SINCE WE ARE FIGHTING FOR DEMOCRACY and to end secret diplomacy, it was perhaps fitting that the German peace bid address to the head of the American Government had such a clear, direct, and categorical answer from the American people themselves, for while President Wilson was carefully preparing a counter-offensive to meet the Prussian peace offensive, the spokesmen for the American people in Congress, on the street, and in the newspapers, were telling what they thought of Prince Maximilian's request for an armistice. They were telling it, various editors remark, with a unanimity which has never been equaled in this or in any other warring country, and the answer of the American people came in phrases like the *New York Tribune's*: "We demand the unconditional surrender of Germany, and we prefer to receive it on German soil."

Our people were clearly ready for a curt rejection of the German overtures such as the earlier Austrian note met with at the White House. They were naturally surprised when, expecting to be thrilled by a battle-cry, they found themselves called upon calmly to appraise a cautious and clever diplomatic maneuver. In Washington, according to one correspondent, twenty-four hours' study of President Wilson's note pretty well did away with the original disappointment of those who had looked for a flat refusal to entertain any proposition emanating from Germany. Everybody, says another writer, expressed disappointment on first reading; then, after hours of thought, two camps formed: those who considered it a splendid piece of strategy and the equivalent of a demand for surrender, and those who held it "a weak invitation to a lot of peace talk" which might even impair the morale of the Allied armies. Editorial comment naturally split along similar lines. Germany's first announcement of her willingness to meet the President's conditions found opinion here likewise divided. Those who dreaded any "conversation with the Hun" agreed with the *Memphis Commercial-Appeal* that "a most dangerous situation for the Allies" had been brought about, and shared its fear that "the arch-criminal among nations may escape with its hide." Strong supporters of the President's diplomatic move, on the other hand, remained confident that if the German answer were not the "unconditional surrender" Secretary McAdoo and others understood it to be, Mr. Wilson could be depended upon to use it so as to bring about either such a surrender or a complete exposure of German double-dealing.

Since further discussion of the President's note would not be intelligible without reference to the actual words of the communications with Berlin, it may be well to quote the documents at this point. On October 6 the German Chancellor dispatched this note through the Swiss Government to President Wilson:

"The German Government requests the President of the United States to take in hand the restoration of peace, acquaint all the belligerent states of this request, and invite them to send plenipotentiaries for the purpose of opening negotiations.

"It accepts the program set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress on January 8, and in his later pronouncements, especially his speech of September 27, as a basis for peace negotiations.

"With a view to avoiding further bloodshed, the German Government requests the immediate conclusion of an armistice on land and water and in the air."

On the 8th, Secretary of State Lansing sent this note to Germany through the Swiss legation at Washington:

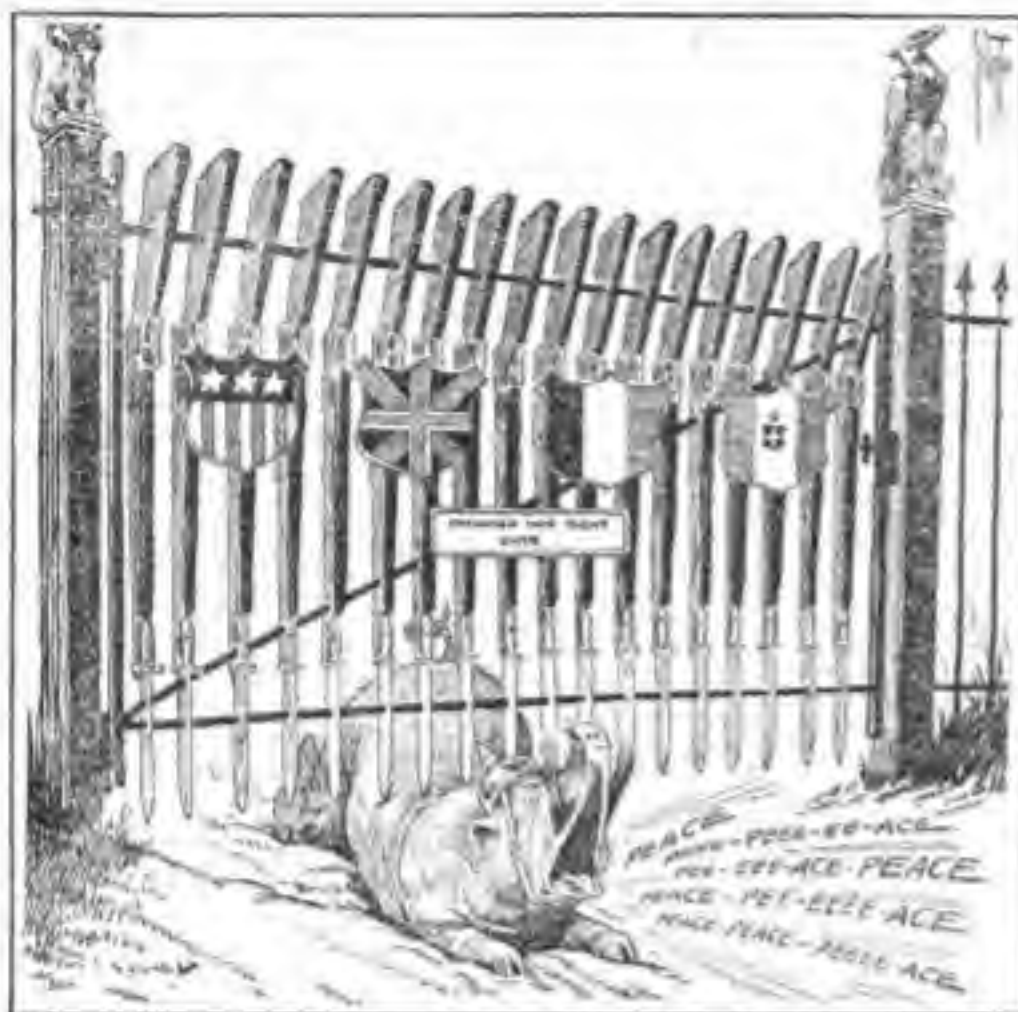
"Before making reply to the request of the Imperial German Government, and in order that that reply shall be as candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the President of the United States deems it necessary to assure himself of the exact meaning of the note of the Imperial Chancellor. Does the Imperial Chancellor mean that the Imperial German Government accepts the terms laid down by the President in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January last and in subsequent addresses, and that its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application?

"The President feels bound to say with regard to the suggestion of an armistice that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the governments with which the Government of the United States is associated against the Central Powers so long as the armies of those Powers are upon their soil. The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the Central Powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory. The President also feels that he is justified in asking whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the Empire who have so far conducted the war. He deems the answer to these questions vital from every point of view."

On October 12, Foreign Secretary Solf sent out from Berlin a note accepting the peace "terms" laid down by President Wilson on January 8 and subsequently, and declaring the German Government's readiness to agree upon the practical details of their application and its belief that the Allies also take the position taken by President Wilson in his addresses. The German Government in this note declared itself ready "for the purpose of bringing about an armistice" to "comply with the propositions of the President in regard to evacuation," and suggested "a mixed Commission" to make the necessary arrangements. Finally, it was asserted that the Chancellor, supported by "the great majority of the Reichstag," spoke "in the name of the German Government and of the German people."

On the publication of the President's note of inquiry, Senator Lodge, Republican leader in the Upper House, declared himself "keenly disappointed," as he had felt very strongly "that there should be no discussion with the German Government until they are ready and compelled to accept the terms we think it right to impose." Colonel Roosevelt believes that any "effort to fight and to negotiate at the same time is apt to damage the fighting end of the combination." Ex-President Taft asks in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*:

"Is it not dangerous to invite acceptance of the points made in the address of January 8 in the changes which have taken



SQUEALING.

—Ireland in the *Columbus Dispatch*.

THE KAISER WOULD LIKE TO FIRE THE COOK.

"You fired and you want to fire me, hey? Nothin' doin'."

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

A ROYAL MIXTURE OF YELL AND YELLOW.

place in the situation since that address? Would some of the fourteen points not need amendment? Moreover, are not many of them so phrased that a formal acceptance of them would leave many issues open for dispute and easily lead to a renewal of hostilities?

"If the achievements of the world's proper purpose in this war demands, as it does, an unconditional surrender of a tricky, cruel, and untrustworthy foe, why not say so now and be as frank in our language as we ask him to be in his?"

Mr. Gifford Pinchot points out that "discussion of peace weakens the attack far more than the defense—weakens us far more than our enemies." The *Chicago Evening Post* considers the note "certainly a source of danger for the future." Now, it thinks, if the rulers of Germany "can talk and send notes, they will have a chance to string their people along till winter comes and compels the dying away of Foch's merciless offensive." This note, the *Boston Transcript* thinks, "falls painfully short" of popular expectation, and its "tone and terms revive the ugly memories of the sterile *Lusitania* series." Nor are the critics all to be numbered among the President's political opponents. The Democratic *New Orleans Times-Picayune* fears "that the note as it stands will impress millions on both sides of the ocean as a modification, even in some sense a retreat, from the fine and straightforward position which he took in his address of September 28." The *Memphis Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) in Tennessee also condemns the idea of "negotiations with an outlaw and a murderer except on an 'unconditional-surrender' basis." In the Far West we find the *Salt Lake City Herald* (Ind.) regretting "that the President's note to Germany was not more decisive," and the *Denver Rocky Mountain News* (Rep.) is very much afraid that President Wilson's answer is but the beginning "of diplomatic correspondence between Washington and Berlin regarding construction of phrases that may give the enemy time to mend the break along the fronts."

President Wilson's diplomacy seems to the *New York Globe* "nimble and adroit, worthy of Talleyrand in his best days," because his note "succinctly puts queries whose answer will either compel a statement of German terms or force an abandonment of the assertion that Germany is threatened with extinc-

tion." But *The Globe* is nevertheless convinced that great danger lurks in playing the game this way. It says:

"We are on the eve of complete victory. If the President's note is interpreted by our allies as meaning that the President, having said no negotiation with the present Government of Germany is possible, is now negotiating with it, there will be great dissatisfaction among those whose help is necessary to us if Germany is no longer to be a menace to us and to the world. Our own efforts will inevitably relax if the idea gets headway that a settlement is in an advanced stage. So far as Germany is concerned it will seem to many that she will be stimulated to say to herself: 'Behold, we need but to hold out a little longer to escape humiliation.'

"If Prince Maximilian says 'Yes' to the President's queries, and there is some sort of rift between this country and our allies, it is possible Germany, and cracking Turkey and Austria-Hungary, with new hope in their hearts, will be stimulated to new efforts, thus leading to a prolongation of the war. The proviso that evacuation must precede an armistice is valueless. Germany and Austria-Hungary are already evacuating. To allow them to withdraw their armies and stores from danger and to establish a new line of defense would, in the opinion of most experts, be a military gift to Germany."

While many would have preferred a message like the answer to the Austrian peace note, the *San Francisco Chronicle* (Rep.) holds that the note of the 8th was "even more crushing in its rebuke, for under cover of diplomatic language it contains a rapier thrust at the insolence of German Imperialism." Never before, it adds, was the word "merely" intended to mean so much—"merely the German Government, merely the Kaiser, merely those things for which no honest, sensible people have a moment's respect or trust." Another Western daily, the *Portland Oregonian* (Rep.), calls the note an "adroit" counter-offensive:

"Germany seeks to set the Allied peoples talking and to develop differences among them which will strengthen the pacifists. The President seeks to set the German people talking with the same result."

The President's note seems to the *Los Angeles Times* (Rep.) to be an admirable strategic move. The *Pittsburg Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) believes that the German leaders are now not "in a position where they must choose between virtue" and



ON THE WAY TO BERLIN.

The line of arrows above the solid line shows the advance made by French and American troops between Reims and Verdun.

or self-exposure as arch hypocrites." The *Detroit Free Press* (Ind.) praises the President's reply as "brief, clear, pungent, and comprehensive." The *Chicago Tribune* (Rep.), frequently a critic of the President, is now enthusiastic over the "masterly skill with which he parried the German thrust," or, as the *Nashville Tennessean* (Dem.) more picturesquely puts it, "with a keen, glittering sword of justice and right the President has foiled the would-be cunning maneuver of the Hun and has shivered the latter's blade to the very hilt." The *St. Paul Pioneer Press* (Rep.) agrees that "the Hun Government has been outmaneuvered," and the *Minneapolis Tribune* (Ind.) is quite certain that the German Chancellor will not be able to answer the President's questions "without loss no matter which horn of the dilemma he elects to seize." The same point is made by *The Globe* (Dem.) and *The Post* (Dem.), of Boston, while the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) points out what a searching test the President's questions are of the good faith of the German Government. The *Boston Record* and the *St. Louis Republic* (Dem.) both consider the President's peace note a subtly worded demand for surrender. The *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) says the President "is simply serving notice on the adversary that he will not strike if an honest surrender is intended, but otherwise —"

In the Senate Mr. Borah, of Idaho, a Republican, finds the President's note "well designed to clarify a very involved situation." While such prominent Senators as Messrs. Reed (Dem., Mo.), Hitchcock (Dem., Neb.), Overman (Dem., N. C.), and Thomas (Dem., Col.) applaud the

President's statesmanship none of them are quite so enthusiastic as the editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal* (Dem.), who writes:

"In a few words the hypocrisy of the Central Powers is exposed and left to the scorn of humanity, and the whole field of attempted negotiation is so cleared of ambush and pitfall and stealthy shelter that it becomes a vast sunny plain where the nations must stand with their pretensions and aims naked utterly."

Critics of the Wilson reply are carefully answered by the Democratic *New York World* and independent *Newark News*. *The World* points out that, owing to differences of wording and

circumstances, the Austrian and German proposals called for wholly different answers. The German note contained a trap in which *The World* sees the German rather than the United States Government now caught. Berlin, we are told, knows full well that radical opinion in France, Italy, and Great Britain would never be satisfied with an abrupt and curt dismissal of the Chancellor's proposition. A refusal by the President to consider any communication from Germany would have "meant playing into the hands of the Junker and Pan-German elements, which are trying to hold the German people together for another winter of war by solemn warnings that the Allies are determined to dismember and destroy the German nation." It would further have meant "creating a new opportunity for the German propaganda to work upon the credulity of British, French, and Italian labor, which has been held in line largely by the President's



THE GAIN BETWEEN CAMBRAI AND ST. QUENTIN.

After having been in sight of Cambrai for nearly four years, British and French troops captured the city, as shown in the shaded section of the map, which records the direction of their continuing drive toward the Belgian border.

influence, and to renew the old argument that the war goes on only because of the inexorable greed of capitalism and commercialism." But now the burden of proof is upon Prussian autoeracy "both at home and abroad; unless it is prepared to surrender on President Wilson's terms, its peace offensive has failed as signally as its military offensive."

The Newark *News* after due reflection is convinced that most Americans realize that the President's note is "stronger and more confounding than a brusque dismissal of the Chancellor's proposal would have been; they understand that it has cheek-mated the Kaiser's plan of appealing to the German people with a claim that he has honestly tried to make peace and that responsibility for the prolongation of the war rests upon the wicked enemy." The very frequency of the criticism that the note should have been more peremptory shows, however, what the sentiment of this country is. The President's demands "are a minimum; if Germany wants to know what the American attitude is she is answered by the people directly." The *News* would quiet the fears of those who think that compliance with the President's suggestions would enable Germany to withdraw to safety great masses of troops and large stores of munitions. It believes that his plan is not to let Germany retire unmolested from invaded territory, but to refrain from suggesting an armistice until Germany has actually evacuated it, and—

"How she is going to evacuate that territory is Germany's problem, for the Entente armies will not let up harassing and hammering her while she is going out, or abate their efforts to destroy the German armies and capture their munitions and supplies in the process. Let her get out if she can; but not until she has got out will we take an armistice under consideration."

In both Paris and London, according to correspondents for New York dailies and the Associated Press, the President's note was considered clever, logical, and effective. The London *Westminster Gazette* says "it fulfils the hopes and expectations of the Allies in Europe." An official statement has announced the British Foreign Office's approval. The popular verdict in Paris, according to one dispatch, is "that the note could not be improved upon," and the *Journal des Débats* says:

"The Vienna and Berlin Cabinets sought to place the United States before a dilemma—either to accept the armistice, which would give Germany time to reconstitute her harassed troops, or to evoke in Germany, by a refusal of the offer of peace, a patriotic movement which would rally round the new Government the whole nation, including the Socialists. President Wilson has not allowed himself to be caught in this dilemma. He demanded enlightenment, and lays down a preliminary condition. President Wilson's last question strikes at the very heart of the German Government. It is a blow in the Kaiser's face."

The only suggestion of dissent from any representative of the Allies is found by a Washington correspondent of the New York *World* in a statement given to the press in Washington by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, who said:

"We can not win by talking of peace. To get us all talking of peace is just what Germany wants. . . ."

"The Allied armies and Allied navies will bring peace. Let the Kaiser talk while Foch shoots."

That Foch has been shooting to more advantage than the Kaiser has been talking is shown by the smashing of the Germans' great defense-line in the Cambrai region and the relentless pressure in the Champagne sector, both indicated on the maps on the preceding page.

The program of world peace which the German Chancellor must now unequivocally accept or reject was thus stated by President Wilson in his address to Congress on January 8 last:

1. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international undertakings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

3. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the

establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

4. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

5. Free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining such questions of sovereignty the interests of the population concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.

6. The evacuation of all Russian territory, and such settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and more than a welcome assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations will be the acid test of their good-will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

7. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

8. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

9. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

11. Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated, occupied territories restored, Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the relations of the several Balkan States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; the international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan States should be entered into.

12. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development; and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

13. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations which should be assured a free and assured access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

14. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

TO PUNISH HUN "FRIGHTFULNESS"

INSTEAD OF AWAKENING TERROR, it is evident from a reading of the American press that Germany only arouses a fierce desire for revenge by the ruin and pillage that blacken the line of her retreat. "Ruthlessness is a blade of two edges," remarks the *Chicago Tribune*, and for every act of destruction avoidable in the ordinary progress of warfare Germany must pay. If Germany surrenders, there must be indemnity, and "if the war goes over the Rhine, there must be destruction in kind." This thought is voiced by sundry other journals, including the *Washington Post*, which tells us that "if the Allies will give notice that the destruction of Brussels will mean the destruction of Berlin, and then faithfully execute their threat, the insensate Germans, from Junker to peasant, will know and remember for all time to come that civilization will surely punish them for crime." We should know well enough by this time, says the *Spokane Spokesman-Review*, that it is useless to appeal to the enemy's sense of decency and right. He must be controlled by fear, and now that he is beginning to fear the invasion of his home soil, he should be given to understand that strict retribution will be exacted for acts of vandalism. The *Baltimore Sun* recalls that in his retirement in 1917 Hindenburg made "as complete a desert of the abandoned terrane as could be found anywhere on the face of the earth," and reports now coming from France and Flanders indicate there has been no change in the "policy of incendiarism and desolating cruelty." The *Seattle Times* notes that German leaders openly gloat over the fact that the Empire has been spared the suffering and the losses inflicted by its armies upon



A GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE: THE AMERICAN ARMY MARCHING DOWN ENTER DEN LINDEN.

Secretary McAdoo said in his speech on September 24: "Now that we have the Kaiser and his brutal hordes on the run, let us not relax effort but intensify effort. Keep hitting hard and smashing harder. That is the way to win surely and quickly. That is the way to eliminate the Rhine, that is the way to open an American parade on Unter den Linden."



"NOBODY LOVES ME"

—BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE



France, Belgium, Servia, Poland, and Roumania, and it maintains that "to make peace before Germany has experienced a measure of the wanton suffering it now plans to inflict upon Belgium and the portion of northern France which it still holds, but which it will be forced to relinquish, would be a hideous travesty on justice." The *Charleston American*, which before our entry into the war was never suspected of being pro-Ally, thinks that a warning of reprisal to Germany by the Allies would be "somewhat curious," for—

"If it be, as we are led to believe, the determination of the Allies to rend Germany in a thousand tatters, what is the meaning of this warning, which likewise implies an agreement; for surely if Germany desist in her course the meaning of the note must be that the Allies will be equally gentle and considerate, and all the tremendous destruction which Germany has already committed will be unavenged."

"It is stated that the United States will be asked to join in these remonstrances. It is a matter well worth considering whether after all this is a wise course."

Much as it revolts the natural kindly sentiments of our own people to exact reprisals, observes the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, it must be remembered that "we are not treating with civilized men, but with brutes," and if we give the Hun a dose of his own medicine he will begin to whimper for salvation, for "every brute is a coward, and the German is particularly cowardly when he is at a disadvantage." A semi-official statement on German wantonness is given by Mr. Jules Cambon, the former French Ambassador at Washington and one of the foremost figures in French affairs, who is quoted in an Associated Press dispatch from Paris as saying:

"At the moment the Central Empires address themselves to President Wilson to obtain an armistice and begin negotiations for peace the German armies renew the horrors they have been committing in all the occupied territories."

"St. Quentin, Lens, Cambrai, Douai are burned, mined, ruined. Having formerly been Prefect of the Department of the North, I know what this new terror means to the regions devastated by the German armies. These represent the richest territory of France, where the largest French industrial establishments are located. All these centers have a glorious past. They are filled with splendid monuments and museums and libraries of priceless treasures. In Cambrai stands the tomb of the illustrious Fénelon."

"One can not view without profound sadness all the ruins the German invaders are leaving behind them—ruins that represent not only material losses, but also moral losses."

"The conduct of the German armies is an outrage to civilization and humanity."

The *Buffalo Express* notes that the city of St. Quentin had a population of 56,000 when the war began, and when the French recovered the place they found not one man, woman, or child to be rescued. Even the aged, the infants, and the invalids had been removed or were dead. The city is badly damaged and homes have been looted of everything valuable where they have not been destroyed. Speaking of this despicable deed, the *Providence Journal* says that organized wickedness sums up the whole German four-year campaign, and "everything that is repellent in the primitive savage is made more repellent by the trained ingenuity of the veneered barbarian." The *Chicago Post* urges that the Allied Council in a note to "his Satanic Majesty of Potsdam," solemnly pledge themselves that for every city hereafter destroyed by his "retreating imps" a city of like size in Germany will be burned to ashes—beginning preferably with Berlin. The *Post* avers that such reprisal is "sanctioned by international law," and is the only kind of language that the "blond beast" will understand or heed. The *New York Sun* proposes a table of approximately equivalent retributive values as follows:

"For Cambrai	Mülheim
"For St. Quentin	Bonn
"For Lille	Düsseldorf
"For Bruges	Coblenz
"For Antwerp	Frankfort
"For Brussels	Cologne
"For Liège	Hanover

"We have no doubt that this table can be improved in detail and extended in geographical application. Perhaps the method of prevention and protection which it suggests can be rendered most effective, not by promising to destroy the equivalent German city, but by promising to hold it and its inhabitants to convict labor until it has paid the last pfennig of its nation's shameful debt for the destruction of the French or Belgian city set against it in the foregoing list."

"Which plan of reprisal would seem more dreadful to Hunnish apprehensions? We confess we don't know."



BUT HE WILL STILL BE A LEOPARD.

—Hanny in the *St. Joseph News-Press*.



WELL, LOOK WHO'S HERE!

—Knott in the *Dallas News*.

HOW WILLIAM GETS READY FOR PEACE.

OUR UNREADINESS FOR PEACE

WE ARE UNPREPARED FOR PEACE just as we were unprepared for war, and to avoid disaster as an afterglow of war, immediate action is imperative. This is the thought of various editorial observers, some of whom believe it is unimportant whether the industrial reconstruction necessary when peace comes be entrusted to a legislative commission, as proposed by Senator Weeks (Rep.), of Massachusetts; or to a Federal commission, as planned by Senator Overman, of North Carolina, so long as it is done by somebody. It is high time for statesmen to give their most conscientious study to after-war problems, remarks the *Boston Transcript*, and the *Boston Herald* says the watchword to-day is the same as that of two years ago, and that watchword is "Prepare." Then it was to prepare for a contingency only apprehended for the future, but now it is to prepare for an event certain to occur. At that time we might or might not have avoided war, but peace is sure to come sooner or later. One highly complex problem we face, as the *Pittsburg Gazette-Times* points out, is the demobilization of the American Army, and we read:

"When people think of the end of the war there arises in their minds a picture of an almost instantaneous return home of the millions of men who have gone to Europe to fight or to support the fighters. A moment's reflection serves to dispel that illusion. What it required, or will have required, two years or more to transport abroad can not be brought home in a few days or weeks. Quite likely it will take as long or longer to bring the men home as it took to get them hence. But even that gradual restoration will impose a vast strain upon home industry unless plans are wisely worked out in advance for the reabsorption of the mighty host into civil life."

Introducing his resolution for a legislative reconstruction committee, Senator John W. Weeks points out that since early in 1916 the various belligerent nations have been "investigating and studying every conceivable question relating to after-war conditions and their relation to the social and industrial life of the country," and they have, "at least tentatively, adopted plans for carrying out the policies required by the new era we must face." The Weeks resolution, in which the House concurred, provides for the creation of a committee to be known as the Joint Congressional Committee on Reconstruction, which is to be composed of six Senators and six Representatives in Congress,

Three of the Senators shall be selected by the Democratic caucus, three by the Republican conference, and the six Representatives in Congress shall be similarly chosen. The subjects to be investigated by the committee and to be reported to Congress from time to time with recommendations as to additional legislation or otherwise may be summarized as follows:

- "1. Problems affecting labor.
- "2. Problems affecting capital and credit.
- "3. Problems affecting public utilities.
- "4. Problems resulting from the demobilization of our industrial and military war-resources.
- "5. Problems affecting our foreign trade.
- "6. Problems affecting the continuance of existing industries and the establishment of new industries.
- "7. Problems relating to agriculture.
- "8. Problems affecting the adequate production and effective distribution of coal, gasoline, and other fuels.
- "9. Problems relating to shipping, including shipyards, and especially in regard to the sale, continuance of ownership, or leasing of both yards and ships.
- "10. Housing conditions and the disposition of houses constructed by the Government during the war.
- "11. War-legislation now on the statute-books, with reference to its repeal, extension, or amendment.
- "12. And in general all matters necessarily arising during the change from the activities of war to the pursuits of peace, including those that may be referred to it by the Senate or House of Representatives."

What is known as the Administration's plan appears in the bill offered by Senator Overman (Dem.), which provides that a commission be established, to be known as the Federal Commission on Reconstruction, which shall be composed of five commissioners to be "appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." Not more than three of the commissioners shall be members of the same political party. Each commissioner would receive a salary of ten thousand dollars a year, and any of them might be removed by the President for cause. The commission would cease to exist two years after the cessation of hostilities of the present war unless Congress provided otherwise. The special tasks of the commission are named as follows:

- "(a) The financing, regulation, control, and development of the merchant marine.
- "(b) The development, financing, expansion, and direction of foreign trade.
- "(c) The reorganization, financing, and readjustment of indus-

tries engaged in war-work by way of reconverting them to normal production.

"(d) Technical education and industrial research as a means of developing and strengthening industry.

"(e) The redistribution and employment of labor in agricultural and industrial pursuits and the problems of labor growing out of demobilization.

"(f) The supply, distribution, and availability of raw materials and foodstuffs.

"(g) The conservation and development of national resources.

"(h) Inland transportation by rail and water.

"(i) The reorganization of government departments, bureaus, commissions, or offices with a view to putting the Government on an economical and efficient peace basis.

"(k) The consolidation of such acts and parts of acts of Congress which relate to the same subject-matter, but which now appear at various places in the statutes."

The *Chicago Tribune* (Rep.) objects strongly to the Overman plan, because it "places in the hands of the Executive an instrumentality essentially partizan, and in this case likely also to be sectional and not importantly representative," but—

"Waiving the question of partizanship, and considering the issue on a higher plane, we can not see how Congress, without confessing a deplorable weakness and sad deterioration, can afford to surrender to the Executive this vast responsibility for guiding the national energies through the reconstructive period. We think conscientious Democrats ought to feel as zealous in the defense of this function of Congress as Republicans."

The old-time balance of power in our Government, thinks the *New York Tribune* (Rep.), was destroyed in the war by the concentration of power in the hands of the Executive. This was inevitable, and much suggests that it was wise, yet the *New York* daily hopes that after the war there will come "a strong and healthy reaction against paternalism and the endless multiplication of Federal commissions." But the *Dallas News* (Dem.) believes it would be much better to entrust reconstruction to a commission appointed by the President than to a joint committee of Congress. The reasons are many, and most of them manifest, according to this journal, which mentions chiefly that the questions of which the problem is made up are for the most part of a scientific and somewhat technical nature, and "there are few men in Congress who could bring to their examination the knowledge which would be possessed by a body of men chosen by the President." *The News* adds:

"It is hardly necessary to observe, furthermore, that most of those questions would be half-prejudged by the members of a congressional committee, whereas we might confidently expect that a body made up of men chosen by the President would be animated by a spirit of scientific inquiry in considering them. The task of the body, however constituted, would be merely to gather facts. Doubtless it would be expected to make recommendations also, but it would be left to Congress to accept, reject, or modify them, and they would have no constraining force except such as they might derive from the favor of public opinion. May it be that it is a reluctance to being put under the constraint of public opinion that makes members of Congress unwilling to have the inquiry made by men chosen by the President? The precise and important point is that we are more likely to get correct information from a commission than from a joint committee of Congress."

AN "AMERICAN ATROCITY"

THE BARBAROUS AMERICAN SHOTGUN is now listed with such war-weapons as poison-gas and liquid fire, if we are to believe Germany's protest, and some of our editors find it hard to decide whether the solemn expostulation deserves wrath or laughter. The German objection to our use of the shotgun, we learn from Associated Press dispatches, was made in an ultimatum to the United States through the Swiss legation that if no satisfactory answer were forthcoming

by October 1 reprisals would be taken, and it was pointed out to this Government that a prisoner on whom a shotgun or shotgun ammunition is found forfeits his life. As we hold a hundred German prisoners to every ten Americans in enemy prison-camps, we can indulge on a larger scale in reprisal, say some editorial observers, as they note Secretary Lansing's reply to the ultimatum, which reads in part as follows:

"If the German Government should carry out its threat in a single instance, it will be the right and duty of the United States to make such reprisals as will best protect the American forces, and notice is hereby given of the intention of the Government of the United States to make such reprisals."

Altho this reply is clothed in diplomatic language, remarks the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, "even the thick-witted men who are

rocking the German throne at this hour must understand its meaning." Germany's protest against the use of shotguns, agree several of our editors, brings to the "verge of temperamental explosion" every American who reflects on the facts thus stated by the *St. Paul Dispatch*:

"The Hun, who initiated the use of gas which causes its victims to die in anguish or to linger on in unspeakable suffering; the Hun who initiated the use of flame-throwers to burn their victims alive, the Hun who uses saw-tooth bayonets and cries 'Kamerad' when throwing a bomb, the Hun who has killed scores of children in France and England, who has torpedoed without warning any number of non-combatant vessels carrying women and children, who has destroyed plainly marked Red-Cross hospitals and ships filled with wounded, who has driven helpless civilians into slavery and outraged their women, the Hun who has stood behind the Turk in his drowning and disemboweling of Armenians, this Hun threatens to execute American prisoners of war who are caught with shotguns or shotgun ammunition on their persons!

"The real objection of the Hun, of course, to the use of shotguns is that they are efficient. Charged with buckshot, they make the same kind of wounds as rifle-bullets. But they have the power, at short range, of making more of them and of spreading out like the contents of a shell, insuring a hit even if the marksmanship is inferior and scaring the daylights out of the Huns, who already are filled with panic by the daring and resourcefulness of the 'brown devils.'"

The *Louisville Post* doubts whether it will be necessary to resort to reprisals, because Germany is now "weakening all along the line," and the *Savannah Press* considers her protest "similar to the objection to the use of a rope on the part of a man who is going to be hanged." The *Boston Globe* assures us our boys "wouldn't hesitate to use a shotgun even on the Kaiser," while the *Peoria Transcript* inquires rather caustically whether it is not still customary "to shoot skunks with shotguns."



THAT AMERICAN SHOTGUN.

—Caption in the *New York Evening World*.

KING COTTON IN TROUBLE

KING COTTON has not been immune from the recent epidemic of disturbances peculiar to crowned heads. "The War Industries Board has at last got around to the point of trying to fix a price on old King Cotton," announces the *South Bend Tribune* with glee, which must inevitably remind many good Southerners of a Russian Bolshevik. "For eighteen months . . . the price on King Cotton has been steadily rising until now it is about the costliest staple for sale in the United States. What an awful shock it must be to those Southern Senators to think of sacred King Cotton being dethroned, put upon the same level with other war-necessities!" But the *Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier* has a soft answer for this and much other wrath of a similar nature when it remarks reassuringly that "whatever President Wilson does in the cotton price-fixing business will be all right with the people of South Carolina." The fourth short crop of cotton in successive years, a demand increased by its use in the manufacture of explosives, and a hundred other war-necessities, together with multiplying costs of production, as the *Springfield (Mass.) Republican* and several other papers point out, put cotton in a position to demand whatever it wanted. The price rose on the Government's announcement of the lowest crop percentage ever recorded, 55.7 as of August 5, and then broke violently on further information as to the likelihood of price regulation. The low point reached was something over thirty-two cents a pound, as compared with 1914 prices of less than ten cents. While a committee of the War Industries Board takes testimony in the cotton-growing States, the *Atlanta Journal* presents these facts by way of solemn protest:

"It is a matter of common knowledge that while most American products reached pinnacle prices in the earlier stages of the European War, yielding royal profits to their producers, cotton fell to starvation figures in the autumn of 1914, and for many a month remained unmarketable at anything like intrinsic value. The rank and file of cotton-farmers are just now recovering from the setback of those distressing times in which they were forced to pile debt upon debt to meet the bare emergencies of existence. Far from bearing any resemblance to profiteers, they are as a class still much behind the average prosperity enjoyed by the food-farmers of the West and by industrial labor everywhere. Nor are the highest prices they have recently received for their crop at all excessive in comparison with those of other basic commodities. . . . Has not the price of wool and iron and steel

and corn and every other necessity also advanced, in some cases more than trebling?"

The *Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser* calls for a minimum price of thirty-five cents per pound, if regulation really must be put in force, and the *Atlanta Constitution* employs bold-face type to express its conviction that as yet "no emergency has arisen that would justify the Government in modifying the prevailing price of cotton." Both the *Hartford (Conn.) Courant* and the *Springfield (Mass.) Republican* find points to commend in these views, but the *Houston (Texas) Chronicle*, in the midst of the cotton belt, takes a more liberal stand. "The indicated purpose to fix a price on cotton will find little opposition in the South," declares *The Chronicle*, "even tho, for the immediate present, it may seem to interfere with natural opportunities." Commenting on the situation in a subsequent editorial, the same authority answers both pro-cotton and anti-cotton extremists:

"The people of this section do not believe that President Wilson has made an irreparable blunder in recommending a fix price on this staple. Neither do they think the Administration is about to sell them out to Northern buyers.

"They are not unappreciative of their obligations as citizens of a common country or as patriots fighting for a common cause.

"They are not unmindful of the fact that unity of command and unity of effort demand unity of sacrifice.

"They are willing to take their medicine with the rest, and to tote fair with the wheat-farmers, the coal-producers, the steel-founders, and all other toilers for whom the Government has found it necessary to fix rates and compensation.

"If cotton is our principal crop, we shall try to remember what wheat means to the great Central States, and if the price is fixt at a little lower level than we could wish, we shall recall that wheat was driven down something like 25 per cent."

This confidence in the Government is not misplaced, according to a writer in the *New York Tribune*, who repeats echoes that have come both from the data-collecting committee and the distribution committee which are handling the matter for the War Industries Board. Chairman Baruch, of the Board, has announced that "stabilization" rather than "fixt prices" will be the plan in the cotton industry, and, altho the *New York Times* predicts that the coming cotton crop will be distributed "under government supervision," the *Tribune* authority concludes:

"As they come to understand the scheme, the cotton farmers are ceasing to worry about either price-fixing or stabilizing. Their committee is on the ground in Washington, and it is said that it will depart praising what it came to denounce."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

SAVE fruit-pits and give the Teut fits.—*Columbus Dispatch*.

GLASSLESS Sundays make Monday morning's papers less ghastly.—*Kansas City Star*.

THE news from the front is sweeter than two extra spoonfuls of sugar in your coffee.—*Houston Post*.

"SAVE the pits!" Surely? And the bottomless one for the Kaiser!—*Chicago Daily News*.

THE suffrage resolution has failed, but the resolution of the suffragists has not.—*Boston Herald*.

RECENT events seem to have taken the "blatt" out of the *Tageblatt*.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

PARADOXICAL as it may seem, in order to have our soldiers go ahead we must back them up.—*Kansas City Star*.

KRUPP seems to be making most of the arms and ammunition for both sides the last few weeks.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

THE Kaiser alludes to the Allies' "will to destruction," and he might add that where there's a will there's a way.—*Kansas City Star*.

THE chief difference between coolies and slackers is that coolies are active and are on the war-front.—*Coffeyville (Kan.) Journal*.

ONE trouble with Hindenburg, the Kaiser may be tempted to say, is that he does not know where to draw the line.—*Chicago Daily News*.

"AMERICAN Soldiers Close Up Profiteer."—Paris, September 24." Showing what you can do if you only go far enough away from home.—*New York Evening Post*.

"THERE are no dentists or toothaches in Mesopotamia," says a native of that land, "and no poets or police." Naturally, there could be none without the other. Before there were railroads in America there were no railroad wrecks.—*Kansas City Star*.

Nobody cares what happens to the Turk, just so it happens.—*Montgomery Advertiser*.

WITH Turkey it is merely a matter of deciding who is going to do the carving.—*Chicago Daily News*.

THE skip-stop street-car system saves fuel, but it falls mighty heavily on \$12 shoes.—*Topeka State Journal*.

THE continued advance of the Greeks profanely suggests that Hellas broke loose.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger*.

THOSE 400 iron crosses the Kaiser distributed at Metz recently probably were awarded for marathon honors.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

OF course the brewers are entitled to an organ—provided they don't expect it to play German tunes.—*Birmingham Age Herald*.

NOW isn't it about time for the Kaiser to make another of those speeches of encouragement to the Krupp workers?—*Kansas City Times*.

A SANTA FE official at Topeka says the difference between wages and salaries nowadays is that there is more money in wages.—*Kansas City Star*.

"GERMANY being beaten on five fronts."—Head-line. Germany would be glad now, perhaps, to swap a couple of fronts for a rear.—*Chicago Daily News*.

NOAH would have saved future soldiers a lot of trouble if he had swatted those two coolies when they marched up the gang-plank of the ark.—*New York Evening Mail*.

If the Kaiser could only see how stern those straight-backed young second lieutenants look and how terribly many there are of them, he would realize that his case is hopeless.—*Kansas City Star*.

THE dealer who tells you that your winter's coal has been "slated" for delivery may mean well, but his choice of words raises uncomfortable doubts on the quality of that promised fuel.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger*.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO OUR READERS

FOR more than four years the publishers of periodicals have had to face the rising tide of costs. Fully as much—perhaps more—than other lines of business, they have felt the fast-increasing burdens of the war.

THE publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST have watched the prices of other magazines advance from ten to fifteen cents a copy, from fifteen to twenty cents, and in some instances from twenty to twenty-five cents. By increased economies in operation and by careful and painstaking business planning they have so far been able to maintain the low subscription prices of THE LITERARY DIGEST, hoping that for the duration of the war it would not be necessary to place any share of this burden of increased cost on the subscribers.

WE regret to say that this is no longer possible and that the time has come when it is imperative that we make a slight advance in our subscription rates. You may have noticed the announcement in last week's issue that the annual subscription rate for THE LITERARY DIGEST is now \$4 instead of \$3.

IT is almost unnecessary for us to explain to our readers the reasons for this action. The simple statement that the present low subscription price of THE DIGEST has long since ceased to cover even the bare manufacturing cost of the magazine is almost sufficient.

WE are just completing new contracts for our paper supply for the coming twelve months. The advances in the cost of the paper alone needed to supply an individual year's subscription of fifty-two numbers of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be \$1.28 more than the price we paid for the same amount of paper prior to America's entry into the war.

TO this total must be added the printing and binding costs, that are advancing step by step with all the other processes that enter into the making of THE LITERARY DIGEST. A new schedule of printing and binding prices recently went into effect, adding \$1,200 a week to our operating costs. This is only one step in the

successive advances that we have experienced in this particular branch of manufacture. Added to all these are the increases in editorial expenses and all the multifarious charges that are included under the general term "overhead charges."

THESE facts will clearly indicate that the dollar increase we ask for a year's subscription for THE LITERARY DIGEST does not even cover the increase in the manufacturing cost of the magazine. In view of this we believe our many friends will consider this advance reasonable, just, and conservative.

WE do not wish to leave our readers under the impression that this advance in price is permanent. When the war is over and normal and natural economic reactions bring about a decrease in the cost of labor and material, our subscribers can expect a corresponding reduction in the cost of their magazine.

IN figuring this increase in price we have taken no account of the increase in the second-class postage-rates. Last July a zone-postage law became effective—an unjust and most objectionable system that was abolished during President Lincoln's administration. This law establishes a complicated system of postal-rates for all publications that will eventually result in a heavy postage tax on magazine subscribers.

EVEN though Congress by its new act has made magazines tax-collectors, we do not intend as yet to place this new burden on the shoulders of our subscribers. We do not intend to impose this new Government levy until we are convinced that this law has been permanently placed upon the statute-books. It is still our earnest hope—our confident belief—that Congress will reconsider and repeal a law inimical to the best interests of the nation—a law that interrupts the free and constant interchange of ideas throughout our country, and so threatens the unity of thought and feeling of America.

THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

SURRENDER FIRST, THEN PEACE

EVERY AMERICAN WAR has ended in the surrender of the enemy forces, and Germany's repeated efforts to turn the conflict into a debate meet only the message that Grant sent to Buckner. The slogan of our allies in Europe, too, is "No peace till Germany surrenders unconditionally." They hold that all peace moves made now are mere efforts to stave off the results of the crushing defeat that the Huns realize is coming to them. The *Paris Figaro* puts the case in a nutshell when it says:

"Germany wishes to stop the war at the moment she is going to be beaten, and knows it. Let us suppose the proposition is accepted. Immediately in Germany there would be a delirium of joy. The people are electrified, and the Kaiser has retaken them into his hands. The humiliation of having demanded peace would disappear rapidly. He becomes the hero of heroes. He has resisted a world-coalition."

French opinion lays stress upon the fact that we can not trust the Germans until they are in such a position that treachery is no longer possible. As the *Paris Matin* puts it:

"After many victorious weeks our soldiers are asked to lay down their arms, to stop short in the midst of their triumphs, and let the Germans retreat quietly to their frontier with their arms and baggage and entrench themselves so as to use their resistance as an argument to weigh upon peace negotiations."

"Thus they propose to defraud us of the final results of our sacrifices. If Germany really wants peace, the only way for her to obtain an armistice is to do like the Bulgarians, to give proper guarantees that the armistice will not be utilized to prepare fresh attacks."

"If Germany really wants to take President Wilson's points as the basis for discussion, let her begin by accepting them; without this there can be no negotiations any more than there can be an armistice without conditions which the responsible military commanders consider indispensable for the safety of our armies."

The Germans believe that President Wilson is so inexperienced in diplomacy, says the *Paris Temps*, that they look upon him as an ideal cat to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. However, thinks the Paris organ, they have picked upon the wrong man:

"Germany only invokes President Wilson's principles to make us let fall our arms. Then, when the fighting has ceased, when the German troops have regained their breath, when the Imperial Government has become popular and strong, the German diplomats will undermine and overturn, one by one, the pretended bases of negotiation. It is easy to understand that the Kaiser's staff approves of Prince Maximilian's policy, but Maximilian, with Ludendorff and Scheidemann, is mistaken in attributing so much naïveté to President Wilson."

In London the determination to have nothing to do with any German peace offer short of absolute surrender is as strong as it is in Paris. London, too, expresses the utmost confidence in the wisdom of President Wilson. Public opinion in the

British capital bids us look upon Prince Max of Baden—the new Chancellor—and observe the "democratic camouflage." As the *London Morning Post* remarks:

"The new Chancellor has lost no time. His action is the result of conferences and agreements between the Pan-Germans and other parties in which, as heretofore, the military dictatorship has directed the course of affairs. So much is clear. Prince Max of Baden was appointed by the German Emperor, not by the Reichstag nor by the people whom the Chancellor affects to represent. He is responsible to his sovereign alone, and when he has served his Majesty's turn, he will be incontinently dismissed like his predecessors."

"It is important to understand what is the position of the new German Government, because upon the nature of that position depends the validity of the peace note, President Wilson, to whom the note is addressed, has plainly declared that he will entertain no proposals whatever which are made by governments of the Central Empires."

"The Imperial Chancellor speaks in the name of the German Government, which is unaltered. His attempt to represent recent superficial changes as a democratic reform is a little too palpable. Therefore the peace note fails to fulfil the condition postulated by President Wilson."

"The policy of peace, like the policy of war, is agreed among the Allies and America, acting in concert, nor can any proposal address to one among them be entertained. Belgium has already been separately approached by Germany and France by Austria. Germany is doubtless prepared to make further separate overtures as the circumstances may suggest. These maneuvers will be in vain."

The *London Daily Express* has a few words to say:

"A German politician recently deplored that 'no confidence is felt abroad in our intentions or the sincerity of our declarations.' Exactly. While Prince Max was talking to his 'humanity' brief in Berlin, Douai was in flames. The Germans are de-

stroying every town and village from which they are driven in France. German submarines continue to sink merchant ships and murder their crews. While these things go on, what nauseous humbug it is for a German statesman to talk of his clear conscience and his 'inner peace.'

"The whole idea of the speech is to save, not Germany, but the Hohenzollerns and Junkers. The whole idea of the Allies is to destroy, not Germany, but the Hohenzollerns and Junkers. It is not for a beaten nation to suggest terms or to bother about labor and humanity. Both labor and humanity may safely be left to free peoples. Nor do President Wilson's terms supply the basis of negotiation. They must be accepted or rejected. Hitherto they have been contemptuously rejected. If they are now accepted, let Prince Max say so."

"An armistice as a mere subterfuge for talk would be intolerable at this juncture. If Germany really wants an armistice she must have it on the same terms as Bulgaria. Let her withdraw her armies from all occupied territory and let her give security for the acceptance of the Wilson terms by the surrender of her arms and fortresses. That was Bulgaria's road to peace, it is the only road. Germany may not yet be ready to tread it, but she will be when Foch has hammered her armies for a few weeks longer."



Photograph by International Press Service

GERMANY'S NEW PEACE ANGEL

Prince Maximilian of Baden, the new German Chancellor, who tries to mix victory with defeat by asking peace and yet saying: "Thanks to the incomparable heroism of our army, which will live as an immortal, glorious page in the history of the German people for all times, the front is unbroken. This proud consciousness permits us to look to the future with confidence."

NO ECONOMIC BOYCOTT?

THE DELIBERATE DESTRUCTION, apparently so wanton, that has marked the line of German retreat has revealed its true character. It is a part of the foe's trade plans—an effort to cripple France and Belgium commercially after the war. Belgium was long ago stripped of all her



FACE TO FACE WITH IT.

Fritz von Deutschland—"Neffter did I such un-usual und disgusting feelings haf! Efferytings vas becoming downside up!"

—Dystander (London).

machinery, which is now busy turning out German products to compete with us when peace comes. The German policy was revealed in all its nakedness when the Allies entered St. Quentin, and is thus described by Mr. Ridguier, the Deputy from that city to the French Chamber of Deputies. He writes:

"The greater part of the city is still intact, but such destruction as has been accomplished has been most systematic. Weaving- and spinning-mills, lace-factories, all metallurgical works—everything, in a word, which would give St. Quentin the possibility of competing with German trade after the war—have been destroyed. This is the blackest evidence against Germany, so far as St. Quentin is concerned—the absolute annihilation of all the industrial possibilities in this busy manufacturing town of 45,000 inhabitants. . . .

"The Town Hall has not suffered much, but all the lead roofing has been carried off, as well as the contents of the famous ancient belfry. In the Mayor's room the French soldiers discovered thousands of commercial records, account-books, and receipts, all of which had apparently been thoroughly examined. The suggestion is that the Germans systematically recorded all the commercial information they could gather, with a view to utilizing it when they resume foreign trade after the war.

"The evidence revealed in this and other ways that the Germans are systematically utilizing the world-struggle to obtain weapons to prosecute a new commercial war against France when the present conflict ends is strengthening daily the determination of the people of France to insist on implacable reprisals and a commercial boycott of Germany after peace is declared."

GERMAN FITNESS FOR PEACE-LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP

FUTURE PEACE may be imperilled if Germany is excluded from the Peace League; but it may also be equally endangered if Germany is within the circle. There we have the dilemma, and the debate over it is now in full cry. President Wilson has definitely declared that he favors admitting Germany to full membership, without any adverse discriminations, economic or otherwise, on the idea that no cause for rancor must be left in the remade world, to start new wars. If Germany doesn't behave, then he would impose penalties. But others favor the penalties now, and are for blackballing Germany's candidacy for membership in the Peace Club forthwith. French and British comment on the President's plan reveals large areas of doubt about its workability. As the *Paris Journal des Débats*, for one, puts it, "In truth, this program is as yet neither very clear nor very practical." This great Paris organ opines that if a league of nations is to be formed at all, it must be done now "among those having solid confidence in each other, with provisions for the gradual admission of others when sufficient guaranties are offered." Opinion in London runs in a somewhat confused stream. The only paper that whole-heartedly indorses the President is the pacifist *Daily News*, while the rest of them take up a laudatory but non-committal attitude. The general opinion seems to be that "now is the accepted time" for forming a league, the nucleus of which is already in existence in the alliance against Germany. Some papers are frankly puzzled at what they term the President's "curious attitude" on the subject of economic retaliation, and many hold that the economic weapon is the only one which can be successfully used in bring-



PLAYING SMALLER.

The Kaiser makes a change of instruments.

—Punch (London).

ing a defeated Germany to a penitent frame of mind. As the *London Evening Standard* puts it:

"No time should be lost in coming to a general arrangement among the Allies for the unrestricted use of the economic weapon against an unregenerate Germany. . . . President Wilson's full ideal can hardly be realized unless we begin to

build at once on the foundations we have. We see no reason why a beginning should not be made at once, setting up machinery for a supreme court of arbitration and penalties for any Power which provokes war. The most effective deterrent would undoubtedly be the economic boycott by all members of the league and arrangements to use it forthwith must exercise a powerful influence on the present war."

The *London Outlook* thinks that the President's attitude is



THE AUTOCRAT OF WASHINGTON.

—Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

The Germans' old idea of propitiating the man from whom they expect to obtain an advantageous peace.

one of "magnanimity toward the Germans," a sentiment which it recognizes as being present both in England and America. It warns us that any generosity to the Germans will be misunderstood, especially any extension of a friendly hand in commerce. It says:

"The resumption of free trading with Germany—particularly a Germany undefeated—would mean the reintroduction of all those dishonest and 'blackleg' commercial methods by which, before the war, our shops were filled with subsidized German goods while our own machines often stood idle and our workers emigrated or starved.

"This desire, or disposition, to let Germany down lightly needs careful examination. And for this reason: Our British generosity—not to say stupidity—being what it is, there is a great danger that we shall concede extremely generous terms to the enemy, and in so doing neglect some of our own vital interests. There is grave danger that, in spite of all we have seen and ought to have learned, we may make our plans without due appreciation of German cupidity. Certain it is that if our peace advocates have their way, Prussianism will be permanently entrenched on the Continent and pretty firmly established in this country, and that trading conditions will be such that British labor will often be unemployed while our markets are again filled with German bounty-fed products. While so much is said in favor of the policy of generosity—the policy of shaking hands with the enemy and trying to be good friends when the fight is over—something should be said on the other side. . . .

"When we are invited by men in responsible positions not

only to let the enemy down lightly in the settlement of the war, but to resume free, unregulated trade intercourse with him after the war—to open again our ports and markets to the Germans, free of tariff, toll, or tax, so that they may again 'blackleg' our traders and drive both capital and labor out of this country—well, it is time to ask the reason why, and to consider what a grave injustice we should thereby be doing our own people, including many of the men now fighting for us. To a fair rival, an honest foe, and a clean fighter—generosity by all means! But the German character is such that it would certainly mistake generosity for weakness."

Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, takes the attitude that Germany can only be admitted to a league of nations at a period after the war when she has already shown distinct signs of repentance and reformation. He said in his speech at Manchester:

"I want to say to those who have the same horror of war as I have, who would like to see any rational means of bringing this madness to an end, do not let us be misled into the belief that the establishment of a league of nations without power will in itself secure the world against that catastrophe. A league of nations with a Prussian military power triumphant! Why, it would be a league of fox and geese—one fox and many geese, many at first, then gradually diminishing in number. Read the Brest-Litovsk treaty. Poland was once a greater nation than Prussia and in its day as great as France. The Teuton has absorbed it. Unless there is victory the plans for the new world on which we hope to see the dawn bursting—those plans might as well be shelved. I tell you the best time, the best thought, the best energy, the best resources of a nation devoted to averting conflict or preparing for it are useless unless you stamp out for all time the rule of brute force which has challenged humanity in this war.

"I am for a league of nations. In fact, the league of nations has begun. The British Empire is a league of nations. The Allied countries who are fighting the battle of international right are all a league of nations. If, after the war, Germany repudiates and condemns her perfidy, or, rather, the perfidy of her rulers, then a Germany freed from military domination will be welcome into the great league of nations, but the only sure foundation is a complete victory for the cause of justice and international freedom which the Allied nations are now carrying along the road of triumph through barbed-wire entanglements, deep implacements, and the serried ranks of a redoubtable foe."

Mr. Balfour, Britain's Foreign Minister, replying to the President's speech, is too polite to take actual issue with the President, but, reading between the lines, we can see that he does not believe that the formation of a league of nations to include Germany is a possibility at the coming Peace Conference. In his speech at the Guildhall in London, he said:

"Personally, I am very much of the President's mind, that to allow this occasion to sink into the past would be to lose one of the great opportunities given mankind permanently to put international relations upon a sound, lasting, and moral footing, and you must so arrange the map of Europe and the world that great occasions for wars will not overwhelm you.

"If you are going to render permanent German domination over Russia, especially eastern Russia, and the small peoples along the Baltic; if you refuse to redress the wrongs of Poland; if the subordinated peoples in the Austrian Empire are to be left under the heel of the German and Magyar minorities; if the Balkans again are to be the scene of bloody wars and the occasion of hostilities among their neighbors; if the Turk is to be allowed to resume his bloody sway over the territories torn from him; . . . if Greece is to be threatened, as in the past, by the domination of the Central Powers; if Serbia is not to be restored after all her appalling sacrifices and glorious gallantry; if France is not to resume her full place in western Europe, and if Belgium is not to be restored in full measure; if all those evils are not potentially to recur—then you must do something more than merely establish a league of nations.

"You must put these wrongs right before a league of nations can be made to work. You must give it a clean slate to work upon. Then and then only will your league of nations work.

"Therefore, in order to make a league of nations possible complete victory is absolutely necessary. Germany can only be a member of a league of nations when the international system has been reformed by a great, wise, and all-embracing

peace, and that can never take place until Germany not merely has been obliged to change her profession of faith, but until Germany finds herself in a position where all her dreams of world-domination are torn to pieces and she is left powerful, indeed as she will be left powerful doubtless, prosperous doubtless, and wealthy, but no longer a tyrant who can use the nations which she is in a position to influence to serve her own dreams of world-empire."

Turning to purely neutral opinion, we find the same doubt expressed as to whether the President's ideals swim at any time into the region of practical politics. The powerful Madrid *Liberal* describes the President's speech as—

"the noblest thing that has been thought or said since the beginning of the war. It is the epitome of the general spirit of humanity and of those aspirations which dwell in the depths of every conscience and every mind that is free from covetous egotism."

"Perhaps President Wilson's program may be too idealistic. We may perhaps think that it is not possible to sacrifice all material interests to the moral progress of the world, but we may forget that this doctrine, so noble and so human, may perhaps be guaranteed by the mighty power of the United States, and that any imperfections which may be found in practice will be gradually corrected."

MAKING DEMOCRACY SAFE FOR THE WORLD

THE VIRUS OF THE BOLSHEVIKI seems to have infected the proletariat of the world, and this fact is arousing considerable apprehension in that stronghold of conservatism, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The conservative and aristocratic element there are looking forward with mixed feelings to the period of social reconstruction that must inevitably follow the war. This subject is treated with great frankness by England's foremost woman philosopher, Miss Maude D. Petre, in her book on "Democracy of the Cross Roads," where she assures the workers that too much money, leisure, and power would not be good for them. "The world must be made safe for democracy," says President Wilson. "Yes," replies Miss Petre, "but must we not also insist that democracy must be made safe for the world?" Miss Petre, who, oddly enough, is a Radical, argues:

"The seat of power might be shifted without any one of its vices being eliminated, and we might have new rulers with all the faults and ambitions minus the training and experience of the old ones."

"After the war we are going to have a workingman's world," said one of Miss Petre's soldier patients in the Red-Cross hospital in which the lady philosopher is working during the war, and this remark was the genesis of her book. Commenting on her patient's remark, Miss Petre says:

"To his uneducated mind the proper return to the people for the hardships they have endured would be a world in which they could make everything good for themselves at the expense of others. If such a spirit were to prevail, then the world might become safe for democracy, but democracy would certainly not be safe for the world."

"A democratic country is not in itself more disinterested than an aristocratic or even an autocratic form of political life. Can any one honestly maintain that the working classes or the people in general are at present manifesting more disinterestedness than the privileged classes against whom they are tilting?"

"More money, less work—that is a good program, but it is not a program of human love and fellowship, nor is it necessarily a program of moral betterment."

The writer maintains that in these times we have fallen under the fetishism of mere words, and we are apt to believe that there is some magical saving grace in the mere word "Democracy":

"Democracy is, in itself, neither the ruin nor the salvation of a land; it is a means, not an end. It abolishes selfish privilege,

it diffuses the goods of life among all, it fashions a wider and fuller society; but then the further task begins of leading men on to a nobler use of the advantages they have obtained."

"If the autocratic system of government, which is so largely responsible for the present world-tragedy, has been tried and found wanting to the call of humanity, we must not deceive



THE SHADOW.

—*Evening News* (London).

ourselves with the notion that democracy can be trusted without training or probation. It is the system of values that must be changed, and not the method of their distribution."

"It is not a question of how much money each man should have, but of what part money should fulfil in human society. If this should be the last great war, there is yet a task before society as mighty and as important as the abolition of militarism, and that is the abolition of unbridled commercialism."

She remarks that reformers and dreamers seem to think that the poor as such are essentially noble, and assures us that this is a fallacy:

"Human nature is not in itself the noblest creation imaginable. The poor are no whit better than the rich, for material poverty has no essential connection with the poverty of spirit. . . . Two things must be wished for the rising democracy. First, a sense of responsibility; secondly, a power of self-criticism. Let the leaders of labor have done with the faults of others and begin seriously on their own. Let them realize that it is now up to them to make the world and their own country as safe in the arms of democracy as democracy is to be safe in the coming world."

THE HUN'S "KINDNESS" TO THE TURK—The Turks have lost their only large battleship. The Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* announces that the German authorities have removed the former *Goeben* to Sebastopol, oblivious of the fact that Turkey had bought and paid for her. The London *Daily Graphic* comments:

"Turkey has every cause to regret the day when she joined the Central Powers. The Ottoman Government is bankrupt, and a recent effort to raise an internal loan has been a disastrous failure. Yet Germany has persistently refused any help. Again, when a food commissioner paid a visit to Berlin a few weeks ago to secure food-supplies for Turkey, he was sent away empty-handed. Further, when Turkish forces were sent to invade the Caucasus, they were swiftly halted by a stern hint from Berlin. To this catalog of grievances must be added the loss of territory and prestige which Turkey has suffered in Mesopotamia and Palestine. That fact has been sneeringly emphasized by the German press on several occasions."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

NO WOOL FAMINE

THE DANGER of a wool famine is not so great as was feared, according to information gathered by the War Service Committee of the woolen industry; that is, so far as stocks of wool held by manufacturers are concerned. Instead of being obliged to confine their output entirely to war-orders, not a few factories, we are told editorially by *The Textile*

but it does not mean that there is likelihood of any change, in the immediate future at least, of officials' attitude regarding the allocation of wool for civilian needs. Nor is the supposition warranted that the same care in the conservation of raw material that has characterized the past course of textile manufacturers should not be observed in the months to come. A great deal has been done to restrict supplies of raw material over a longer

period than that of ordinary consumption. Adulteration has been the order of the day, and doubtless will continue. Only by using substitutes could the supply which is now evident have been possible, and a continuation of this satisfactory status can only be made certain by further economy on the part of manufacturers.

"Doubtless those producers who have heeded the warning of government officials to conserve their wool will receive the greatest degree of consideration in the future. On the other hand, there may be a few who have not heeded this warning who will find it difficult to obtain supplies with which to continue the operation of their machinery. With all, however, it will be a case of waiting until those in authority have complete information as to the amount of wool which this country is to receive from abroad before it can be expected that any pronouncement will be made regarding the disposition of wool for civilian production.

"Undoubtedly the crucial test of the industry's ability to take care of the civilian trade will come on the next heavy-weight season. . . . If there is no decision on the part of government officials with respect to the apportionment of wool, so that manufacturers may lay their plans for the heavy-weight season of 1919, by which a fair proportion of their usual product can be assured, the consequences are likely to be serious."

Meanwhile, the War Industries Board, under date of September 11, has announced in the daily

press that war-relief organizations will continue to receive their supply of knitting-yarn to be made into woolen garments for American soldiers and sailors, despite a program of restricted production by spinners approved by the board. And George E. Scott, acting manager of the Red Cross, according to a dispatch from Washington to *The Tribune* (New York), declares that his organization controls something like a million and a half pounds of wool; which will be available for knitters. Explaining the effects of the Industries Board's curtailment of the supply of knitting-yarn, Chairman Scott is reported as saying:

"When the War Industries Board some time ago advised the Red Cross that future production of knitting-yarn would be greatly reduced, we immediately began to purchase all yarns



COTTON AND WOOLEN SWEATERS—WHICH IS WHICH?

To save the wool, "fluffed cotton," says a Philadelphia paper, "may be used in double or triple strands to make warm knitted garments for the men in the service at perhaps less than half the cost of the same amount of wool, with the same heating properties." The sweater in the left-hand picture is cotton; the one at the right is a Red-Cross woolen garment.

World Journal (New York, September 21), are preparing to turn out woolen goods for civilian wear for the next season. Of course, this paper goes on to say, these calculations may be upset by further requests from the Government for additional machinery to be placed on the production of war-goods. Many Federal contracts will be completed shortly after the first of the year, and then there is no apparent reason, the editor thinks, why the mills can not be devoted to regular business. We are warned, however, against the conclusion that this means plenty of wool. Says the writer:

"This apparently improved situation would seem to discount the statement from official sources that all the wool-supply for the current year would be needed and taken by the Government,

suitable for our knitting. As a result we have to-day in stock or on order 1,400,000 pounds of yarn for distribution to our chapters. It is hoped we may obtain some additional yarn from wool unsuitable for government uses. The expected total, however, will be considerably below the 10,000,000 pounds used last year.

"While the total of yarn we can obtain is being determined we are studying how to use our supply to produce only garments which are most essential. When a conclusion is reached we shall announce our full program of knitting.

"In addition to this stock of yarn, the Red Cross has ready for distribution 600,000 sweaters, 134,000 mufflers, 384,000 wristlets, 228,000 helmets, and 1,328,000 pairs of socks, a total of 2,674,000 articles. We are hopeful, therefore, that these and such additional garments as we shall be able to make will enable us to meet the more urgent requirements of our men during the coming winter."

There are still others who point out that knitting may be indulged in freely even by those who have no wool at all. For instance, a writer in the Philadelphia *North American* calls attention to the value of fluffed cotton as a substitute. He writes:

"Here, at last, is a substitute for one of the necessary articles listed under the heading 'Munitions of War,' which combines all the advantages of the original, and has a goodly list of its own to add besides.

"Fluffed cotton, as the name implies, is a strictly cotton product. The fuzzy, furry quality, which enables it to work up so admirably, is produced by a particular carding process which results in an appearance approaching Angora wool. For this reason, it is sometimes mistaken for what is known as the domestic Angora, and was originally used for adding the decorative finishing-touches to knitted sweaters and hats. Its extreme reasonableness in price, however, not only in comparison to the domestic Angora but to the regular wool yarns and flosses, and its adaptability to every sort of knitted garment, soon won it a much wider range of use and popularity.

"Fluffed cotton may be procured in virtually all of the popular wool shades and in three degrees of weight. Owing to its composition, garments made of it wash even better than those made of all wool, and if the drying process is carefully done, the long hairs, which are its most attractive feature, will rise from the thread just as soft and silky as before the water touched it.

"There is no danger, however, of those same hairs presenting the same working difficulties as do those on the genuine Angora. For these are neither so long nor so numerous, nor do they become dislodged from the thread either while the garment is being made or worn.

"In every instance where wool has or can be used fluffed cotton may be substituted. It is admirable for children's sweaters and caps and scarfs, because it washes so serviceably. It may be developed into either sleeveless or kimono sweaters without danger that the garment will stretch and lose its shape, for there is very little 'give' to the cotton thread. It may be used perfectly well as a substitute for wool embroidery on serge frocks and suits, and it can be crocheted into hat and tams as readily as the regular wool floss. Moreover, and this is perhaps the most important of all, it may be used in double or triple strands to make warm knitted garments for the men in the service at perhaps less than half the cost of the same amount of wool, with the same heating properties. And white or soft gray in the light-weight works into admirable summer socks for the men in the trenches.

"Here at last is a substitute worthy of the name. It might almost be called a synonym, it fills so adequately the place of wool. For besides being far cheaper and just as practical and adaptable as wool, its use represents a real patriotic service and conservation."

RUBBER OUTRUBBERED

A NEW COMPOSITION that is just like india-rubber, "only more so," is editorially announced by *The Scientific American* (New York, September 7). The editor prefaces his account by the statement that this invention is typical of many that are appearing just now, in that it is the

discovery of a new profession—the "by-products engineer." The specialty of this type of engineer is the utilization of hitherto worthless by-products. No one, we are reminded, can increase the amount of matter or substance in the world. All that the inventor can do is to devise new combinations of it; and this particular worker is skilled in ways to make use of that which has always been considered useless. It is this kind of worker who has just discovered a way to make rubber harder, tougher, and more elastic by combining it with a hitherto valueless by-product. We read:

"He had for some time had in mind a reinforced rubber fabric, patterned more or less upon reinforced concrete, and to be formed by filling in a tubular or spongy mass with rubber. But he had searched high and low for the proper base, without success. He had tried various metals, and everything else he could think of; but none of them added strength to the rubber without a disproportionate sacrifice of elasticity. And there the matter rested when the man with the idea stumbled across what

he insists is the largest single waste product that remains unutilized.

"This product is fish-scale. In the case of one or two less common varieties of fish, it has been customary to make an artificial pearl from the scale. But with this exception, the vast amount of scale removed from fish in canneries and wholesale markets and retail stores has been an absolute waste, with not even a suggestion of possible utilization. Like flue-gases and cinder heaps before the by-products engineer got hold of them, it has been actually a nuisance which had to be got out of the way with as little expense as possible.

"When this state of affairs came to his attention, our man got a supply of fish-scale, and investigated its structure and properties—purely by second nature, because it was a waste product. But when he found that it was a cellular mass, of tubular structure, as resilient as rubber but much tougher, and that it made no difference at all what kind of a fish it came from, his interest in it ceased to be one based on general principles. He at once tried it out as a base for his cherished reinforced rubber, and found that it worked like a charm; it made the rubber tough, without robbing it of its elasticity.

"This of itself would have been sufficiently pleasing; but the final consummation, which came later, by sheer accident, made it look like the proverbial three-tenths of a dollar. Rubber is hardened, or vulcanized, by treating it with sulfur. To make a long story short, the inventor discovered that fish-scale would take the same sulfur treatment, with the same result. So after he has rubberized his fish-scale and got a tough, elastic fabric, he can vulcanize the combination, and get a hard, tough, elastic fabric.

"He has accordingly taken out as broad patent protection as he could induce his Uncle Samuel to give him, and is now busily engaged in finding out just how far he can go in the rubber business with his new material. The most exhaustive tire tests have had no effect upon his optimism save to increase it; and indeed, when a man begins to talk about a rubber that shall be far harder and far tougher than rubber has ever before been made, without loss of resiliency, it would seem that he has something to talk about."



TO SAVE WOOL FOR THE SOLDIERS.

She is wearing a cotton sweater.

WILL OUR ROADS STAND TRUCK TRAFFIC?

THE INCREASED USE OF TRUCKS on ordinary loads, for commercial and military purposes, threatens our highway system with early ruin, or so thinks Mr. S. Whinery, of New York, whose opinions are printed by *The Engineering News-Record* (New York). Mr. Whinery points out that our highways are now being used more and more for a class of traffic that has been carried hitherto over railroads in heavy freight-cars. Trucks are growing larger and are operated at higher speeds. Large capital is being invested in their manufacture and use, and the interests that control them will before long be powerful, if they are not so already. Shall we rebuild our roads to correspond, or shall we require those who use them to pay for their "way" as well as their rolling-stock? Mr. Whinery believes that matters have reached such a point that a roadway heavy enough for this new class of traffic would cost about as much as a light industrial railway. He explains that he refers to trucks intended to carry loads greater than four tons, and proceeds:

"Our experience has now clearly shown that even our best present highways are quickly destroyed by the excessive wheel-loads and high speed of these trucks. . . . If it can be conclusively shown by satisfactory evidence that the use of these trucks on the highways is, in normal times, necessary for the accommodation and promotion of the commercial and industrial interests of the country at large, and therefore beneficial to all classes of the people to an extent that will justify the enormous expenditure required, there can be but one answer. If, on the other hand, it can not be shown conclusively that such an expenditure will yield a reasonable profit on the investment, or if it appears that provision for the use of heavy trucks will benefit a comparatively small class at the expense of the great mass of the taxpayers who must pay for the building of our public roads, a different answer is warranted. There is undoubtedly much to be said on both sides of the question. It needs careful, scientific, and economic study and investigation, which so far it has not received. The arguments presented have been mostly those of special interests, the manufacturers and salesmen of trucks, and the often ill-considered views of the good-roads enthusiasts. The arguments on the other side have not been fully and properly presented to the public. Particularly, the enormous cost of building highways of the character that will be necessary to withstand the traffic of heavy power trucks has not been fully realized. . . .

"To provide a highway capable of carrying such loads without rapid deterioration would call for a roadway surface approximating that of our best city pavements, and a concrete foundation from 50 to 100 per cent. stronger and more rigid than is now found adequate for city streets.

"Such a roadway twenty feet wide (and no less width would be sufficient) with its incidental items would cost at prewar prices not less than \$40,000 per mile. This does not include the reduction of gradients now considered satisfactory, which the truck interests might with good reason demand.

"There are said to be more than 2,000,000 miles of public roads in the United States, of which some 235,000 miles were reported as 'improved' at the end of 1914. If we assume that 8 per cent. of the whole would have to be built or rebuilt, as main or secondary roads, in order to carry out a scheme of general heavy truck use, at an average cost of \$25,000 per mile, the total first cost would be \$4,000,000,000, or about \$40 per capita for the whole population of the country."

This writer does not believe that it is generally realized that the reconstruction of our highway system, to fit it for the use of heavy power-trucks, would involve anything like so great an expenditure, and he thinks that when the people fully realize it they will be opposed to any such scheme. He goes on:

"Arguing from the present congested condition, due to the war, of rail- and water-transportation, it is asserted that these agencies have broken down and can no longer furnish the facilities that our expanding business demands. Such an assertion is at least premature. . . .

"If, however, it shall eventually be found that the steam railroads and the waterways are inadequate, and the highways

must be resorted to, it may be worth while to consider whether the construction of enormously expensive roadways is the best solution of the problem.

"One possible substitute would be the construction, along the sides of the roadways, of light industrial railroads for the use of commercial vehicles. Most of our highways are now—or could be, readily and cheaply—graded to such width as to permit the building of a single track on each side of the roadway proper. The cost of such a single track, ample for the use of trucks up to fifteen-ton capacity, would probably not exceed in normal times after the war \$10,000 per mile, or \$20,000 per mile for the two tracks.

"Assuming that the roadway for ordinary business or pleasure-travel could be built for \$12,000 per mile, the total first cost would still be less than that of a roadway adequate for the trucks. The truck-wheels could be constructed with steel treads and flanges placed on the inner sides of the rubber tires, of such radius that they would not interfere with the operation of the trucks upon ordinary roadways, and portable switches or turnoffs could be carried, enabling the trucks to leave the rails and take to cross or diverging roads or streets where necessary. . . .

"It is not unlikely, if the truck traffic promises to be anything like as large as its advocates predict it will be in the future, that private corporations might undertake to build and maintain the tracks, on the basis of a ten-mile tariff charge sufficient to make the investment profitable, while fair and reasonable to the patrons. The saving of power, the higher speed attainable, and the freedom from roadway accidents would help to compensate for such charges, if they did not compensate wholly for them.

"In any event it would be just and proper that the interests specially benefited by the construction and maintenance of such railroads should, directly or indirectly, bear a large share of the cost."

SHALL WE KEEP ON SAVING DAYLIGHT?

ON SUNDAY, October 27, the clocks will be set back one hour, and our first experiment in "saving daylight" will come to an end. The general feeling seems to be that it has been a success. Indeed, some enthusiastic souls are advocating a continuance of "Wilson's time" throughout the year, oblivious of the fact that while daylight is saved at one end of the summer day by the adoption of the plan, there would be loss at the other end by prolonging it through the winter months. The measure, we are told editorially by *The Electric Railway Journal*, has undoubtedly been effective in conserving the health, wealth, and mineral resources of the nation. While no dependable figures are available on the total fuel-saving, it has been estimated that it will have been responsible for the conservation of from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 tons of coal during the seven months of its operation. Electric railways have had some of the benefit of this economical measure, and the people as a whole probably have profited by the enjoyment of extra leisure during daylight hours. The writer goes on:

"The fundamental principle of purpose of the daylight-saving plan is to synchronize the period of work with the rising of the sun rather than with the time (noon) when the sun reaches its meridian; so that during the summer when the days are long the period of recreation after work can be taken while there is natural light rather than during a time of artificial light. As the sun rises some three hours earlier in June than in December in the latitude of New York the present plan, in which work is begun only one hour earlier in summer than it is in winter, does not fully make up for this variation in the time of sunrise. However, it does so to some extent, and as well as could be done with any system involving only two changes of time, one in the spring and the other in the autumn.

"The suggestion has been made by some enthusiasts for the present daylight-saving plan that it should be continued throughout the year. They believe that people are now so accustomed to rising an hour earlier than they otherwise would that they would continue cheerfully to do so during the winter. These advocates, however, overlook the fact that such a plan would require most people to get up a considerable time before sunrise. They would thus have to use artificial light in the morning instead of in the evening, so that there would be no saving.



Courtesy of "The Engineering News-Record," New York.

A RAILROAD-TRAIN OUT FOR A FAINT ON A RURAL HIGHWAY.

Moreover, such a measure would be very unpopular, because while most people do not object to sitting up in the evening with artificial light they do object to being obliged to use it after rising in the morning. We are afraid that if the plan were followed throughout the year the tendency in winter would be gradually to delay the times for beginning and ending work, and the hours being thus fixed for winter conditions could not easily be changed back during the summer.

"Another point worth mentioning, a psychological one, is that if people used much light in the morning they would forget to turn off this light until some time after the necessity for it had ceased. They could not be expected to keep the matter constantly on their minds; hence another incidental advantage and economy in shifting the clock hands back to their normal place in the winter-time."

NEW SWISS ROUTE TO SALT WATER

SHAKESPEARE'S "BREAK" in speaking of the "coast of Bohemia" is familiar. But in these days of huge artificial waterways neither that country nor any other inland region has any excuse for remaining isolated from the sea. Switzerland is already connected with salt water through the Rhine, and the question of reaching the Mediterranean through the French river system after the war has been thoroughly dismist of late. A Swiss Association for Navigation from the Rhône to the Rhine has been formed, and its president, Paul Balmer, has just been addressing a body of French engineers and business men at Paris, under the auspices of the French Naval League. A writer in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, September 7) is of the opinion that this problem is of great interest for the economic future of the two countries. It is also intimately connected with the project for making the Rhône navigable upon the whole or most of its course, which has been occupying the attention of engineers in both countries. Mr. Balmer sets forth the main lines of the project as follows:

"We must start with the idea that the waterway system of Switzerland is now connected to the Rhine, but that this country has no similar outlet on the French side. But it would be a great advantage to be able to make suitable connection with the Rhône, and it is this idea which is to be promoted at the present time. Engineers consider that it is quite feasible to do this, and, in fact, the question is not one of recent date, but has been under examination for a long time since, and the great economic advantages which the two countries could obtain in case the Rhône were made navigable have been already exhaustively considered and clearly pointed out.

"In Switzerland, the waterway from Bâle to Geneva already exists, and it now remains to make connection on the French

side between Marseilles and Geneva by way of the Rhône. Engineering work on this river consists in the construction of locks all the way along at the proper distances, up to within a short distance from Geneva; then comes the important work on the stream commencing with the great barrage proposed at Genisat, and this will solve the problem of navigation from this point to Geneva, at the same time employing the power of the Rhône for the great 300,000 horse-power project to which we referred before. This electric station, it will be remembered, will rank among the most important in Europe. The Rhône is now very narrow in many places in this region, but the proposed engineering work will open it up for navigation as far as Geneva. This will be the final step to be taken in making the Rhône navigable throughout its course, and it will thus be joined on to the Swiss waterway system. Bâle, or Basle, will then be placed at practically an equal distance from the northern port of Rotterdam on the one hand and the southern port of Marseilles on the other, and the Swiss river system will be connected with France through the Rhône. The events of the war seemed to show to what a great degree the commercial relations between Switzerland and France could be increased, even with the present limited transportation resources. For instance, traffic between the Mediterranean port of Cette and Switzerland—this port handles much of the Swiss freight—was only 50,000 tons, while in 1916 it had increased to 500,000 tons. What is needed at the present time is the proper legislation, in order to carry out the project, which will surely be of great benefit to the commercial relations between the two countries."

RAILROADING ON A COUNTRY ROAD—Heavy single pieces of construction machinery are very frequently moved long distances under their own power, but it is not often that a whole construction-train is transported across country as a unit. How this has been done at the Germantown dam for the Miami Conservancy District in Ohio is described in a recent issue of *The Miami Conservancy Bulletin*, as quoted in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York). We read:

"No railway runs near the site of the dam, so it was necessary to run a standard-gauge construction-train, with two locomotives, on its own tracks and under its own power on the country highway and village streets, about three and one-half miles. The distance was not covered in one run, but in short lengths, the rails being taken up behind the train and relaid in front as the journey proceeded. Grades were encountered that were too steep for the entire train to climb, even when driven by both locomotives. To overcome this, a siding had to be built at the top of the hill seen in the background in the view. The front locomotive dragged the cars up the slope one at a time and stored them on this siding, where they were made up once more into a train and moved ahead again out upon the main line."

LETTERS - AND - ART



Photograph by Paul Thompson.

THE ALTAR OF LIBERTY.

Standing on the west side of Madison Square, this imposing architectural feature of the Loan Drive is the center each day at 12 o'clock of tributes to our Allies. It will remain throughout the war, and may be perpetuated in permanent materials.

"THE AVENUE OF THE ALLIES"

NEVER HAS STREET-DECORATION in New York reached the pitch attained by the Liberty Loan Committee. Fifth Avenue becomes for the time being "The Avenue of the Allies," and so impressive are the results that the cry is inevitably raised to have this tribute to our associates in arms perpetuated for all time. "The significance of this name is now obvious," says Mr. Alfred Pinneo, writing to the *New York Times*, "and the act would typify a unity of feeling—a true alliance of heart that is our best guaranty of enduring friendship and partnership with those great peoples who, by their heroic struggle, have redeemed the world from the dominion of the Beast." The remarkable thing about the present occasion is, as Miriam Teichner observes in the *New York Globe*, that "from Madison Square to Fifty-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue has been metamorphosed into a great win-the-war picture-gallery." Under the flags of many nations that "slant from windows until the avenue is a gay carnival-vista of color, under the crimson-and-white Liberty-bond pennants with their terse slogan, 'They Fight! You Lend!' the Fifth Avenue crowds shoulder and elbow their way to the window-displays which crystallize the nation's war-spirit in this win-the-war art-gallery." It is pointed out that no peace period, nothing but a war-era, could have produced the pictures that are on exhibition in shop-windows:

"They are of war's humor as well as of its horror, but a sustained thought runs alike through the gay and the grim, like a *motif*, heard and heard again, and harped upon with insistence—the *motif* of hatred for the thing that Germany has done to the

world, and the determination that never again will this thing be allowed to happen.

"Those shop-windows on Fifth Avenue are bringing forth such comment now as they have never before elicited. Exclamations arise almost involuntarily from the crowd which surges about a window showing from a distance nothing but a froth of women's lingerie or the sleek shine of furs or the gleam of metals and gems. For, framed by these accustomed things, the crowd sees pictured war's *Schrecklichkeit* in all its blood, its filth, its horror. Starving women plead from the midst of satins and velvets; maimed soldiers writhe with a background of pale plush; shrieking children flee from pursuing demons out of a fluff of clothing destined for happy times."

The names of the donors recall some of the most notable features of our ordinary current exhibitions. There are works by Joseph Pennell, Jonas Lie, Gari Melchers, Willy Pogany, George Bellows, and Gutzon Borglum. Again, says this observer, "there are unknown painters whose work shows the unmistakable earmarks of the unskilled, but about whose patriotism there is nothing amateurish." We are given a survey:

"The art exhibit begins at Madison Square with the Altar of Liberty, inscribed with the sentiments of statesmen of the Allied countries. Above Clemenceau's name is the statement, 'We will fight until the hour when the enemy comes to understand that bargaining between crime and right is no longer possible. We want a just, strong peace, protecting against the abominations of the past.'

"That statement by Clemenceau may be said to strike the key-note for the Fifth Avenue exhibit. 'A just and strong peace,' and the duty of the public to work toward it and for it, directly and indirectly, is the message of every picture shown. Almost every one of these pictures shows a 1918 date-line.

"Walking up Fifth Avenue from Madison Square, the tourist in this war-gallery sees in Brentano's window Lichtenauer's poster, 'Combined effort will win the war. Be of that effort,' with its pageantry of allegorical female figures, bearing aloft a burden of ships, of war-supplies, of all the various and sundry impedimenta of war. In the window of Mason & Hamlin, 313 Fifth Avenue, John Ward Dunsmore strikes a novel note with his picture of President Wilson alone in his study and its Liberty-bond message, 'Lighten His Worries.'

"In McCutcheon's window Carroll Bill, of Boston, shows a burning fishing-smack on a smooth lift of green water, and asks the public to guarantee safety for our fishermen. Altman's has a great statue of Liberty at the main entrance and numerous window displays. A notable collection of Pennell etchings is to be seen in Kurzman's window, showing scenes in the airplane field, at the hangar, and in shipyards and munition-plants. The war-industries are infused here with a picture quality and a poetry all their own. . . .

"Full of life and energy is A. C. Goodwin's portrayal of shipyards, with a giant hull in the making, with its slogan, 'Liberty Bonds Guarantee Endless Tonnage,' in the Woolworth window. Actual shipyard scenes, by Hugh Ferriss, in characteristic vein, make the windows of Himebaugh & Browne a real treat to the art-enthusiast. In the Rogers Peet window the Kaiser wounds with his bayonet the crucified figure of Christ, at whose feet a surge of white corpses washes upward, like foam. This picture is by Spear, of Boston. A powerful portrayal of the agony and terror which follow the torpedoing of a Red-Cross ship is made by Hopkinson in the windows of Florette, and Willy Pogany, a few steps farther, has an allegorical America with her foot on the war-god, while, in the background, children come with gifts of fruits and flowers.

"Terrified peasants, fleeing with their little household goods past all the young beauty of spring trees, plead, with their creator, Francis C. Jones, 'Stop This!' in Youmans' window at No. 581. The Ehrlich Galleries show dry points and lithographs by Nuytens, Puyse, and Mielzner on war-subjects."

Emotion may have been aroused in all its phases before the visitor has traversed the space between Twenty-third Street and Fifty-ninth on the east side. The west side has also its full quota:

"'The Germans Arrive,' by George Bellows, in the window of Scott & Fowles, 500 Fifth Avenue, is perhaps the picture about which the crowds hang longest in a sort of fascinated horror; for this picture shows the Germans at their work. One invader holds the neck of a tortured man in the firm grip of his muscular, gray-sleeved elbow. The sword of a second is raised, dripping, from its completed task; where the man's hands should be there are dark, dripping blobs of raw flesh; one severed hand lies, red-flecked, in the foreground. In the eyes of this man there is madness. In the background Germans surround a woman. . . .

"In the Spanish Art Galleries, at 734 Fifth Avenue, Charles S. Chapman's pictured procession of war—marching men, aviators, trucks, cannon, with its significant words, 'We are sure of them; are they sure of us?' F. W. Benson has painted a mother and two frightened children fleeing from the terror behind, which is displayed in the Duveen Brothers' window, with the words, 'Liberty bonds guarantee immunity from frightfulness.'"

The New York *Evening Post* comments on the fact that "it is what happened in Belgium and northern France that more than anything else stirred American anger." Our particular grievances sink out of sight:

"No one looking at the representations of homes in flames, civilians shot down, and women led away, or paintings, like George Bellows's, of the maiming of a Belgian boy, would learn from them that the immediate cause of our entry into the conflict was the unrestrained submarine warfare. There is remarkably little to remind us of German crimes on the sea. Perhaps this is in part due to the fact that for us this seems so much more a land war than a sea war. Our thoughts are more with the men in France than with those on the seas. But long before the submarine warfare had resulted in its worst atrocities, the

reports of the crimes in Belgium had torn nine out of ten Americans away from any neutrality of feeling."

Another writer to *The Times*, who pleads that this moment should not pass away without leaving its material mark, puts a philosophic claim for "The Avenue of the Allies":



Copyrighted, 1918, by Carl Melchers

"ALLIES."

Painted by Carl Melchers. It presents a note of cheerfulness in contrast to the horrors and sadness of most of the themes chosen by our artists whose work is shown on the Avenue of the Allies for urging the Liberty Loan.

"The decoration of Fifth Avenue with the flags of our twenty-two Allies, one for each block, is not only among the gayest and most beautiful civic demonstrations of a city which has always led its fellows in such pageantry; it is the expression of a historic moment, of a noble mood and emotion, which all must wish to make permanent—or, if that is impossible, at least a deep and abiding memory. In this greatest crisis of history, twenty-two nations, of the utmost diversity in size, in economic interests, in historic traditions, and in racial character, stand shoulder by shoulder, each giving gladly its utmost treasures of life and of wealth in the cause of world-wide liberty and of justice. . . .

"How are such events permanently signalized, such memories kept alive? One way is to embody them in the daily nomenclature of ourselves and our children—in the names of our streets. . . .

"Doubtless the high and generous mood of to-day will pale in the lapse of decades. Trade rivalries will begin again, racial misunderstandings supervene. That is the way of the workaday world. Yet much will be gained if there is permanent record of the fact, as gay and as beautiful as may be, that when the trumpets of liberty and justice sounded a nobler spirit was born; that the peoples of the mountains and the peoples of the seas stood shoulder to shoulder as brothers, offering up the best of their wealth, the best of their youth, upon the sacred altar."

NOT ENOUGH BOOKS FOR THE ARMY

THE "AVERAGE MAN" was a generous giver when he was asked to go through his library for books for the soldiers' reading. Something short of three million volumes were donated, but these have been found to be inadequate in number. They were mostly fiction—in fact, says Frank Parker Stockbridge, National Director of Information, Second Library War Fund, "almost all of them that can be used are fiction." This fact explains why the American Library Association needs \$4,500,000, the apportionment granted it out of the fund of \$470,000,000 to be raised in the Welfare Drive soon to be on us. The Library fund staggered a good many people, who ask what need there is for the money when the people gave so many books. "Almost every house, in the larger cities at least, and in many of the smaller communities, was visited by Boy Scouts and others collecting books for soldiers. There was something visible, tangible, and the public remembers it." But the books that the soldiers are asking for and that the Government is asking the Library Association to supply, says Mr. Stockbridge, "are technical books, scientific works, text-books of every kind, books on history, books on foreign languages. In short, the whole list of books that can be classified as educational." The "average man's" library is not up to date enough in books of this class to provide the soldier with what he must have. As Mr. Stockbridge writes in *War Libraries* (New York), the official organ of the War Service Committee of the American Library Association:

"Of course there are some standardized sciences in which the book issued ten or fifteen or even fifty years ago is as valuable as the most recent one, but there are very few sciences, and none of the arts, in which the old book is of current value. Gray's 'Anatomy' is still standard, altho it was first published seventy-five years ago. There has been no change in the propositions of Euclid, and the standard works on trigonometry and higher algebra do not need to be of the 1918 edition. But when we have to provide a book on the psychology of color for the use of the camouflage corps, it has to be a new book. The chemistry of high explosives is a subject on which we can not get books from the 'average man's book-shelves.' Neither do the 'average man's book-shelves' yield books to meet such demands as that which one of our librarians recently encountered, from a Greek soldier who wanted a book to help him teach an Italian soldier how to read English.

"From a Southwestern camp a few days ago came the report that the draft had brought in thousands of Mexicans who could not read English, and a demand for the immediate shipment of books in Spanish. We supplied the demand, but of course we had to buy the books, as we have to buy the books in Yiddish, Polish, Lithuanian, French, Italian, German, Scandinavian, Russian, Chinese, Arabic, and the other languages making up the forty different tongues in our polyglot Army, for all of which we endeavor to supply the reading need."

The most striking phenomenon about the American Army is that it is a "reading army," and we are assured that "its members are reading far less for recreation than the average citizen reads." The fiction circulation is declared to be less than 50 per cent. of the total, while in the public library 70 per cent. of the total is so classified. We are further told what the money is needed for:

"We have in the service hundreds of librarians. Some have given up large salaries to work during the war for their bare expenses, and others have been loaned by their libraries, which continue their salaries; but even with salaries cut down to the least possible minimum the expense of building and equipping libraries and library stations, of collecting, shipping, and transporting books, of maintaining central offices and distributing and dispatch stations, amounts to a very considerable sum. A single camp-library, such as the one at Camp Funston, for example, has something like two hundred branches in and around the camp."

From Paris comes a report published in *News Service* about the use of books on the other side and the methods of transporting them:

"To transport these books, the Government allows the Y. M. C. A. cargo space for fifty tons a month, about 100,000 volumes. This was not enough. Sammy is a bookworm and needs 200,000. So Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus secretaries on board transports bring over, in addition, as many packages as the captains will permit. Also they bring the magazines on which you placed one-cent stamps. These are sorted and bundled in New York for distribution to front-line trenches, where there is no time for consecutive reading of books. While speaking of ships—250,000 volumes are placed on board our war-ships for our sailors' reading. . . .

"On each volume is a bookplate which General Pershing has signed, reading as follows: 'These books come overseas from home. To read them is a privilege; to restore them promptly, unharmed, a duty.' Inside the cover of each volume is the regulation library pocket for a card for the name of the man who borrows it, and the usual fly-leaf record. There is the usual rule that books may not be kept out longer than four or five days, but the army readers usually return the volumes in three days. In a collection of three thousand volumes which were turned over every three days, only ten or twelve books were lost in a period of several months. Signs on the library walls explain the difficulty of getting books to France and ask the soldiers to 'play square with the other fellow.' And the soldier has played square. Of course, the debarkation ports were first to be outfitted with libraries, but by September more than two hundred points had them. . . .

"Recently the Paris office of the 'Y' sent down a photographer to take a picture of a soldier reading a book to show the folk back home that their contributions were appreciated. The Paris secretary responsible for this move was delighted to see, when the print was made, a photograph of a soldier reading 'Robinson Crusoe.' He had selected several copies of that desert-island story for this library and gloated over the visible proof of his good judgment. Then the photographer brought him down out of control by explaining that the soldier who posed took the only book left in the library excepting four other copies of 'Robinson Crusoe.' Why poor 'Robinson' was neglected no one could explain, unless it was that every boy had read it in early youth."

The *Chicago Daily News* has printed a list of favorites compiled from reports from thirty-five camps and base-hospital libraries containing from 200 to 100,000 volumes and serving some 1,500,000 men: "It presents clearly for the first time," says this paper, "the average non-technical reading tastes of the entire American Army and Navy." This is the list:

Fiction.

1. All Novels by Zane Grey.
2. Tarzan Books, by Edgar Rice Burroughs.
3. Rex Beach's Western Stories.
4. Anything by Jack London.
5. Harold Bell Wright's Western Stories.

Personal Experience.

1. "Over the Top," by Knapp.
2. "Private Paul."
3. "My Four Years in Germany," by Gerard.
4. Ian Hay's "First Hundred Thousand."
5. Pat O'Brien's "Outwitting the Hun."

Humor.

1. Anything by Mark Twain.
2. Stephen Leacock's Nonsense.
3. "Dere Mable," by Lieutenant Streeter.
4. Irvin Cobb's Stories.
5. Baerndorfer's Cartoons.

Poetry.

1. Robert W. Service.
2. Rudyard Kipling.
3. The "Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyam.

Devotion Stories.

1. Books by Conan Doyle.
2. Books by Anna Katherine Green.
3. Books by E. Phillips Oppenheim.
4. Books by Louis Vance.
5. Books by Arthur B. Reeve.

Helpful Books.

1. Cabot's "What Men Live By."
2. Wilson's "When a Man Comes to Himself."
3. Fairbank's "Live and Laugh."

Literature.

1. Shaw.
2. Wilde.
3. Emerson.

The *Ladies' Home Journal* (October) states that in a canvass taken among our troops "over there" as to the periodicals they like best to receive from home, the three heading the list are (1.) THE LITERARY DIGEST, (2.) *The Saturday Evening Post*, and (3.) *The Ladies' Home Journal*.

DANCING "DOING ITS BIT"

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE AMUSEMENT before the war, dancing, took time to fall into its stride in the progress of events. In France it stopt entirely; people were too sad to dance. In England it persisted mainly as an amusement for men on leave from the front. With us it had had a dwindling popularity.

It has now and then found the excuse of furthering war-charity, but as our boys have more and more gone overseas, it has seemed not quite fair to be gay in this manner. Professional dancers, the petted darlings of short seasons ago, who have not been quick to carry arms instead of shaking legs, have met with no end of opprobrium. But dancing has again returned, and is now going through a phase that takes on all the features of the real folk-dance. The "Block Dance" has held sway in New York even to the extent of superseding the street *festas* that were so scrupulously observed by Italians, for example, on recurrent festivals of the Church. Now one will see young Americans of foreign blood costumed as Uncle Sam or Martha Washington dancing on the asphalt to strains of modern ragtime. *The Jersey Journal* (Jersey City) informs us that the block

dance has "become an institution in Jersey City, and if there is any other city in the country where such events are held in like number, or with the same success, that city has yet to be heard from." We thus see the apotheosis of the dance:

"As a vehicle for the expression of patriotism Jersey City folk have found the block dance irresistible, as is attested by the crowds that turn out every time one is held. Nor does it matter whether the dance is held in the best residential sections or in the quarters where the poor dwell—the story is always the same: lavish decorations in the American colors, a good band, a big crowd, and a big sum of money for the local chapter of the American Red Cross.

"Nor is it difficult to understand why this favorite amusement, in which lithe limbs keep time to music, and which formerly always required a waxed floor, should suddenly be transferred to the asphalt pavements of our streets. Every block is proud of the number of its young men who have gone forth to fight for 'Old Glory,' and it is but necessary to state that funds are required to provide things needed by these boys in khaki to command instant attention and cooperation. As a means of raising funds for the local chapter of the Red Cross the block dance surpasses everything else tried here. For instance, the residents in the Sparrow Hill section of Hudson City held a dance the other night and over \$2,000 was realized. True, this was a record amount for such events, but the fact is not to be lost sight of that were these residents to attempt to realize \$2,000 by any other means they would find the task a far more difficult one. And, then, too, when it is considered that many blocks have raised over \$1,500 by the same means, it is easy to realize why the block dance gains in popularity.

"While the raising of funds for the Red Cross is the main object, the block dance has many other features to recommend

it as an ideal war-time pastime. Chief among these is the gathering of neighbors for a night of patriotic devotion. No block dance is complete unless there is a service-flag raising or some similar patriotic ceremony, and this, along with the decoration of the homes in the national colors and the illumination of the streets by means of Japanese lanterns or strings of incandescent electric lamps, serves to keep alive not only the patriotic spirit, but also the spirit of neighborliness.



FIRST-AID AT SEICHEPREY: "THEIR BLOOD AND YOUR MONEY WILL WIN THE WAR." Painted by S. J. Woolf from sketches made during the first engagement in which the American troops participated, and now being exhibited in the Avenue of the Allies for the Liberty Loan.

"The usual public dances in the halls have, in a large measure, been abandoned for the duration of the war, and a curb has also been put on entertainments and like events, so the block dance proves a most welcome substitute. As an institution fostered almost exclusively by Jersey City, let it continue on its useful course."

WOOLING SIR WALTER TO EARTH—If the shades of old or forgotten authors glow over the tributes of later generations, Sir Walter Scott must have felt an imperative call to return to earthly scenes. So a writer in *The Westminster Gazette* (London) feels as he tells one of the most pathetic stories of the war:

"Apropos of Mr. Birrell's discourse about soldiers and books let me tell a story. There was a boy who lay dying for six months in an English hospital, one of the nicest boys I ever knew, a fair-haired, blue-eyed lad from the North Country. He had been brought back from France shot through the spine, and was a hopeless case from the beginning. For all the six months never a word of complaint escaped him, and he seemed always to be smiling. He had one great consolation: he had become acquainted for the first time with the Waverley novels, and in his last days he was reading 'Ivanhoe.' When he became too weak to read for himself the nurse took it from him and read aloud to him. She was reading on the last day of all, when the *padre* came and his father and mother were at the bedside, and being a good lad, he kissed his parents affectionately and listened very attentively to the prayers, but the moment they were over he turned to the nurse and said, in a whisper: 'Please go on reading, and as fast as you can, for I do so want to know the end.' And so she read him out of the world with the great fight of *Bois-Guilbert* and *Ivanhoe*. I am sure the spirit of Walter Scott was at that death-bed."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

"MORAL FLABBINESS" IN PEACE TALK

"IT IS RELIGIOUS to hate the Kaiser," says Dr. James R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University, "because the Bible teaches us to hate the devil and all his works." Dr. Day, reported by the *New York Sun*, spoke thus to the students of Syracuse at the opening session of the university

as a military institution. He added that "It would be a blessing if we could turn the beast of Berlin over to God and say, 'Lord, inflict violent wrath upon this creature.'" In looking in other directions both here and in England it is seen that complaint is made because violent wrath is not sufficiently invoked. A writer in the *London Spectator* inveighs against "British apathy" in respect to the true character of the German. "Even after four years of atrocities committed in the name of *Kultur*, hardly any

class in England, except our merchant seamen, would appear to have grasped the true character of our enemies." The same sort of thing in the United States leads Bishop Quayle, in *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago), to point to "a moral flabbiness in discussing the German which has a sinister aspect." He speaks especially in relation to peace talk which periodically wells up after a German overture. "All this indiscriminate, flabby, spineless, godless talk about loving the Germans ministers to a wrong peace, to a peace which will not last overnight. . . . Sentimentality of the Henry Ford type will leave America not only the laughing-stock of Germany, but the imbecile in the German's ruthless hands." Prince Maximilian's bait is that he pretends he speaks in behalf of the German people, between whom and the German Government we have been wont to make discrimination. Bishop Quayle faces that fact too:

"Let us set down sternly that we are at war with the Germans, not the Junkers, not autoeracy, not Prussianism, not the kaiser (spelled with a small 'k'). All that is camouflage and dangerous, because it obscures the truth. The German people is what we war with. The German people is committing the unspeakable horrors which set the whole world aghast. The German people is not and has not been conducting war. It is and has been conducting murder. Hold fast to that. The Supreme Court of New York declared the sinking of the *Lusitania* an act of piracy. Piracy is not war. All decencies, honors, humanities, international agreements, and laws have been smashed by them day and night from the first rape of Belgium to now. The new atrocity which appeared this week was spraying prisoners with burning oil. This is Germany's most recent jest. It makes them laugh so!

"They have violated every treaty with the United States; they have lied from start to finish and to everybody. A treaty was a scrap of paper. This week the Prussian lords have dishonored a prince who was Ambassador to England at the opening of this war because he has published the truth saying that neither France nor England wanted war, Germany brought it on; and the

Emperor has sustained the action. In other words, Germany in 1918 has put to public shame the one man among them who has told the truth in Germany about Germany — the truth which the whole world knows without any confirmation from Germany.

"Germany has ravished the women of Belgium, Serbia, Roumania, Poland, Armenia; Germany murdered the passengers of the *Lusitania* and struck a medal to celebrate that German triumph, dating it two days before the horrible occurrence; Germany has ruined cathedrals and cities in sheer wanton fury in such fashion as has not been



done in all the wars waged in Europe since the days of the building of the cathedrals; Germany has poisoned wells, crucified inhabitants and soldiers, burned people in their houses, and this by system; Germany has denatured men and boys, has wantonly defaced the living and the dying and the dead. An eyewitness tells of seeing women dead at a table with their tongues nailed to the table and left to die. Germany has stolen things little and big; playthings from children, finery from women, pictures of incalculable worth, bank-deposits, railroads, factories; Germany has sunk hospital-ships, has bombed hospitals and Red-Cross camps; Germany has disclosed neither decency nor honor from the day it started war nor has a single voice in Germany to date been lifted up against the orgies of ruthlessness which turn the soul sick and which constitute the chief barbarity of history; Germany remains unblushing and unconscious of its indecency; Germany's egotism still struts like a kaiser; and to climax its horrid crimes, Germany has inflicted compulsory polygamy on the virgins of its own land."

The English writer does not make his list of accusations quite so long, but he passes on to a conclusion that is calculated to stir whatever apathy is left in English nature:

"Since the first entry of the Germans into Belgium one fiendish atrocity has succeeded another. In the light of recent events the now almost forgotten *Lusitania* outrage seems venial. Hospitals crammed with our wounded and dying have been purposely blown to fragments, prisoners of war insulted, starved, tortured, and murdered, hospital-ships blazing with Red-Cross lights and emblems wantonly torpedoed, boat-loads of seamen of all nations turned adrift without food or water to face almost certain death, nuns and women of every age ravished, cathedrals and churches uselessly burned. Still the British public shows hardly a sign of indignation.

The ordinary Englishman, totally ignorant as he generally

is of the Continent, has not yet realized that long before 1914 Christianity had ceased to exist among the younger generation of Germans. No doubt elderly people still profess Christianity, just as in the reign of Constantine there were doubtless old-fashioned Romans who sacrificed on the sly to Pan or hankered after the pleasant gladiatorial shows of their youth. But since 1870 a new race of Germans has arisen. This race knows neither pity nor truth. A thing of beauty is there but to be befouled or destroyed. Chivalry it regards as sentimental rubbish fit only for the mental lumber-room. Murder, lust, and cruelty, and drink alone are worthy of the Berserker race. Is it necessary to support these statements with examples showing the unutterable degradation of the modern German, who seems fouler as he approaches the apex of the social pyramid? The world rings with the details of his crimes, which would hardly have been condoned by Ezzelino da Romano or the Marquis de Sade, perhaps the only Frenchman who has ever had a numerous following in the Fatherland.

"Let us for once speak out. The German has definitely shown that he is a pariah unfit to associate even with ordinary criminals. We can not extirpate him, but we can so deal with him that he will wail for a century; we can refuse to have any dealings with either him or his produce. If this is not done, let us be under no illusions. He is far more disciplined, efficient, and enduring than any of the races he is fighting. Every man, woman, and child beyond the Rhine means to see this business through, food or no food. Their puny army of cranks, peace apostles, and defeatists is long ago either in prison or hanged. *Wellmacht oder Untergang* is their motto. Does any sane man believe that this war is to be the last, that democracies are inherently peace-loving, that the much-boomed league of nations is going to change human nature and bring about the millennium? This time the weight of metal is probably too great for Germany to win; but the German race are the strongest, most pertinacious, and dangerous on earth. They stick, and will stick, at nothing to achieve their ends. In the long run, unless we and our allies set our house in order and excise the cancer of party warfare, the German will dominate the world. For what is the creed which he has substituted for the Sermon on the Mount? (see Professor Cramb's 'Germany and England'):

"Ye have heard how in old times it was said, Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth; but I say unto you, Blessed are the valiant, for they shall make the earth their throne. And ye have heard men say, Blessed are the poor in spirit; but I

CATHOLIC ANXIETY OVER ROMAN PROTESTANTISM

THE RACE between Protestantism and secularism on the one hand with Catholicism on the other in Rome gives a disquieting feeling to some Catholic journals. Which of the two forces opposing Catholicism shows the greater proportionate advance in recent years it is hard to tell, secular-



French official photograph.

WHAT GERMANS LEFT AT VLAMERTINGHE.

This village church is typical of hundreds left behind as the Hun withdraws toward his frontier.



Ministry of Information.

WHICH THE VIRGIN ONCE SEEMED TO PROTECT.

Many painters have drawn this cathedral at Albert with the statue of the virgin overhanging the city from the tower, seemingly in watchful care. Now tower and statue are gone.

say unto you, Blessed are the great in soul and the free in spirit, for they shall enter into Valhalla. And ye have heard men say, Blessed are the peacemakers; but I say unto you, Blessed are the war-makers, for they shall be called, if not the children of Jahve, the children of Odin, who is greater than Jahve."

ism seeming to show the greater vitality. The Catholic journal *America* (New York) speaks of the Protestant "hope of supplanting Catholicism in Italy, and especially in Rome," as being "a matter of common knowledge." It further represents the popular impression that "such an attempt was doomed to failure from the very outset, and that it was idle to entertain any fears of its success." This impression is disturbed, tho, by the August number of *Les Nouvelles Religieuses* (Paris), which gives a statistical survey of religious conditions in the peninsula and points out the gravity of the danger from the Catholic point of view. "The warnings of Leo XIII., Pius X., and Benedict XV. are shown to have been only too well founded," says *America*, "and the writer does not hesitate to pronounce the situation serious." Moreover, he feels that it "will rapidly become worse unless Catholics find some way to remedy it." We see that—

"Protestantism is growing and indifference is alarmingly on the increase. In 1862 there were 32,975 Protestants of various sects in Italy, in 1901 there were 65,595, in 1911 the number had grown to 123,253, which means that in ten years it had almost doubled. The writer believes that the official registration of Protestants would be still greater were it not that human respect prevented certain Italians from publicly proclaiming their apostasy. Figures show, however, that the Protestant propaganda is more successful in depriving Italians of all religious belief than in converting them to heresy. In 1901 there were in all Italy only 36,092 persons who professed to have no religious affiliations, ten years later the number of those who were without faith was not less than 874,532. If to this number be added the 353,404 persons who in 1911 refused to make any statement as to their attitude toward religion, we find that at that date these two categories embraced about 5 per cent. of the entire population, and that in ten years they had almost doubled."

A conservative view maintains that if Protestantism has not gained in the Holy City during the past ten years, it has not,

on the other hand, lost. There were also 13,117 more Romans in 1911 who profest no religion than there were in 1901. During the same period the number of those who refused to state what religion they profest had increased by 8,378. Finally:

"Not many years ago a Methodist minister prophesied that if Protestant propaganda in Italy were generously supported the near future would witness a separation of the Italian people from the Seat of Truth unparalleled since the inauguration of the Reformation in Germany by Luther in the sixteenth century. His wish, as the writer in *Les Nouvelles Religieuses* remarks, was father to his thought, but it indicates the aim and the hope of Protestantism, and, in view of the statistics given above, furnishes grounds for serious consideration to every loyal child of the Church."

PRUSSIANISM BALKED BY ARCHBISHOP IRELAND

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND dies at a time when current events bring into high relief the value of one of his great services to the country. It is not a Catholic journal which recalls this either, but the *New York Morning Telegraph*, devoted mainly to sports and amusements, which deals forcibly tho briefly with, as it says, "the most notable as well as the most unsuccessful of Prussian propagandas in the United States." The success of Archbishop Ireland, who led the fight against "Cahenslyism," as the movement to Germanize the parochial schools was called, throws a side-light on the present. "The spontaneous and instant manner in which members of the Roman Catholic Church in America submerged and forgot sectarianism and made positive puncture with all other religionists in the war of democracy against Prussianism," says *The Telegraph*, "is easier to understand in the light of the life and utterances of such churchmen as John Ireland, Metropolitan of the Roman Catholic province of St. Paul and Archbishop of that diocese." We read:

"The history of that Potsdam-inspired conspiracy to Germanize the Roman Catholics of this country by the extension of the Teuton arts and language through the German Catholic parish schools, teachers, and priesthood probably never attracted the attention of a majority of the laity in or out of the Roman Catholic Church. But it was a diabolically ingenious conspiracy which ramified from the kindergartens of the German parishes into the highest circles and professorial faculties of the Catholic University at Washington. If it had its origin among the Teuton Catholics of Berlin and Cologne, also it had a mighty lobby at the Vatican, and the College of Cardinals itself was not too remote for its machinations.

"How that subtle scheme to Prussianize American Catholics of German blood or affiliations was exposed and defeated is now an almost forgotten chapter in the annals of the Roman Catholic Church in America, but John Ireland, of St. Paul, was foremost in the fight to defeat it, carrying the issue in person to the Vatican itself and ultimately winning a complete victory for the Americanism of Catholics in this country. There were other churchmen and prelates of high degree who rallied around Archbishop Ireland, but he was their protagonist, and the almost universal loyalty to the flag which Catholics of America are now showing is intensified by his championship of the American idea of religious liberty as well as of political democracy."

EPITAPHS IN FRANCE—To win the right epitaph may be said, perhaps, to be one of the actuating motives of the soldier. *Hamlet's* warning to *Polonius* was that he "will better have a bad epitaph" than an actor's "ill report" while he lived, shows what fears might beset the soul in the shades. The *New York Globe* is impressed by some of the inscriptions scribbled by soldiers on the little wooden crosses that mark the graves of other soldiers, which a Canadian officer has brought from over there. Here is one:

Here lies the body of Elmer Opp,
Who fourteen times went over the top.

And every time he brought a Boche,
Till a sniper got him at last, b'gosh!

"And another, markedly different in sentiment, reads:

Churchill faked it—he lies at rest;
Nobody grieved when he went west;
Whence he came or where he goes
Nobody cares, nobody knows.

"No leisurely literature, conceived and written in the silence of the sanetum or studio, in these lines. Here are the hatred and scorn which every real fighting man feels for the chap who turns coward. Here is the tribute paid to the unsung hero with his booty of *Boches*. Here, too, in the case of both coward and hero is the humor which is the never-failing, saving grace of the soldier, the humor without which he could never fight as he has fought and is still fighting.

"All over France are little wooden crosses raised for unknown soldiers and simple verses scribbled by unknown rimesters. And the soldiers who lie under the little wooden crosses—with the few exceptions who faked, like Churchill—and the soldiers who, with gaiety, penciled the little epitaphs upon the wood—all are heroes."

EASTER IN A DRESSING-STATION

WHAT EASTER SUNDAY brought to an American serving in the hospital corps of the British Army is told in a letter from Lieut. Otto P. Sharp to his father, a clergyman of the Methodist Church in Massachusetts. Lieutenant Sharp, who has been wounded, has received the *Croix de Guerre* from the French Government for gallantry under fire and for giving his blood through transfusion to help save the life of a seriously wounded soldier. This passage from his letter printed in *Zion's Herald* (Boston) is a good illustration of the practical religion of the trenches:

"Good Friday found me in this country, after a long and tedious journey. Slept for the night in a little town which was filled with French and English and several thousand fleeing folk. Left next morning early and installed ourselves fifteen kilometers farther on—eight kilometers from the advancing enemy—in a tremendous metallurgical factory. At five the first wounded arrived, and we had our hands full until two o'clock in the morning, when the bombardment got so bad that we had to move back to the town we came from. Here we found a hat-factory which we took over at nine o'clock Easter morning, and at three it was cleaned out, fumigated (five buildings, two stories), operating barracks set up, beds put in, and all. The old priest of the town scared up several hundred shirts, men's and otherwise, the mayor found some stoves, we got our boxes unpacked, and at three the first cars arrived.

"At five we had 250 wounded, at nine we were simply swamped. Every conceivable corner of the place was covered with stretchers, and the poor fellows who could walk were lined up along the walls waiting for attention. Finally, we overflowed, and at one time had thirty automobiles waiting to be unloaded. The serious question was that of evacuation. The cars couldn't go fast enough, and there were not enough of them. Every single man had to have an injection of serum (antitetanus), and the majority had to be rebandaged. We were a bit busy, five of us and myself, and it was morning before we knew it. I took all the English lads, except the very, very bad ones, for I could talk to them and find out what was the matter and know whether I was hurting them or not. Lots of them died—we just could not save them, there were too few of us.

"I'll never forget that Easter Sunday and night—that big hall where the wounded came in first, the smell of the blood, the nauseating odor of the gangrene-gas, that horrible thing that kills so many of them and works with such rapidity, the cries of the suffering, the wheeze of those hit in the lungs, the yells for something to drink, the crash of rain on the roof, the calls for stretcher-bearers, the trickling of sweat in my eyes, the unconsciousness of everything but the little detail of the moment, the pulling out of a piece of shell or a bullet with the accompanying groans, the fall over a stretcher-handle, the death-struggles of one poor lad, the ravings of another, the lack of hunger, the absence of fatigue, the burning of the soles of my feet, the call for the priest, the continuous recurring thought that this was Easter—peace on earth, good will!—the coming of the morning, three hours of oblivion in sleep, and the same thing over again."

WAR-TIME-FOOD-PROBLEMS

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST by the UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION
and especially designed for High School Use

KEEPING UP STEAM

MOST OF US have had a chance to observe, at one time or another, the case of a poor person who suddenly "comes into money," through a legacy or similar unexpected occurrence. As a person of small income he has always been thrifty and foresighted, painstaking in paying his debts and in maintaining a savings-bank account. And he is often equally wise after the advent of his new wealth. But not infrequently he is dazzled by the sudden change in circumstances; he lets all his old habits go by the board, squanders his money, overlooks his creditors, and in general "blows himself," with the final result that he finds himself in more desperate financial straits than he had ever known in his days of slender income.

One may try to gloss over this man's folly on the ground that the choice was his, and that his wastefulness hurt no one but himself.

But as long as this war continues, no such excuse can be given in this country for overconsumption or waste of food, because such acts hurt others besides ourselves. In fact, they actually endanger the Allied success in the war.

NO TIME TO LET UP—And yet there are actually people today who have the idea that at present there is less need to practise food-conservation in this country than during the past. They somehow think—that is, if they take the trouble to think—that because we have successfully helped feed the Allies for the past year, and because this is the season when crop reports come in, that gives them the right to slacken in their efforts to save food.

No notion can be more false. None more actively mischievous in slowing up Allied accomplishment in the war. And, since it is our war, none more lacking in patriotism.

Suppose you have been living up to your patriotic obligations in your eating habits since we entered the war. That does not give you the right to relax now—just when extra efforts are needed.

Food problems have not ceased abruptly. They never cease abruptly, with a clock, as it were, like turning off a light or an engine. And they are not going to during this war.

That is why nobody must get into the way of thinking that our food problems are suddenly at an end, and that personal responsibility is no longer necessary. Quite the reverse is true.

Some—not all—of our crops have come up to expectations. But a large crop in itself does not possess any special magic. It does not mean that the war will therefore end automatically, or that there will be more ships or fewer submarines, or that the soldiers and civilians in England, France, and Italy will be less in need of food from us.

WHY RESERVES ARE NEEDED—It should constantly be remembered that the Allies are all of them eating bread which contains a mixture of other cereals besides wheat. Certainly the least that we can do—we whose actual hardship in the war is so much less than theirs—is to use other cereals besides wheat in our bread and in all cooking in the same ratio that the Allies are forced to do. Only in this way can we justly claim that we are sitting down with them at a common table.

Now, of course, one great advantage afforded any country which has as large a food-growing acreage and as large food-production as ours is the possibility of a working margin in food-stuffs. That is, it produces an annual food-supply which provides great variety and flexibility in usefulness.

The food-production of the United States, provided people do not immediately begin to make unscrupulous inroads upon

it—like rats attacking a pile of grain—furnishes an inestimable advantage for feeding other countries, and leads to smoothness and speed of action. Fires have been put out by extemporized bucket-brigades, but with nothing like the ease afforded by a reservoir, which feeds pipes and hose.

A reserve stock helps to keep up a full head of steam. A locomotive might conceivably run without a tender, if it stopped every mile or so for coal or water; but the tender carrying a reserve stock of both is what enables the locomotive to keep up steam at all times. In like fashion, a large stock of food sent from this country will help the Allies to keep up steam during war-time.

MORE FOOD MUST BE SHIPPED—And it is necessary to keep up steam constantly in order to bring this war to a successful conclusion. Every ounce of food, like every ounce of fighting energy, will help to achieve this just that much sooner. Such speed means shortening hardship among the Allies and lessening the final toll of life for them and for our armies.

By contributing foodstuffs from our store to the limit of our power, we permit the Allies to get food by the short haul from the United States. And thereby we release just that many more ships to take over our soldiers and their equipment. In other

words, by giving our food instead of forcing the Allies to look elsewhere for provisions, we secure the utmost possible use from every ton of available Allied shipping.

During our first year in the war we sent over a large quantity of foodstuffs. But during the coming year we must be prepared to send still more. The Allied armies and civilians, our own army, the Belgian Relief, and certain neutrals who are dependent on us will require, as nearly as international food-councils have been able to estimate, 5,730,000 tons of food-supplies more than we sent them the first year.

That is, we must ship nearly half as much again as our last year's exports. Or, in other words, more than three times as many tons of foodstuffs as for the last three annual prewar shipments.

Clearly this is no easy task, to be accomplished offhand by any sort of mere, casual conservation or semisacrifice. On the contrary, it is the sternest sort of task, more difficult even than last year's. Yet it can be accomplished successfully provided the effort be earnest enough and universal enough. To accomplish it, this nation must reduce its consumption of the bread-stuffs, and of meats and fats—that is, beef, pork, poultry, dairy, and vegetable oil products. But this does not mean curtailment in the use of milk for children.

BUILDING THE RESERVE—For all these reasons, where there is any surplus food in this country, it is necessary to export it overseas. More important still, it is necessary to create this surplus. That will lessen the hardship of the Allies and prevent their anxiety over future food-stringency; it will counteract a continuous and steady withdrawal of our men from food-production to other necessary war-activities; it will get the maximum of usefulness from Allied shipping tonnage; and, finally, by all these means it will speed final success in the war.

Therefore, no one nowadays should consider the present as a time to slacken conservation measures or to abandon wisely formed habits of eating. This is no time to "take off the lid," but rather a great opportunity to save staple foods, which can be shipped at any time or to any place where most needed. That is an ideal and a task for each individual to make his own during the coming months.

	Average 3-year Prewar Shipments	Shipped Year ending July 1, 1918	Must Ship Year ending July 1, 1919	Increase this year over last year
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Meats and Fats (Beef, Pork, Dairy, Poultry, and Vego- table Oil Products)	645,000	1,550,000	2,600,000	1,050,000
Bread Stuffs (Wheat and sub- stitutes in terms of grain)	3,320,000	6,300,000	10,100,000	3,800,000
Sugar (From United States and West Indies)	618,000	1,520,000	1,950,000	330,000
Feed Grains (Mostly Army Rats)	950,000	1,950,000	2,700,000	750,000
Totals	5,533,000	11,820,000	17,550,000	5,730,000



People who find it wise to change their habits of living, frequently discover that

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

NOTABLE BOOKS ON THE WAR

GERMANY'S PREPARED ECONOMIC WAR

Hauser, Henri. *Germany's Commercial Grip on the World. Her Business Methods Explained.* Translated by Manfred Emanuel. With a Preface by J. Laurence Laughlin. Pp. 232. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50 net. Postage, 10 cents.

A book with four prefaces and a foreword implies importance. In one of the prefaces Professor Laughlin says:

"As Chéradame has exposed the Pan-Germanistic designs of Germany in the East, so Henri Hauser in this volume has reported in striking fashion her economic and industrial methods of penetration into other countries. Chéradame's work is supplemented by that of Hauser. The former has shown how Germany expects to profit by the war; the latter has explained how she gained the economic power to strike the blow."

Mr. Hauser's volume contains much matter deliberately thought out, and a mass of information which business men and statesmen may well ponder thoughtfully. If it be true, as Professor Laughlin comments, that "every country is face to face with a commercial menace, no matter how the war ends," big business everywhere, and even lesser businesses all over the world, must soon reach wise conclusions about markets and production and profits or face failures and final disaster.

Henri Hauser, as his name suggests, is a Frenchman—a professor in Dijon University. He wrote, primarily, for France. He analyzed a commercial situation, an economic problem, with France ever first in his mind. His analysis, however, may be as helpful to America. His conclusions may have as much force on this side the sea. The first paragraph of his introduction reads:

"The war which Germany has let loose on the world sets before the public opinion of Europe a question which seemed to have been reserved, up to these last few years, for the study of economists or historians. How the poor Germany of 1870, with scarcely a place in economic geography, has risen in some forty years to become one of the great forces of the world; how—borrowing the saying of Prince Frederick Charles on the eve of Metz—she has succeeded in supplementing her victory on the field of battle by conquests in the industrial arena—these are phenomena which demand the close consideration of men of affairs, commercial and industrial."

Later, Mr. Hauser asks:

"What necessity had Germany to wage war, to risk her all on a single throw of the dice, when all she needed to do was to wait, to allow the force of circumstances full play so that she might gain in complete peace more advantages than could ever be won for her by the most glorious of victories?"

Germanic expansion required markets, logically. These demanded colonies. "Russia is for Germany a reservoir of labor and a market. France is for Germany a bank and a supplier of minerals." Germany must draw on both countries to maintain her growth and increase her power. This fact became compulsory as to Germany's near neighbors. In those foreign fields where German colonies had been planted there must not be limitations and there must be expansion for the future:

"Not content with besieging, with attempting to surmount the frontiers of the enemy, German industry plants itself during open peace, in the very heart of the countries which she wishes to enslave, in the positions whose importance the economic strategy has revealed to her."

After other statements of fact, and some

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bits of prophecy, Mr. Hauser concludes, manifestly thinking of France: "We must study competition in its world-wide aspect as between nation and nation." Even commerce and industry, he thus clearly concedes, must recognize human brotherhood, international relation.

"We can see only one means of acting with efficiency, and that is not to act alone. It is to be wished that the Entente, after having triumphed on the field of battle, shall find itself still united to-morrow in the domain of economies. To boycott Germany is a dream, a nightmare. But here as elsewhere the Entente has the duty of establishing loyalty to international relations. If we are inspired by this policy, not only will France regain the place to which her position on three seas, the wealth of her soil, the qualities of her inhabitants, and her history entitle her, but we shall also have restored to every nation, to the small as to the great, the means of developing freely the resources which they derive from Nature and from their genius."

DIPLOMACY AND THE WAR IN THE NEAR EAST

Woods, H. Charles, F.R.G.S. *The Cradle of the War. The Near East and Pan-Germanism.* Illustrated. Five maps. 8vo, pp. xxii-360. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Schreiner, George Abel. *From Berlin to Bagdad. Behind the Scenes in the Near East.* Illustrated. Pp. xiv-371. New York: Harper & Brothers.

One could hardly find two books the themes of which are so closely alike which yet differ so radically in substance and treatment as these. Mr. Woods's volume is based in part on his Lowell lectures of last winter, and has, appropriately, an introduction by President Lowell, of Harvard. It is historical and diplomatic in its contents, and concerns the Balkans before the war and during it, with chapters on Military Highways, the Dardanelles Campaign, the Riddle of Saloniki, the Bagdad Railway and the War, and *Mittel Europa*. How the war was cradled in the Balkans, (that occurrences there (a long list of them!) were the occasion but not the cause of war, what were the interests of Germany in this corridor of approach to Britain's Eastern Empire since the Kaiser ascended the throne in 1888, and the necessity for the world's peace of entirely eliminating Germany as a source of danger in this direction, form the contents of Mr. Woods's able discussion. In estimating its value we have to remember that recent events in the various theaters of war have brought the settlement measurably nearer. But in order that this settlement may be as nearly just, and therefore permanent, as the many intricate and conflicting claims and elements permit, intimate knowledge is required of those claims, of their foundation in race and nationality, also of the ambitions, mistakes, prejudices, and wrongs that have made Turkey and the Balkans seethe over warlike fires for so many years. To give this knowledge is Mr. Woods's aim. He briefly describes the sixty years of the Balkans preceding 1914 in one chapter. Six chapters describe recent developments in relation to the different nationalities and Turkey, while accounts of the campaigns in the Dardanelles and the occupation of Saloniki bring the account down to 1917. He concludes that the Teutonic Powers worked continuously to stimulate unrest. As to the future, only regard for the claims of nationality and access to the sea, plus as natural boundaries as these other claims will permit, can bring abiding rest, good-will, and peace. But the solution, e.g., as to Macedonia, will be very difficult.

Mr. Schreiner was for nine months Associated Press correspondent in Turkey during the Gallipoli campaign and the



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Saloniki occupation. He had audience with the Sultan, was in correspondence with the leaders of the Young Turks, including Enver Pasha and Talaat Bey. He knew von Sanders and von Usedom. And he was thrown into association with Halideh Edib Hannym Effendi, the noted Turkish "writer, poet, and feminist." He therefore saw things from the inside of the Turkish position, especially the relation of women in Turkey to the future. His volume is entirely descriptive and impressionistic. Besides seeing the attack on the Dardanelles and the Gallipoli fighting, he went through Asia Minor, into Armenia (where he reviewed some of the results of Kurdish and Turkish massacres), into Syria (Aleppo, Damascus, etc.), and back to Constantinople. The narrative is lively, intimate, and interesting. It reveals Ottoman incompetency in management and government, to say nothing of traits a thousand times worse, partial results of which are being proved now in Palestine. The volume is easy to read, and pictures Turkey from the inside during a critical period in a way different from anything thus far published.

OTHER WAR-BOOKS

Wetterlé, Abbé E. *Behind the Scenes in the Reichstag.* Sixteen Years of Parliamentary Life in Germany. With a Prefatory Letter by René Daumle, Member of the French Academy. Translated from the French by George Frederic Lees. Pp. 256. New York: George H. Doran Company.

On the last page of this book we read: "An old German prophecy (dating, it is said, from the fifteenth century) announces that the day will come when the Emperor—alone, wounded, abandoned by everybody, and driven into the Forest of Teutoburg—will cry out, 'Where are my people? Where is my army?' This prophecy, known to all Germany, will come to pass, and on that day the world, delivered at last from the Prussian nightmare, will joyfully celebrate the Festival of Peace, definitely reconquered."

Abbé Wetterlé was long one of the eleven deputies representing Alsace-Lorraine. Essentially French, he never came to love Germany. He could boldly ask in the Reichstag, "What has been done to merit our affection?" He dared say plain things to members of the German Parliament—as when, being asked by a colleague to sign a certain petition on behalf of Finland, he answered: "I will sign this paper on the day you authorize the French Chamber to ask the Reichstag, officially, to put an end to the servitude of the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine." His pen-pictures of German legislators and administrators, numerous and illuminating, are drawn with a free hand and entire fearlessness. As, for instance, this etching of William II. as "the military brute who will accept no contradiction and considers he has a right to lash those who he thinks are incapable of defending themselves." And this of Prince von Bülow: "The most crafty of courtiers. He easily forgets his promises, and breaks his engagements without scruple. Lying, which he always accompanies by a captivating smile, costs him no effort whatever. Stupendously ambitious, he will pass over the body of his best friend when his personal interests dictate that inelegant action."

Lauzanne, Stéphane. *Fighting France.* With an Introduction by James M. Beck, LL.D. Translated by John L. B. Williams, A.M. Pp. 231. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50 net. Postage, 10 cents.

To read this book is to get a new and vivid impression of French patriotism. Its author is a lieutenant in the French Army,

a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and editor of the *Matin*. He writes with vigor, with grace, and with force. Did space permit, we would like to quote his entire story of the battle of the Marne—that first battle, so surely to be recalled as the second Marne contest is being fought out while this review is being written. Many reasons led to German defeat then, the concluding one being thus stated by Lieutenant Lauzanne:

"Finally, at the very hour when the fighting spirit of the French Army had never been higher, the fighting spirit of the German Army had never been lower. It was low because the physical strength of the Germans was low, worn out, and broken by the shameful orgies, the disgraceful drinking, which had reduced these men to the level of swine. It was low because the German fighting men had been led to believe that they would have to fight no longer, that the great effort was ended, that there was no French Army to put a stop to their pillaging and burning."

Farnam, Ruth S. *A Nation at Bay.* What an American Woman Saw and Did in Suffering Serbia. With thirty illustrations. Pp. 229. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Mrs. Farnam is justly proud of the facts that she is a sergeant in the Servian Army; that she has been as far as any person could go on the Servian battle-front; that she has cared for the wounded in Servian hospitals and has raised funds in America for the Servian sufferers. And as this terrible war began on Serbia's account, according to record, and as Mrs. Farnam spent much time in that remote country, she did well to recite her observations and experiences there. Writing of it descriptively, at first, she says:

"The country is very beautiful, with rolling hills and fertile valleys, and in no place in the world have I seen such a profusion of wild flowers; while the cloud-flecked sky which is characteristic of Serbia, the fleeting shadows over the glowing meadows, the broad plains with their golden crops, and the myriads of bending fruit-trees make up a picture that can never be forgotten."

Her sympathy for Serbia is intense, and so is that of her reader before the book's end.

Churchill, Winston. *A Traveler in War-Time.* With an Essay on the American Contribution and the Democratic Idea. Illustrated. Pp. 172. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25 net. Postage, 10 cents.

The author of "Richard Carvel" and "The Crisis," and other novels, here gives us interesting experiences as a traveler in Great Britain and France, and supplements these with some thoughtful pages as an essayist. He went abroad, this last time, wishing "to be free for the moment to accept and record the chance invitation or adventure, wherever met with, at the front, in the streets of Paris, in Ireland, or on the London omnibus." Thus free, his three travel chapters are charmingly informal, and the most positive impression which they convey is that of a changing social order—a growing democracy of feeling—where social order has been pronounced for generations if not for cycles. No other pages that we have seen so strongly indicate this.

Kronle, Lieut. Milutin. *Servia Crucified.* Pp. 305. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Here we have the whole moving tragedy of Servia's martyrdom compressed within the covers of a single volume by a Servian officer who took part in some of the grimmest and most thrilling episodes of the war in Eastern Europe. This is a book that gives

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as the horrible side of the great tragedy of the nations without any attempt to gloss or minimize the darkness of the picture, but it affords wonderful contrasts in the heroic patriotism of the defeated Servian Army and their splendid fight as they retreated before overwhelming numbers, singing their war-ballads with undaunted courage, inspired by their music to constant deeds of daring, and meeting death manfully with a song on their lips. The whole volume is instinct with a love of beauty, a comprehension of the pathos and the unforgettable sadness of roughly severed human relations, of ruined homes, smoking villages, and the destruction and despair that one finds everywhere in the wake of battling armies. The author has a charming style and a way of describing incidents that is particularly realistic. He has, moreover, a tender heart and a veritable passion of love for his country and his fellow strugglers for freedom. His description of the death of his chosen companion in a hospital, with the dying man's prophecy of better days to come for a suffering world; of a company of soldiers forced to dig a trench through a graveyard and arrested in the act of removing a newly buried corpse by the mother of the dead man; and of a little orphan child picked up and carried along by a regiment, who escapes all dangers of shot and shell only to die at last of diphtheria in spite of all the efforts of his rough foster-fathers, are veritable little masterpieces and stand out as among the best and most vivid passages of descriptive writing produced during the war. A book that will well repay reading, both as the record of an eyewitness of many strange events and also as a literary production of real merit.

Depew, Albert N. Gunner Depew. With illustrations and maps. Pp. 312. Chicago: The Reilly & Britton Company. \$1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

A simple, straightforward narrative by a typical American sailor boy of his experiences in the Great War by flood and field. The young man tells an amazing story of what he heard and saw in two years packed with fighting in various parts of Europe, as a soldier of the famous Foreign Legion at Dixmude, as a gunner on the French battle-ship *Concord* at the Dardanelles, in the trenches at Gallipoli, where he won the *croix de guerre*, on a French transport which was captured by the German raider *Morce*, then on the *Yarrowdale*, and lastly in a German prison-camp, where he underwent three months of torture and semi-starvation, from which he was finally rescued through the intervention of Ambassador Gerard. His story forms a terrible indictment of German cruelty; some of his statements of what he actually witnessed would be almost incredible were it not for the mass of corroborative evidence at hand. He started out with the impression that the Germans were clean fighters, gathered from his acquaintance with sailors of the Imperial Navy while serving as a gunner on a United States battle-ship, but he soon found cause to revise this opinion. His book should be read by all who have any lingering doubts as to the ferocity of the *Boche* as well as by every lover of hardy adventure and good red-blooded fighting under most thrilling conditions.

Jack's Only Hope.—SHE—"I trust, Jack, dear, that our marriage will not be against your father's will."

HE—"I'm sure I hope not; it would be mighty hard for us if he should change it."
—*Boston Transcript*, Digitized by Google

CURRENT POETRY

AUTUMNAL out-of-doors is the theme of much of the verse in the fall numbers of the poetry magazines, and much of that which is not autumnal in the letter is so in the spirit. The perennial glory of the trees and the tonic of the winds share attention with the melancholy minor strains of the death of beauty and hope, the knowledge that "the old things go, not one lasts," as Carl Sandburg says in *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse*. But this magazine has one glad call to the true lovers of the season:

FREEDOM

BY OLIVE RUNNER

Give me the long, straight road before me,
A clear, cold day with a nipping air,
Tall, bare trees to run on beside me,
A heart that is light and free from care,
Then let me go—I care not whither.
My feet may lead, for my spirit shall be
Free as the brook that flows to the river,
Free as the river that flows to the sea.

Quite at the other pole of the autumn spirit is this song of baffled life, also taken from *Poetry*:

THE HOPE

BY JOHN COWPER POWYS

The hope I hold
The heering demon-days
Deride, and reason plays,
Snug as a raven on a gallows-tree,
Its ancient game with me,
Flapping its wings and lewdly gibbering,
"Life is a humorous thing!"
But on I fare, clutching—
It is not gold,
The hope I hold.

The hope I hold
Deliante cruelty
Snatches at, passing by;
And, like a vine-leaf, fallen from its place
Upon a tortured face,
Offers its fragrance to betray, sighs low,
"Life is a humorous show!"
But on I fare, clutching—
It is not gold,
The hope I hold.

The hope I hold
Nature herself with glee
Derides. And destiny
With evil goblin laughter indicates
The adamant gates,
And with a maniac-chuckle rallies me,
"That way is closed, you see!"
But I fare on, clutching—
It is not gold,
The hope I hold.

O hope, whose face in madness I have kissed,
O hope, that art a mirage and a mist,
Shall I destroy thee now, and laugh thereat—
It is too late for that.

"There is somewhat low, even in hope," said the Sage of Concord, and it is the more wholesome philosophy which can speak with the refreshing gaiety of these bits from *Contemporary Verse*:

RECOGNITION

BY JEAN BUCHANAN

A sunset benediction
Resaid in afterglow—
A memory of the gladdest thing
That happened long ago—
A Prophet carried upward
In chariot of fire—
The morning stars together
Singing in holy choir—
All things to love belonging
In light made manifold—
And—just a maple passing
In autumn cloth of gold.



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THE FIRS IN AUTUMN

BY ANTOINETTE DE COURSEY PATTERSON

Such gay old chaps, the firs, who in the fall
Link arms with scarlet oak or golden larch;
And stand, as tho at some high carnival,
Ready to lead the march!

In more serious vein this poem from *The Dial* tells the complacency nature grants to her lovers:

RENEWAL

BY JAMES ROBERT

... And so, I am alone again?
But I shall run unto a barren place, and there
Shall wait, and call, and harken till there come
Once more to me the trooping winds of dawn;
And I shall give them drunken shout for shout,
And we shall laugh, and laugh . . . old friends
. . . old friends.

... Alone, you say?
But I shall sit upon my hilltop and be still,
And wait, and gaze, until the riders of the east
Come pricking through the paling dusk and lift
Their flaming spears above the farthest hill;
While with a rush of tearing cloud, behold
Ruddy and warm with labor, comes the sun—
The sun, my Brother; greet him well, old world.

One says I am alone . . .
They do not know, they have not seen or heard;
For when the dark comes I shall go again
To that remembered pasture by the lake,
There watch until a ripple whispering wakes
And softly as of old I see her come
Across the lake in white robes treading, to
The moon, my Sister, to our rendezvous,
And we shall share the gossip of the stars,
And tell old tales, and rest, and be content.

The same tale is more passionately told in this wise poem in *Contemporary Verse*:

RED-BLOODED

BY ROSE HENDERSON

"Unfeeling," they said to my soul; "Unhuman,"
they cried to my heart.
"What do you know in your bloodless zeal of the
passions that leap and dart?"
But I thrill to the joy of the stars. I answer the
throb of the sea,
And I walk sublime
To the desert rime
Of the wind's wild threnody.

I can match you your leaping blood with a fever
as swift and high,
But I do not boast that my spirit breath is
throttled and stifled thereby.
The sun flames out of the east and the fields
laugh back with bloom.
The rain beats white
Through the dim storm light,
And the spent earth meets her doom.

But fierce as the thrill of flesh and warm as the
pulse of clay
Is the fire that sweeps through the gold-crowned
heights, where my seared soul wings its way.
And is it so dull a thing to catch at the shining
gold,
To know the feel
Of the chaste blue steel
When our little red lust is cold?

The beauty that does not pass with the
seasons is in this expression of the summer-
time soul of poetry, altho here and there
the muse stumbles:

MY GARDEN IS A PLEASANT PLACE

BY LOUISE DRISCOLL

My garden is a pleasant place
Of sun glory and leaf grace.
There is an ancient cherry-tree
Where yellow warblers sing to me.
And an old grape-arbor where
A robin builds her nest, and there
Above the lima beans and peas
She croons her little melodies.
Her blue eggs hidden in the green
Fastness of that leafy screen.
Here are striped zinnias that bees
Fly far to visit; and sweet-peas,

Like little butterflies new-born,
And over by the tasseled corn
Are sunflowers and hollyhocks.
And pink and yellow four-o'clocks.
Here are humming-birds that come
To seek the tall delphinium.
Songless bird and scentless flower
Communing in a golden hour.

There is no blue like the blue cup
The tall delphinium holds up,
Not sky, nor distant hill, nor sea,
Sapphire, nor lapis lazuli.

My lilac-trees are old and tall,
I can not reach their bloom at all.
They send their perfume over trees
And roofs and streets, to find the bees.

I wish some power would touch my ear
With magic touch, and make me hear
What all the blossoms say, and so
I might know what the winged things know.
I'd hear the sunflower's mellow pipe.
"Goldfinch, goldfinch, my seeds are ripe!"
I'd hear the pale wisteria sing.
"Moon moth, moon moth, I'm blossoming!"

I'd hear the evening primrose cry,
"O firefly! Come, firefly!"
And I would learn the jeweled word
The ruby-throated humming-bird
Drops into cups of larkspur blue,
And I would sing them all for you!

My garden is a pleasant place
Of moon glory and wind grace.
O friend, wherever you may be,
Will you not come to visit me?
Over fields and streams and hills,
I'll pipe like yellow daffodils.
And every little wind that blows
Shall take my message as it goes.
A heart may travel very far
To come where its desires are.
Oh, may some power touch your ear,
And grant me grace, and make you hear!

All too typical of the temper of these
days is this poem with the pang in its
couplet, which we take from *The Sonnet*:

HAPPY COUNTRY

BY HELEN GRAY CONE

Here by the bright blue creek the good ships lie
A-building, and the hammers beat and beat.
And the wood-smell is pleasant in the heat;
The strong ribs curve against the marsh and sky.
Here the old men are mowing in the sun,
And the hay-sweetness blends with the wild rose;
At the field's edge the scarlet lily glows;
The great clouds sail, and the swift shadows run,
And the broad undulant meadows gloat and
smile:
Over the russet redtop warm winds pass,
The swallow swoops and swerves, the cattle
stand
In the cool of shallow brooks—and all the while
Peace larks asleep, she dreams of some sad
land
Leagues over sea, where youth is mown as grass.

In her volume "Coal and Candlelight"
(John Lane Company, New York), Helen
Parry Eden has this sonnet of faith and
mysticism:

**"SIDERA SUNT TESTES ET MATUTINA
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BY HELEN PARRY EDEN

The stars are witness and the morning frost;
The shuttered inn, the icy lane, the hoar
Alley transmuted at the keen moon's cost
To silver birch from leaden sycamore.
The shivering steps, the door that barely stands
Ajar, the altar's week-day thrift of gold,
The hasty breath that dews my helpless hands.
At what white heat I come through this white
cold:
How before day blows up the smoldering sun
I feed my ashen hope with kindling phrase,
Cast fuel on my faith, watch the flame run
From brand to brand of love and by that blaze
Pillow my head upon His Heart whereon
Lay but last night the love-locks of St. John!

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HOW THEY DISCOVERED OUR ARMY WAS THE REAL THING

EVERYBODY knows it now, of course. Including Hindenburg. Maybe he knows it better than anybody else, because he has had it hammered into him. Everybody now realizes that America has an army, with real generals and a regular High Command, and everything. But when we first landed in France that interesting and important information was almost the exclusive property of one man, and his name was John J. Pershing. It seems that the British thought the safest plan would be to have the American units shepherded under the British High Command, and the French thought they should be under the French High Command, forgetting that after all there might just possibly be an American High Command. Their intentions, of course, were the very best in the world, and Pershing took it in perfectly good humor, knowing that the test of war would be enough. And it was. Mr. Martin Green tells us all about it in the *New York Evening World*. He writes:

Our advance military forces went into France untried and under suspicion. There were in the high commands of the French and British armies a few officers who had visited West Point and knew the thoroughness of the education we give our officers. They were a minority.

In practice the General Staff—the planning and executive force—is the key-stone of the military structure. Without able high command an army, composed tho it may be of the bravest individuals, is an impotent institution. Plainly speaking, the British and French military authorities did not think a year ago that we had the high command.

Into this atmosphere of distrust went General Pershing with a few soldiers. He had come from a standing start four thousand miles away. He was in an impoverished and nerve-torn country. He was confronted with the task of not only building up an army, but building up the machinery to hold that army to the limit of its fighting function, and I violate no military confidence when I say that it was one of the most formidable tasks that ever confronted a soldier.

General Pershing, however, was more than a soldier in this crisis. He had his military problems to consider, and in addition there were crowded upon him diplomatic problems which were up to him and nobody else. He was, in a sense, a military-ambassadorial crusader, and he accepted the responsibility.

The winter of 1917-18 was a dark and gloomy period in France. The only ray of light in the outlook was the slow but continual rolling up of American aid. Clemenceau stood like a rock in his belief in the indomitable spirit of the French people and the French armies. The problem was how to use the Americans.

God knows we were not making much of a showing outside of our ability to contribute money. As a military factor we were nil. The French officers detailed to our units in liaison reported that we had the foundation of a great fighting force, but

that we were lacking in the essential elements of command.

The British Army wanted to take charge of our forces and mix our units with British units—or else allow us to keep our units intact, but under British staff command. The French Army wanted us to fight with the French under French command; this was in the days before there was unity of action under Foch—a condition which General Pershing, as history will show, played no small part in bringing about.

But during the whole of this trying time General Pershing maintained one position—that the forces of the United States must remain American under American command. He was "always willing to utilize his troops to their best advantage, but he was rigid in his insistence that the Stars and Stripes, in the final period of the war, should fly over American soldiers, and that these American soldiers should play their part under American officers." Mr. Green continues:

Gradually it dawned upon the understanding of the military powers of our allies that the military establishment of the United States as related to command was not such a tardy establishment after all. We had given to the Allied Powers against Germany a collection of officers who had seen warfare and studied warfare. We had sifted in a conglomeration of men who were intelligent to start with and were willing to learn. We were landing in France in our reserve officer forces thousands upon thousands of young men who had acquired in a few months of intensive training war-knowledge of a superior kind, based upon American intelligence and adaptability.

Our officers went to schools in which French and British officers were instructors, and soon the scholars were on a par with their teachers. But still we had done very little fighting. We were in the try-out stage. One man watching our growth was sure of us. That was General Pershing.

Came the German advance in March—that swift, overwhelming rush which threatened to cut the Allied forces in two, reach the Channel ports, touch the Atlantic coast at the mouth of the Seine, and isolate France from England. General Pershing promptly offered soldiers to meet the emergency, and the 1st Division of the old regular Army was sent to Picardy to hold a sector of the line below Amiens.

The 1st Division was the veteran unit of our forces. It had been the first in the trenches. But the cautious French military power would not allow it to launch an offensive—and the American policy is always to be on the offensive—until that day in May when we went across No Man's Land and took Cantigny. At that time the 1st Division had been in training almost six months.

Always under French direction but American command, the American units had preserved their identity. During the winter the 2d Division, which includes the wonderful 5th and 6th Marines, the 26th Division, from New England, and the 42d Division—the famous Rainbow outfit, including the old New York 69th—had been in training in the trenches. They were ready.

Then happened the miracle of this war. Hostilities had developed so rapidly that the veteran divisions—always, mind, under American command—had made good and

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they needed support. And what came to their support?

The 3d Division of the old regular Army, which, to use the expression of its grizzled commander, General Dickman, of the West Point class of 1881, "went into the American battle of the Marne like a bridegroom"; the untried 28th Division, composed of Pennsylvania State militiamen; the 4th Division of the regular Army, which had seen some training—all these units made good.

American armed force had shown its strength in fighting prowess and in command. We sent several divisions into battle which had been through only preliminary training in France. Two of these divisions, in which New York is interested, because they are composed exclusively of New York boys, are the 27th, composed of national guardsmen, and the 77th, composed of selected soldiers who had their preliminary training at Yaphank. Both have made good—the 27th, with the British, under American command; the 77th, with the newly formed American Army, commanded by General Pershing.

All under American command! The American Army in France is fighting under the Star-Spangled Banner, and John J. Pershing is in supreme control of the American forces over there under Woodrow Wilson over here, and some day when the Kaiser is immured in the Mattheawan of nations this John J. Pershing, who doesn't talk much, may see fit to tell the people of the United States what he had to overcome to make things as they are.

YANKEE TRUCK-DRIVER "BUSTS" A PRUSSIAN OFFICER

A YANKEE truck-driver and a Prussian officer clashed back of the Château-Thierry front, as runs the authentic report of a returned American officer, and when the clash was over the Yankee truck-driver had found a way to remove from the Prussian officer the arrogance for which all Prussian officers are justly famous.

The tale was relayed from the front to Camp Dix, N. J., and thence to the New York Sun, which repeats it thus:

After depositing supplies and ammunition at the front, the big army trucks were filled with German prisoners who were to be taken to the rear. A German captain, member of a famous Prussian regiment, was among the detail of prisoners assigned to ride in the truck of which this particular driver had charge. The *Baches* had filled the body of the car when the driver noticed that the captain had not joined them.

"Climb in there!" he ordered.
"Look at my uniform! Don't you recognize that I'm a captain? You don't expect me to ride with them?" he said in perfect English, indicating his erstwhile soldiers, as if they were so many caged dogs. Then he demanded a place on the driver's seat, where there were already two slightly wounded American soldiers waiting to get back to dressing-stations.

"Nothing doing! I'm particular about my company! Get in with your gang, and be quick about it!" said the Yankee.

"Throw off those American swine and make room for me on that front seat!" ordered the Prussian. "I'm a captain and—"

He got no farther. The driver slid a grimy fist into his pocket and whipt out a big penknife, while the other hand shot

down, gript the Prussian by the collar, and a powerful arm jerked him from the ground as if he had been a child.

"Captain, eh? Well, we won't let that worry you long! See here!" And as he spoke, the hand with the knife deftly clipped the insignia from the officer's shoulders.

"You're busted!" he said. "You're a private now! Get back in the ranks with the rest of them!" And he dropt the sputtering Prussian into the back of the truck among the other prisoners.

FRANCE'S NAVAL EFFORT AS SEEN BY AN ENGLISHMAN

SUDDENLY and terribly summoned to meet the attack of her old enemy on land, France's part in keeping the seas open for the Allies was small early in the war; but now, after four years, writes an English naval critic in the Manchester *Guardian*, "she is equipped for the continuous sea-struggle of the hard and monotonous character that submarine fighting has thrust upon the Allies, and every month the scale and ingenuity of her naval resources increase."

All of this is particularly important to Americans, because upon these French resources and ingenuity depends the safety of our troop-transports. Her two special tasks now, explains the writer, are first—

With the assistance of her Allies to guard the Mediterranean, where she has supreme control and across which she draws her supplies of colonial troops, which since the beginning have played so fine a part in the war; and, secondly, to safeguard and organize her Atlantic ports, into which the man-strength of America is streaming in its hundreds of thousands. In one such Atlantic port a small party of British journalists, of which the writer is one, is now seeing something of what that work means and the wonderful ingenuities and economies of France's newest methods of sea warfare.

A word about the port. Its ancient citadel rises like the Tower of London stuck upon the waters, and beside and above it, tier on tier, rises France of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with the windows in the long, well-proportioned facades like hundreds of eyes looking down on the harbor where the legions of the New World are landing. The astonishing medley of peoples in this port can best be indicated by an experience. After an interesting but not dramatic trip we reached the port, gathering on our way a new sense of the distances to be guarded and swept and the aspects of convoys, with their protectors on the water and in the air. As we came ashore we saw Chinese and Siamese laborers unloading, and at another point a dingy multitude of German prisoners at leisurely work. A boat-load of Italians were pushing off from the pier, sitting close together and singing to the accompaniment of a stout man with a mandolin in the bow. English sailors were arriving in a pin-nace, while Portuguese, French, Senegalese looked on. The white caps with red top-knot of the French sailors were everywhere, but almost more numerous was the little white cockled cap of the American sailor or the flat-brimmed khaki hat of the American soldier.

The story of the port reflects the story

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of the war. It was to be a short war, so 1,100 of the 6,000 workmen in the arsenal were taken into the Army; ships were stripped of search-lights and artillery (217 guns being taken ashore and sent to the front); the naval work of the port and arsenal went down. The naval factory produced articles for the Army, and the 75's were well fed from these factories when they were saving France. To-day the effort of the town has largely returned to naval work, and in some of the patrol ships I noticed army 75's remounted for submarine strating. Only a couple of hundred women were employed in the chief ammunition-factory at the beginning of the war, and it was not till this year that the numbers reached 1,500. Soldiers, colored laborers, and prisoners came to work in the enlarged factories. I was told that altogether the individual efficiency had doubled. The export of munitions to Russia—much of which still lies at Archangel—and the import of horses from America were the events here of 1916. Next year the staffs were reduced when Russia dropped out of the war. Now the port is again at the top of its effort with the coming of the Americans.

During the past three days we have been privileged to see the work of safeguarding the coast from mines and submarines. Much of it, of course, does not differ from the same class of work in our ports, but, as might be expected from the nation from whom we learned such sea ideas in the past as, for instance, the use of flat sails, the French have developed most things in their own way and are constantly experimenting with new devices. One's first general impression of France's naval as of her military effort is the remarkable economies which go with her efficiency. Her method seems to be to think out clearly and logically what the particular jobs are, and to produce a craft that will do its particular job whether it can do any other or not. It must be good enough for the work, but it need not be too good for it. Her motor-launches include a number of the hard-working standardized American type which came over under their own steam with the loss of only one out of fifty. Another one had a mishap, lost her course, and finally made land with all her blankets sewn together for sails and only half a cup of water left for each man. Her most characteristic type is the *camouflee*, which, working with Diesel engines, can steam for 3,000 miles at ten knots an hour without refueling, and so could go to America under her own power. Her available speed is, of course, much higher. She carries guns big enough to deal with any submarine, as well as depth charges, and her very low draft allows her to travel over mine-fields that would hit a destroyer. Her size is about 400 tons. An important point about this useful, serviceable type is that she costs about a third of one of our mine-sweeping sloops, which do much the same work. The weather was good, and we had no opportunity to observe their value in a rough sea. Most of the fittings were from old ships, and everything that can be used again had been worked in.

Another department was the mine-sweeping. Here the French use an economical form of trawl that is not used by our trawler mine-sweepers, altho something of the kind is used by our other craft. The main idea is that the sweep is towed astern, being held out by floats (or *cochons*), and the trawl itself, of course, has ingenious under-water appliances for keeping it at the required depth, and a new device for

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cutting the mine adrift whenever it touches the trawl-line. I had an interesting trip in a captive balloon towed by the mine-sweeper, but the day was unfavorable for that sort of spotting. It was a curious experience, particularly the mounting and dismounting on a rope hoist. The mine danger is continuous, especially at a port where great ships crammed with troops are always arriving, but so effective is the sweeping that there have been no losses among them. But the channels must be swept every day, and sometimes all day, for the unseen submarines are steadily sowing these devilish appliances with increasing force of charge. "For the moral of it all is," as the Duchess so truly said to Alice in Wonderland, "the more there is of mine the less there is of yours."

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

PRODIGALITY of artillery-fire is enough to convince any man that this war is "unbelievably gigantic in its proportions," writes Corporal Paul Warwick to his parents at Albany, Ga. His description of the firing and its effect in the trenches is published in the *Albany Herald*:

There is a constant thumping away of the batteries on both sides, practically never ceasing. "Minnenwerfers," French "seventy-fives," six and three-inch batteries join in their international chorus to fill the day and night with noise of explosions. Most of the German shells give you notice of their approach by a long, weird whine. But there is one species, the Austrian "SS," that is stingy with its warning. All you hear is a short hiss and a bang, and a loud bang at that. Gas-shells drop occasionally and lack the loudness of bursting that the high explosives possess. They make about the same kind of a flopping noise that you get when you slam an unusually large and extraordinarily putrescent tomato against the side of a brick wall. With every volley of the "H. E.'s" (high explosives) there are usually a few gas-shells.

The excitement and the tensy that pervade the trenches and the surrounding terrane when something is "going on" is altogether different and apart from anything else. It is a kind of mingled eagerness and caution that puts you on tenterhooks. Every man is so eager to come through without being nervous, or, what is worse, "showing yellow," that he bends over backward, as it were, in the effort. It's similar to an occurrence on the boat when we came over. Some little thing happened that put the whole boat into excitement for a little while, and naturally every one began to crowd to the life-boats. Not "crowd" either, for there was never a particle of disorder. Every man was more unperturbed than was natural; he wanted to impress others with his calm. So that the result was a quiet exodus from every corner of the ship to the boats, with at least 90 per cent. of the men quietly repeating: "Take your time, men, don't get excited." The same feeling a man who has eaten in an army mess-hall for several months has when he is "invited out" to dinner. He is so afraid that he will pull some colossal bone that he overdoes the propriety effect and is on an uncomfortable strain all the time.

Another thing, we are not worried so much by continuous and heavy firing as we are by desultory firing, just now and



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Place your heels together and point the toes away from you. If the space between the ball and the heel is not arched enough, you really must take action. **YOU HAVE FLATFOOT.** The chances are 4 to 1 that you must take it. Make this test NOW. It is only a question of time when such a condition, if not corrected, will not only cause you constant pain and annoyance, but rob you of all the pleasure and benefits derived from walking.

A Valuable Book On The Subject—FREE
"FLAT FOOT: Its prevention and Cure" is the title of a book by Henry MacFadden, that has delivered thousands of men and women from the torments of this malady. Send this book extremely early. Before the edition given, and you can secure your feet in their own time and comfort and avoid all worry, discomfort and pain.

PHYSICAL CULTURE PUBLISHING CO.
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then, you don't know when. If they are giving you a perfect barrage, consistent, you know it's there and it can't be helped. But if they drop one shell now, and a little later drop another, you don't know what to expect and are naturally a little wary.

Family anxiety for news from the boys at the front is, if anything, rather weak in comparison with the intense craving our boys have for letters from home. The arrival of the mail-bag stirs them almost as strongly as the order to attack; when it fails to appear at the expected time, they become anxious and glum. A cheerful letter from father, mother, sister, or sweetheart, one scholarly private was heard to remark, "makes me think this station is like that of the herald Mercury new-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill."

Arthur E. Hungerford voices the view of officers and men on this important matter when he writes:

Won't you urge the folks back home to write more frequently? Ask them not to wait till the men answer their letters. Urge not only the families to write, but friends also. Every letter means much.

I wish I could tell you of a scene on the battle-field during the great advance. It had rained for days. The men had outstripped the artillery and the supplies and were living on emergency rations. It was almost impossible to supply them with hot meals because they were pushing on so fast.

The losses had been very heavy. The battalion had just been relieved by fresh troops. It had halted in the woods. The men were tired and hungry—and yet in fine spirits. A runner arrived and shouted "Mail from home."

The first hot meal in two or three days was ready, but the men got their letters first. One could pick out by the faces of the men those who got letters and those whose friends "had forgot" or "who did not care enough to write." Men who got letters read them to chums who did not. The battalion had been made over.

Captain Pierson of the Canadian Army says that it was the letters from home that held the line in the dark winter of 1914-15. Tho a great victory has been won, the end is not yet in sight. Our men have a great task before them. They must win many battles. They must fight against great odds. They must live in the field in time of battle without adequate shelter and without hot meals. They must work hard, harder than the folks back home dream. Some of them will be wounded and some will be killed. They will do these things and fight their way to victory no matter whether the folks back home write or not; but the letters from home will make things easier and brighter and better and "keep the home fires burning."

Sometimes it is hard for the men over here to write. In the back areas and the quiet sectors, the Y. M. C. A. has writing-rooms and ample supplies of paper and envelopes. In time of battle it sends paper and envelopes—and they are in great demand—to the front lines. The men write as they get a chance; but these opportunities for writing are few and far between. For instance, at present, a soldier in our front lines is living in a shallow pit, about three feet wide and six feet long. He may not venture from it in daylight. As long as he remains in it he is practically safe, except for a direct hit by a shell. Shell fragments always fly up at an

angle from the point of contact and the man on the ground or under the ground escapes unless a piece of shell or rock falls on him.

Then, it may rain. The soldier may lose his fountain pen or pencil. A hundred things may happen to prevent him writing. And then the letters may be lost on the way home. For these reasons the folks back home should write regularly no matter whether they receive replies or not.

Please remind them of another thing, and that is that their failure to receive letters does not mean that their particular soldier is sick or has been wounded or killed. It simply means that he has been unable to write or that his letters have been lost by the torpedoing of the boat carrying them. No news in this case is good news. The Army promptly notifies the nearest of kin when a man is wounded or killed. There is no use worrying about what has happened to him till the official notice of wounds or death is received.

Since an army travels on its stomach, it is unwise to insult that important organ in any way. Our boys at the front have not kicked about the quantity or quality of the food supplied, but they object to the circulation of stories giving the impression that mess-tables are groaning with all the delicacies of the season.

Members of the 5th Regiment of the United States Marines were annoyed by Lieut. Carl K. Hill's account of the food provided for Intermediate Supply Depot No. 2 of the A. E. F. in France in our issue of July 27. The lieutenant told of oatmeal for breakfast three times a week, bacon and eggs once a week, rice pudding, salmon croquets, corn pies, jam, raisin cobblers, prune pudding, etc., in addition to tenderloin steaks and ordinary vegetables, such as beans, peas, and potatoes. He denounced as utter rot the stuff about "the boys over here getting nothing but slum, bully-beef, and hardtack," and said "the person who spread such a report is not only a liar but a friend of Bill Kaiser."

What drew a heavy fire of resentment from the marines, writes Stafford B. Hobbs from the headquarters of the regiment, was the attempt of Lieutenant Hill to "describe a typical A. E. F. menu." The objector continues:

This is an impossibility for any one, as the food-program is most variable. Especially when men are fed from rolling-kitchens, which perhaps might be styled "movable feasts." It is not to be supposed that the men get the same food as officers with only a trifling difference of more frequent desserts. A statement is made that: "Whoever says the boys over here are fed chiefly on slum, bully-beef, and hardtack is not only a liar but a friend of Bill Kaiser."

This statement is very bold and has already aroused much consternation. We can not help wondering if the party who wrote this Base Port letter can define "monkey meat," "gold fish, or "goulash in light marching order." We do not for a minute question the policy of the Quartermaster Department in feeding us on some of the commonest known food-items on an A. E. F. bill of fare, for sometimes it is unavoidable, but at the same time we want



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You'll scarcely notice the little difference that Westinghouse Electric Ware will make in your monthly bill. The difference it makes in your home, however, is something you can't overlook.

Westinghouse Electric Ware saves time, steps and fuel. It helps to answer the perplexing servant problem.

It makes meals more enjoyable, takes the toil out of ironing and sewing and simplifies other household tasks.

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full credit for living on it. Oatmeal has appeared on our menu once in the last six months and some of the delicacies mentioned on Depot No. 2's program are unknown in these regions. Still, we are a healthy bunch and can get as many, if not more, miles to the gallon on Uncle Sam's java as any fighting men over here. We thrive on our commonplace diet, and as a proof of it one has but to glance at the records us marines have made over here.

If you can give but a small amount of space in THE LITERARY DIGEST to correct the erroneous impressions caused by this letter you reprinted from the Morristown (Tenn.) *Republican*, you will not only give the "Folks at Home" a better idea of what is "going on at the front," but greatly relieve the feelings of the men of this outfit who feel that those printed statements have done them an injustice.

Ralph M. Hoggatt expresses the indignation of himself and comrades over some of Lieutenant Hill's statements, and adds:

We came over in the first contingent and have been in France fourteen months. We sincerely believe we have seen every phase of army life over here, from provost guard to "hand-to-hand" fighting with the "Hun," and sincerely believe, with all due respect to Lieutenant Hill's rank, we are in a better position to make statements as to the food we eat.

While back in S. O. S. the company to which I am attached had very good food in good variety; but then we were stationed in Base 1, Intermediate Section, L. of C. While in training, near the front, our food was still good, but less of a variety. At the front our food was not as plentiful as before, and we had slum three times a day with coffee for breakfast and supper, which at times was very poor. While in rest billets our food was the same as in the trenches, with one exception. The Y. M. C. A. had eggs brought in the Y. M. C. A. truck, which were sold to the companies and that morning we had bacon and eggs. After leaving that sector, we were transported to a reserve post just back of the active front. On the trip we ate "bully-beef" and "hardtack," as we do always while aboard a train. After being taken as far as the railroad could transport us, we were on the march for two days, during which time, when practical, we ate slum and at other times when the rolling-kitchens could not be used, we ate "bully-beef."

At that time we were then put on French rations, which consisted of tinned beef, which is far worse than ours, and which the boys named "monkey meat," French war-bread, some fresh beef, but not much, salt pork, some rice, flour, and a few other things, such as raisins, etc. Then after ten days orders came to be ready in fifty minutes to leave. We stood by all night and left the next morning without breakfast. After a short hike, we went aboard *camions* and rode twenty-four hours without food as no emergency rations had been given out. Then we marched fourteen kilometers before we had anything to eat. During four days my unit lay in reserve, during which time we cooked our own food in our mess-pans. Sometimes we foraged and got fresh beef, rabbits, chickens, etc., but lived mostly on canned rations and hard bread. While in actual engagements, and they were many, hot and furious at that, eating became a matter of some one being lucky enough to get through with rations and water and having time to eat a bite, as well as the inclination.

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While at the hospital food was fairly good, altho while at one hospital I still had slum and canned beef hash for meals. The replacement camps are fairly good for serving food. Back in reserve again we have been eating rice, oatmeal, flapjacks, or bacon and potatoes for breakfast, while the other two meals consist of slum and coffee, or else boiled beef, potatoes, and coffee. The bread has been bad, however, being moldy at times. I don't want people to get the idea that we are very dissatisfied or are grumbling. We are not. It is our portion of war and we take it as such, knowing the sooner we win this war the sooner such things will stop, and that we will be eating such enticing food, as Lieutenant Hill describes.

Service of the rear is necessary and we know that perhaps the men are doing all they can for the man at the front. However, we who are at the front, undergoing the real hardships and privations of war and sacrificing perhaps our lives, don't like for some S. O. S. man to call us liars, and friends of Bill Kaiser; because if Lieutenant Hill will look at accounts in newspapers and notice the number of D. S. C.'s awarded he should be convinced we are not friends of "Bill." Also, if he will notice, our German nickname "Devil Dog" shows that "Bill" does not consider us friends. Our bunch is a happy-go-lucky crowd, and are ready for anything that comes our way, and, altho being Naval Hospital Corpsmen and non-combatants, we are glad that we have served with the marines at the front, and have gone over the top as first-aid men with them.

Nothing is more appreciated by soldiers than "sweets," writes Whitney Tullsen, former sporting editor of the Moline (Ill.) Dispatch, who is now serving in France. The war-game, he says, "makes one crave for them like he never did in civil life." This taste does not interfere with the stern duties of the front; it promotes martial efficiency, because the sooner the *Buches* are licked, suggests the former newspaper man, the sooner will the victors be back in the States among the edible good things of the earth.

Private Tullsen's first fighting experience is given in the same letter to *The Dispatch*:

We got in our first mix in the big counter-slam which started the Huns tin-canning back home, and as result of our first fighting our regiment was given a citation by the French which, we are told, no other United States regiment has received. We ricked 'em for a couple of perfectly good forests, a valley full of dugouts, and a couple of towns which shall be silent here. I can't pronounce 'em, anyway.

We went up agin all the works, machine guns galore, gas, shrapnel, snipers, and there's none of them I like better than the others. I would rather be in a nice-confetti charge for a change. When the shrapnel tears up an acre or two of regular ground and slaps you in the face with it, you feel like the forlorn farmhand. Where are my summer's wages? When we haven't been battling at close range, we've had our share of living under shell-fire. The day we went into the mix, I was a sick guy, cramps, fever, and other ailments. When I came out I was perfectly well. They scared all the various ills out of my system.

The way it looks here, we've got 'em walloped to a whisper, and it's only a question of time ~~WH~~ they sneeze out, but

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You don't smoke a pipe once and throw it away. You smoke it month after month, using the grade of tobacco you like in its most economical form! If it's a good pipe, and if you treat it right, the longer you smoke it the sweeter and mellower it gets. But there's even one more economy when you smoke the



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The bowl of every Wellington is genuine French Briar, seasoned by our own special process and guaranteed against cracking or burning through.

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*Your Electrical Contractor, Dealer
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Have your electrical contractor or dealer show and demonstrate the actual equipment for you.

If you are rebuilding or remodeling, ask your architect to sketch for you the possibilities of electrical power—and give him a free hand in planning and executing. Remember that electricity is no longer a luxury—it is a wonderful, economical aid in the home. Efficiently utilized, it increases human capacity and raises the standard of living.

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REMEMBER, also, that quality in every item of electrical equipment is essential to economy and satisfaction in operation.

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maybe that will be some time yet. The Americans are doing some great scrapping and the French, English, and wops are taking on a new lease of life since our forces got going. It's almost as dangerous coming up after the Germans have retreated as it is to fight them, as they leave traps in every conceivable place and it's unsafe to touch anything. They leave snipers behind every place, and as an example of their methods they chain their gunners to their machine guns to make sure they'll stick around and pot a few of us. We are often forced to go thirsty past a tempting spring, hot and tired, because we fear they have poisoned it.

Everywhere you go here, there is nothing but ruin. Every village is shot all to pieces, every field torn by big shell; and we have gone through forests where you would have difficulty finding one tree untouched by shell or bullet. Just loss in dead men, dead horses, and all sorts of abandoned battle-equipment and you have an idea of the way things look here. We never even hear a bird sing. It sure is one joyless dump and I'd give anything for the sight of a real town again, with one real light shining out of a window at night. I'm a little hazy on what hell is like, but compared with war it must be a place where you sit with your feet on the mantel, smoking your pipe, and blowing the foam off a cold one.

They are taking good care of us here, as we are getting plenty of chow, and tobacco is issued to us quite often. We sleep nearly all the time in dugouts now, as there is a chance there for the shrapnel to miss us. My bunkie and I have a nice modern apartment here, four by six, decorated profusely with two blankets and a tomato-can, in which we wash—when we do wash. The clay falls down our necks when we sleep and into our chow when we eat and the rain runs over the bunk when it pours, but we consider we've got some teepee.

Strange adventures have befallen some of our men in France, especially after shell-shock. Many of their stories are agreeably entertaining, while others send cold shivers down the back. Arthur C. Gardner, of Jerome, Ariz., tells of his strange experience in a letter published in the *Verdy Daily Copper News*:

Early in the morning of the first day in the hospital, a couple of red-headed woodpeckers started to build a nest in one ear and a circus band played weird, strange pieces in the other. It became oppressively hot. Things took on an ethereal, unnatural aspect. That night small sections of the Aurora Borealis chased each other in an unbroken cycle around and around the billet. On the second day, with the well-ordered precision of a vaudeville bill, the woodpeckers gave way to a trained quartet of lady boiler-makers and the band to a troupe of Swiss bell-ringers. Then an early winter set in—thunder and lightning and terrible blizzards followed in a tiresome sequence. I rather imagine it was slight shell-shock and had it all charged up to Heinie, but the battalion doctor seemed anxious to argue the point; not that he was defending the Hun, but it was simply professional with him.

Awfully nice chap, the doctor, not at all narrow-minded. He admitted very frankly that one was bound to tire of hands and strings of cow-bells in barber-shop harmony on a hot day, and he owned up to the three feet of snow outside the billet. Then he

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The Cough that Spoiled the Party

Hallowe'en. Surprise party. The guests are met, in elaborate costume, and stowed away behind drawn portieres. *S-s-s-sh!* Here she comes. Everybody still. Wait till we get our masks on! The unsuspecting hostess brushes by, not three

feet away. And then—a gurgle, a struggle, a cough behind the curtain. Somebody giggles. Someone else says "Hush." And then it's all off—she snatches back the curtains—finds them all unmasked—the surprise is spoiled!

It isn't fair to yourself or anybody else to go around coughing. The worst of it is, it's so unnecessary.

Smith Brothers S-B Cough Drops relieve coughing. And they often keep a cough from developing into a sore throat or cold. Keep a box in your pocket, another in your desk, another at home.

Pure. No drugs. Just enough charcoal to sweeten the stomach.

One placed in the mouth at bed-time will keep the breathing passages clear.

Drop that Cough
SMITH BROTHERS of Poughkeepsie



held my hand a long time and after studying the life-line carefully told me that I was going on a long journey. Very capable man, this doctor, but I wondered how he knew. As a kid I had often walked in my sleep, but imagined I had outgrown it. But I couldn't have walked very far, for when I woke up I was in an ambulance and stretcher which took me to a field ambulance-camp. There I met the finest major-doctor ever. He was so kindly and so paternal in his interest. I shall always remember him. He was not at all like my battalion doctor—no arguing about him. He suggested that I take on the rest-camp for a week and gave me a letter of introduction to some friends.

Keeping up with the *Boche* retreat makes lively running for the American troops. Gordon Fairclough, a member of the 2d Battalion, Radio Corps, 151st Field-Artillery, which has been chasing Germans in the general direction of Berlin, says they "sure do beat it, and beat it fast." In a letter to his parents in St. Paul, Minn., which appears in *The Daily News* of that city, he says:

To give you an idea of how fast the enemy retreated. We pulled up to a place one night that was to be our headquarters. When we arrived there the infantry was so far ahead of us with the Germans before them that we traveled all that night to a new position. *Pas mauvais, non?*

This wood that we had for our H. Q. was about two and a half kilometers from the front line. You notice I do not say "trenches." There were no trenches. The infantry fought in the wheat-fields, in woods, and on open ground.

Later on, when we advanced through these places where fighting had been heavy, the ground was literally strewn with dead *Boches*. I have never been so sick of seeing dead men in my life. You can't imagine what it is to see everything wrecked—trees blown down—ground ripped up—dead horses and men lying around—it's awful.

When we set up in the woods it was comparatively quiet. No shells were landing very near—yet. The place had been a German artillery "*echelon*," or place where the horses are kept when the batteries are in position. The greatest of confusion prevailed in the place. They had left very hurriedly, leaving numerous articles of equipment.

We pulled the radio wagon into a place under the trees and began to camouflage it. I was up on the seat putting a bough on the top when—*Whe-o-e*—the familiar whistle of an approaching shell greeted us. We all crouched down awaiting the inevitable, as we could tell by the song it sang that it was coming near. Plop! It proved to be a "dud," landing three feet from the wagon. We all stood up, took off our tin hats, and sang the Doxology over, because if it had exploded I would no doubt be writing you from Base Hospital No. 1323.

We put up the radio station on the outskirts of the wood, and had the receiving apparatus in the small *abri*. This *abri* consisted of a six-foot trench covered with logs which the Germans had very kindly left for us. They evidently took careful note of its exact location, because the second day we located in it we got a beautiful air-burst directly over the place, killing a man, two horses tied to near-by trees, and wounding two men.

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Watch the Film Go

Dental science has obtained a new and better method of teeth cleaning. Able authorities have proved it by clinical tests.

It is now embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And we offer you a One-Week tube to show its unique results.

Its object is to end the film on teeth—the cause of most tooth troubles—that slimy film which gets into crevices and stays, and which resists the tooth brush.

That film is what discolors—not

your teeth. It hardens into tartar. It holds food which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So that film is the great tooth destroyer.

Old methods of tooth brushing fail to end film. That is why brushed teeth discolor and decay. This new method does remove it, and we urge you to prove it by a simple one-week test.

A New Dental Era

Dental authorities have watched the Pepsodent action in thousands of cases. Years of proving show that this product marks a new dental era.

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Old methods for using pepsin were impossible on teeth. Pepsin must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid which destroys enamel.

But modern science has discovered a harmless activating method. Five governments have already granted patents. That

method is employed in Pepsodent. And it solves the problem of this film as nothing else has done.

The result is a dentifrice which, authorities say, must supersede the old kinds. You will know that when you try it.

Send the coupon for a One-Week tube. Use it like any tooth paste and watch results. Note how clean your teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the film. See how teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

Those results are essential to your teeth's protection. You will want them always when you see them once. Cut out the coupon now.

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Mail One-Week Tube of Pepsodent to

Name

Address

That part of the woods seemed to be getting more than its share of shells, so we moved the P. C. (*Poste de Commande*, a term we use which was adopted from the French and means the location of the commanding officer) to another part about one kilometer distant. There we were very lucky, getting no shells; but we did get a visit from a *Boche Gotha*, or bombing plane.

The first thing we generally do when we arrive at an open place is to dig ourselves in. We had dug a large hole and put the radio station in it. Well, nothing happened for a couple of days—shells went whistling merrily over our heads, but none decided to pay us a visit, or as you might say, "drop in on us."

One night, just after it had become dark, the *Gotha* came flying over. We can always tell a bomber, as it is a larger and heavier plane than the observer or battle-plane and always flies at a low altitude. Some one saw it just before she reached the edge of the woods and yelled, "Duck, fellows; here's a bomber."

You remember how I used to dive off the spring-board at Russell Beach? That's the way I got down in that hole, about five feet deep, with two or three fellows after me. She dropped three bombs on the road, which was used extensively by caissons (hauling ammunition) very near us, but all was well.

SALVATION-ARMY PIE AND PRAYERS AT THE FRONT

"THE Salvation Army recognizes that, to a hungry doughboy, pie is more potent than prayer," says a writer in the *New York Times*; and he follows that powerful and punchy pronouncement with brief mention of the fact that "The American Salvation Army in France is rapidly winning recruits—not with tans, bouquine and bass drum, but with the doughnut and the apple pie."

Since Dr. Cook lured his Eskimos to the north pole by means of gumdrops, proper food rightly administered has never accomplished greater miracles than it is working every day on the Western Front. The "S. A." not only supplies food, but much warm, almost "motherly," affection to go with it, says the *Times* writer, and he quotes an authority at the front:

"When it grows more mature the Salvation Army in France is going to be the 'big mother' of the A. E. F., or I'm much mistaken," said a certain American general "over there" in discussing the work being done for soldiers by the organization. "The reason they are becoming so popular," he continued, "is that they treat every doughboy, rich or poor, rough or refined, as if they loved him. You have only to read the soldiers' letters, as we do in censoring the mail, to realize how much the 'S. A.' has done for our lads, and is doing every day."

It has often been said that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach. So the Salvation Army workers feed first and pray afterward, and the system has had remarkable results in France. In one day, for example, two Salvation Army ladies, close to the American front, made 1,500 doughnuts, 2,500 cookies, and 50



'Ever-Ready' Safety Razor

THE 'Ever-Ready' Safety Razor follows the flag of every allied nation. From the Alps to Siberia, from Belgium to Palestine, it is there,—the most handy, the most useful, the most indispensable part of the soldier's and sailor's personal equipment.

Extra 'Ever-Ready' Radio Blades, 6 for 40c

The harder your beard and the more tender your skin, the more you appreciate the keen smooth-shaving qualities of the 'Radio' blades that come in each 'Ever-Ready' set. *Sold the world over.*

AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR CO., Inc.,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.



pies, not including countless cups of coffee and cocoa.

When one stops to consider that up to June 1 last there were only eighty Salvation Army workers in France the bulk of their accomplishment to date is little short of miraculous. Already they have erected twenty-four huts, twenty of which are in the exposed sections, where the doughnut-makers are constantly menaced by shell-fire.

There are at present, or there were up to a very short time ago, fifty men and thirty women doing this Salvation Army work. The lassies have handed out doughnuts and hot coffee to our boys close to the firing-line that once the roof of their hut was blown off and the splinters demolished the tables and other furniture. The inmates would have suffered the fate of the furniture had not been for the American general in charge at this point, who had made the take shelter in his own dugout. When the fire had subsided they returned to their hut, which they found a wreck.

"Yes, the shelling does get on my nerves, at times," confessed a red-haired "S. A." lass, who served me a chunk of chocolate cake and a cup of coffee in the American sector only a few miles from the German lines. "but I always think how much worse it must be for the boys in the trenches. At times it frightens me when the concussion from shells jars the pans off the tables. Those pans make a terrible racket. But what makes me hopping mad is when the jar of a shell spills our flour all over the floor of the hut! It's a nuisance to clean up and gets my goat!"

There is one noble Salvation Army woman, well past fifty years of age, who has been under shell-fire many times ministering to "her boys," as she lovingly calls them. She is "Mother Burdick" from Dallas, Texas, and there is hardly a minute in the day when she is not busily darning socks, sewing on buttons or mending caps for her khaki-clad family. She treats all the doughboys as if they were her own sons, and no shell can frighten her from a soldier's sock once she has started darning it.

Another picturesque "S. A." worker is Maj. John E. Atkins, fifty-three, who with the battalion of Maj. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. Major Atkins is the chaplain, and frequently holds religious services for the men in the trenches. He has been with the doughboys from the time they first entered the trenches and has come to be a sort of mascot to the boys. He is always optimistic and never preaches except when he is actually "on the job." There are few men attached to the American Army who are better liked. "O the-Job" Atkins, they call him.

I spent an afternoon with Colonel Barker, and he gave me a detailed account of the Army's activities at the front. Colonel Barker is a middle-aged man, unassuming appearance, but he is a human dynamo in action and the possessor of executive ability which would have won success for him in any field of human endeavor. He has charge of all the Salvation Army property in the United States and has been a trusted officer in the army for twenty-six years. It was in San Francisco that he was first converted to the cause, and he has been stationed in Los Angeles, Boston, and Buffalo. For twelve years he was in New York, looking after the executive and business side of the work, until he was selected by the Commander of the Salvation Army to go



Ten Thousand Footsteps You Could Have Saved

WE hear a great deal about overhead charges—but there isn't much said about *underfoot* expense. How much of it is there in your plant? How much does footwork eat into your profits? How much man-power do you employ in toting, carrying and fetching, that *could* be doing a man's real work in production? Yesterday, one man alone took ten thousand footsteps that could have been saved by Lamsonizing your factory.

Lamson Conveyors are the mechanical toters and carriers. They put a stop to footwork and *underfoot* expense. They reduce overhead charges. They collect and deliver parts from one machine room to another. They tote merchandise. They assemble orders and take the goods to the shipping room—and from there to truck or freight-car.

Lamson Conveyors take heavy castings or fragile china to the place that you want them to go. They can't tire. They never lag. They can't make mistakes. Lamson Conveyors operate with orderly, organized regularity. Their route is direct. Nothing can divert them from their work. Their daily capacity is constant—and walls or floors can't stop them.

They go through, while a man goes

'round. They make production flow smoothly and *get the goods out of the works*. The illustration pictures a Lamson Gravity Conveyor. It puts the right thing into the right hands at the right time. Its uses are almost countless.

There's a Lamson Conveying method for every peculiar business, and made to fit *requirements*. Perhaps you need only one Lamson method. It may be that you need a combination. If you are using man-power for toting, for carrying, for pushing a hand-truck, a Lamson man can quickly show you how the Lamson Idea will make a daily saving that will mean much to you—in hard cash. He'll come at your call. If you prefer, send first for our concise Conveyor Book. We'll start it toward you quick-step.

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BRANCHES EVERYWHERE



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Big Increase in Porcelain Efficiency

Half Again as Much Resistance to Current When Heated

In the high-speed, high-compression motors of today spark plugs must work in heat undreamed of a short time ago.

Yet under intense heat the porcelain insulator that once worked perfectly, actually becomes a conductor of the electric current—fails to supply the explosive spark.

But science has now more than kept pace.

Experiment 3450 in the tenth year of unremitting original research work in

our porcelain laboratories has produced a porcelain with half again as much resistance to current when heated.

Champion Dependability takes so long a step forward that it seems well nigh inconceivable that any future motor will ever again develop heat enough to threaten short-circuiting through the porcelain insulator.

This greater dependability is yours if you merely take the pains to see that "Champion" is on the porcelain of your spark plugs as well as on the box.

Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, Ohio

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France and organize the army's forces for service at the front.

Colonel Barker gives some account of the beginnings of Salvation Army work in France, which followed upon his visit, in July, 1917, to all of the American camps, at the request of General Pershing. The first hut was put up by 170 doughboys, who volunteered for the service. To quote the Salvation Army leader:

"They carried it in sections from one end of the French town, in which they were billeted, to the other, and in six hours and twenty minutes they had erected the hut and were having a concert with a phonograph and piano when I arrived on the scene. During those first few months we put up, in all, seven huts.

"We have, by the way, a supply of tents, sixty feet by twenty in size, which can be erected in two hours. These tents follow the boys on the hike. Then, too, we have some smaller portable tents which the officers of the Salvation Army use as living quarters when they can not secure billets.

"Almost at once the Salvation Army was recognized by the American military authorities in France as a militarized unit, and it has all the privileges and appurtenances of such, subject to the army rules and regulations approved by the American authorities.

"It didn't take me long to realize that the influence of good women upon the soldiers was very great. Our lassies were permitted to work in the camps, and the results were so encouraging that other organizations began to follow our lead. At present many of our lassies are busy in the camps and their willing services are constantly in demand. Our officers, men and women, eat chow with the doughboys, and many of our men are assigned to companies and draw regular rations with the men.

"At the front-line trenches our men are now living in dugouts, where it is so dangerous that the lassies are no longer permitted to work there, altho they have done so in the past and are still willing to do so. The supplies for these men and for the army's huts are sent at night by automobile-trucks. Often they are delivered under heavy fire.

"Of course, we have religious meetings—meetings which interest the doughboys and occupy their attention. We never have paid entertainers for these meetings, but our huts at the front are always crowded and the lads seem to enjoy them. Our main idea is to keep them interested and entertained, because the monotony of a soldier's life close to the front is appalling, and there must be something to take his thoughts away from himself and keep him in a wholesome and normal frame of mind. Our religion helps us to do right, think right, and live right, and without preaching we strive to make the doughboys see things from our point of view. I find this can be more easily accomplished by approaching the men in the character of friend rather than preacher.

"Our huts are recreation centers for large numbers of troops, and we try to make them as comfortable and as homelike as possible. There are tables, benches, and chairs, a piano, and perhaps a phonograph with a supply of records; writing materials, a library of books, current magazines and newspapers, and games for the boys, such as checkers, dominoes, and whatnot. We have canteens where chocolate, candies,

and other sweets are sold at about cost. Coffee and cocoa are supplied in cold weather and cold temperance drinks in hot weather. Our lassies make pies, doughnuts, biscuit, and cookies, which we sell to the men at the lowest possible prices. And if a doughboy is 'broke' he needn't be afraid to come around, for he can have whatever he wants on trust."

There was the case of a whole battalion of Americans who had not been paid for three months, due to some regrettable hitch. Uncomplimentary mention of this hitch, which seems to have had large ramifications, has turned up in various directions, but this particular battalion, to add to their troubles, had received notice that they were soon to go into the trenches.

Trenches are bad enough, but trenches without funds for canteen supplies are worse. The Salvation Army, says Colonel Barker, literally "went to the front" for those soldiers:

"Without any delay or 'red tape' we sent \$5,000 worth of canteen supplies to these men and 'jawboned' the entire battalion. To 'jawbone' means, in the doughboy vernacular, 'to trust.' Nor did we have any reason to regret our prompt action, for these doughboys paid us every cent they owed just as soon as they received their money. Each man acted as his own bookkeeper and their accounts were straight as a string.

"And here is another concrete illustration of what we are trying to do for the soldier: If the doughboy has a watch and the spring breaks or something else happens to it, half the time he doesn't know where to take it to be repaired—and watches are a necessity in war. He goes to a Salvation Army lass and tells her his plight, and she takes the watch, gives him a receipt for it, sends it to Paris, and later returns it in good order to the soldier, charging him only the actual cost of the repair and the postage. We try to be on hand in every emergency.

"One of the most important branches of our work is the maintenance of field canteens at night, where hot coffee and cocoa are served to the boys free of charge. These canteens are great comforts to units on their way to the front, or who are returning from the trenches, cold and tired. The hot drinks taste mighty good to men who have tramped through mud and often rain, and I can't tell you how much they appreciate this small service.

"The American soldiers, by the way, have the greatest admiration and respect for these hard-working 'S. A.' lassies and are chivalrous in their treatment of them. It is not an unusual sight to see the doughboys helping them in their work about the huts. They carry water, chop wood, are always on hand when heavy boxes of supplies have to be moved, and do their best to help keep our huts clean and homelike. In every possible way they try to show their gratitude.

"One of the things we try to do is to keep the graves of American soldiers decorated. Our workers lay flowers and flags with tender hands upon the mounds in lonely graveyards back of the devastated grounds. In the hospitals they write letters for the men who can't do it themselves."

Thus Colonel Barker. And they are doing it—this little band, whose members are as ready with a substantial "handout" as they are with soul uplift. The sound of their hearty voices upraised in a good old-fashioned hymn has given many a weary doughboy a brief moment back at his own fireside and imbued him with new courage for the work that lay before him.

From Kinnikinik to Edgeworth

LARUS & BROTHER CO.,
Richmond, Va.

Gentlemen:

I have been smoking a pipe for 57 years, from the time of entering the U. S. Army, September, 1861. Served 4 years and during that time was stuck on "Kinnikinik."

Have smoked every good brand on the market since, and find nothing that suits my taste equal to the Edgeworth smoke.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Major

Present age 74 years, 2 months.

From Kinnikinik to Edgeworth—57 years!



It was a long journey. It sounds like a tale from some ancient tome. It's as if a man joined a caravan at Kinnikinik, a city in the Far East, travelled for 57 years, and finally arrived at Edgeworth. He was a

traveller rather than a man of words. He mentioned no way-stations.

As a matter of fact, many men make as long a journey as that from the tobacco they first like to the one they finally like.

Most men are as finicky about the tobacco they smoke as a woman of taste is about selecting her hats.

A pipe-smoker knows what kind of tobacco he wants—when he gets it. But usually he reaches it only through a long process of elimination. He smokes many kinds for a time. When at last he finds a tobacco that really satisfies him, nothing can pry him loose from it.

He is so mightily pleased at his success in finding it that he wants others to use it.

Every real man has his pet tobacco. He is generous with it. He may be a natural hoarder of other things, but to save you from wasting all the time he did hunting for it, he will give you a pipeful of "the best tobacco in the world."

Sometimes it is the best tobacco that you have ever smoked. Sometimes it isn't.

One's judgment of pipe-tobacco is so wholly a matter of taste that one can only assume that another will like your favorite kind.

Our favorite kind is Edgeworth. We make it and believe in it, and it has received rather wide approval, but we know better than to attempt to force it on you.

At the same time, we believe in it enough to back it. We would like to learn what you think of it.

Merely send us your address on a postcard together with that of the local dealer supplying you with tobacco, and we will mail to you generous samples of Edgeworth Tobacco in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

Edgeworth Plug Slice is made up of thin, moist slices pressed into cakes. A slice, rubbed between the hands, makes an average pipe-load.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed comes ready for instant use. Pour it straight into your pipe.

Edgeworth is put up in sizes convenient for all purchasers. Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed in pocket-size packages sells for 15c; larger sizes, 30c and 65c; tin humidior, \$1.25; in glass jars, \$1.30. Edgeworth Plug Slice costs 15c, 30c, 65c and \$1.20.

For the free samples upon which we would like your judgment, address Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen cation of any size of Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

At Quarantine.—EXAMINING SURGEON—"Have you any sears?"
ROOKIE MARINE APPLICANT—"No, sir, but I have some cigarets in my coat over there."—*The Marine.*

Probably Meant Florida.—"So the doctor told you to go to a warmer climate. What was the nature of the trouble you consulted him about?"
 "I went there to collect a bill."—*Boston Transcript.*

Dog's Wonderful Bite.—"What has become of the greyhound you had?"
 "Killed himself."
 "Really?"
 "Yes, tried to catch a fly on the small of his back and miscalculated. Bit himself in two."—*Tit-Bits.*

Greatness.—"Remember, son, Garfield drove mules on a tow-path and Lincoln spilt rails."
 "I know, dad; but say, did any of these Presidents ever crank a cold motor in a blizzard for half an hour before he discovered that he didn't have any gasoline?"—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

What's in a Name?—Tommy's uncle asked him the name of May's young man.
 "I call him April Showers," replied Tommy.
 "April Showers!" cried his astonished uncle. "Whatever makes you call him such a ridiculous name as that?"
 "Because he brings May flowers," Tommy explained.—*Tit-Bits.*

Another War-Casualty.—"You don't seem to feel so enthusiastic as usual about speech-making."
 "Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "times have changed and it isn't so easy for a man in a silk hat and a frock-coat to stand out before a lot of men in khaki uniforms or overalls and assert that he is saving the country all by himself."—*Washington Star.*

Before and Behind.—"One of my pupils," says a Buffalo teacher, "could not understand why I thought that the following paragraph from his composition on 'A Hunting Adventure' lacked animation and effectiveness: 'Pursued by the relentless hunter, the panting gazelle sprang from cliff to cliff. At last she could go no farther. Before her yawned the chasm, and behind her the hunter.'"—*Montreal Daily Star.*

Accepts His Advice.—SUFFERER—"I have a terrible toothache and want something to cure it."
FRIEND—"Now, you don't need any medicine. I had toothache yesterday, and I went home and my loving wife kissed me and so consoled me that the pain soon passed away. Why don't you try the trick?"
SUFFERER—"I think I will. Is your wife home now?"—*Vancouver Daily Province.*

A Little of Both.—Aunt Nancy was visiting an army camp and as she approached some rookies were sitting on their heels and then rising to a standing position in perfect unison.
 "What are the boys doing now?" she asked.
 "Why, those are the setting-up exercises," explained an obliging sergeant.
 "Humph," remarked auntie. "Looks to me more like settin' down exercises."—*Indianapolis Star.*



On Duty!

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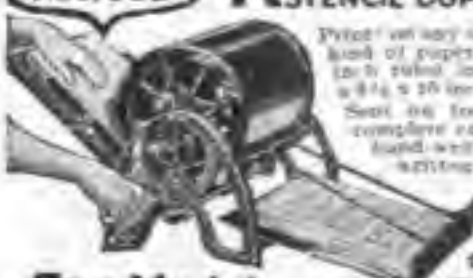
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Clear your house and keep it free of rats and mice with old reliable "Rough On Rats." Kills them all quickly — and they "Don't Die in the House"

"Rough on Rats" successfully exterminates these pests where other preparations fail. Mix it with foods that rats and mice will eat. Change the kind of food whenever necessary. Don't be pestered—get "Rough on Rats" at drug and general stores. Send for booklet, "Eradicating Rats and Mice".

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

THE WESTERN FRONT

October 2.—The *Paris Matin* announces that the Germans are evacuating Lille and that all means of transportation have been requisitioned to take away the booty.

Paris reports St. Quentin in the hands of the French and that the troops have also entered Moy. Good progress is being made in the Argonne and to the west. Two thousand prisoners were taken between the Vesle and the Aisne.

In admitting the loss of St. Quentin, an official Berlin statement says the German troops were withdrawn to positions in the rear.

A dispatch from British Headquarters states that the whole of the Hindenburg system below Bellicourt tunnel is now in British hands.

British relieve an American contingent in an advanced position between Cambrai and St. Quentin which had been surrounded by Germans for three days. The ground was strewn with German dead.

General Pershing reports that the booty taken by our troops in the advance between the Meuse and the Argonne includes 120 guns of all calibers, 750 trench-mortars, 300 machine guns, 100 heavy tank-guns, thousands of artillery-shells, and a vast quantity of small-arms ammunition.

October 3.—Paris reports that from September 10 to 30 the Allied armies in France and Belgium captured 2,844 officers, 120,192 men, and more than 6,000 machine guns. From July 15 to September 30 the Allies have captured 5,518 officers, 248,949 men, 3,069 cannon, over 23,000 machine guns, and hundreds of mine-throwers.

A French official report states that the gains made by the French armies operating from St. Quentin to the Argonne have closed the only avenue of escape for the Germans on the west side of the Argonne Forest and cleared the country north and west of Reims. Over 2,800 prisoners were captured.

Of the original population of 56,000 in St. Quentin, wires an American correspondent, not an old man, woman, or child has been left by the Germans. Hale or sick, young and old have been carried away.

London reports that British attacks have again shattered vital German defenses between St. Quentin and Cambrai. The Germans have lost heavily in futile counter-attacks and many prisoners were taken. In Flanders the Germans have evacuated Armentières and Lens, both of which the British occupied. British and Belgian troops have captured several villages in the neighborhood of Roulers. The number of prisoners taken by the British in the St. Quentin fighting is estimated at 5,000. During the week ending to-day the Allies captured 60,000 men and 1,000 guns on the Western Front.

A dispatch from French Headquarters states Challerange has been taken. The troops have advanced to the southern edge of the village of Mouron, closing the western exit from the Argonne Forest to the Germans.

October 4.—London receives information of indications of an early German abandonment of the entire Belgian coast. Removal of guns from the Flanders coast has already begun.

The British make more progress north-east of St. Quentin and toward Lille.

American troops join Gouraud's army in strong thrust north of Somme-Py.

The Pierce-Arrow Car has a *new engine*

THE Dual Valve Engine retains for the Pierce-Arrow Car all the advantages of the six-cylinder power plant, with so much additional power that the necessity of shifting gears is much reduced. The car will slow down to five miles an hour in traffic, mount any ordinary hill, speed up to seventy miles (if desired) without shifting from high gear.

It offers more power, more speed, more comfort with less gasoline, without increased weight and less gear shifting.

This new engine is the natural development of the constant aiming at greater comfort. Power is comfort—power and ease of its application. The Dual Valve Engine gives the Pierce-Arrow both.

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SHOES
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You'll never need to ask "What is the price?" when the shoe salesman is showing you W. L. Douglas shoes because the actual value is determined and the retail price fixed at the factory before W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. The stamped price is W. L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, workmanship and style possible to produce at the price. Into every pair go the results of sixty-six years experience in making shoes, dating back to the time when W. L. Douglas was a lad of seven, pegging shoes.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

CAUTION—Before you buy be sure W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom and the inside top flap. If the stamped price has been mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

For sale by 100 W. L. Douglas stores and over 5000 W. L. Douglas dealers, or can be ordered direct from W. L. Douglas by mail. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes through the mail, postage free.

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In the advance on the crest of Mont Blanc the Allies captured 3,000 prisoners.

Another dispatch states that the Americans are astride the Kriemhilde line, the last organized defense system between them and the Belgian border. The Germans continue retreating in the Armentières sector. The British are now well to the east of Lens.

October 5.—Paris reports that the German retreat before Gouraud's Army is perceptibly quickening. Fort Brimont is captured by the French troops.

French and Americans make gains of two or three miles during an attack on a 30-mile front between the Meuse River and the Monts of Champagne.

Berthelot's Army has crossed the Aisne Canal at new points and reaches the outskirts of Hermevicourt. In five days this army has captured 2,500 men and 31 cannon.

General Haig reports the enemy giving up the high ground north of the wedge the British hold through the German defensive system. The British take La Terrière and a section of the Hindenburg line and are across the Scheldt between Crevecoeur and Le Catelet.

Preceding their withdrawal, states a Paris dispatch, the Germans set fire to Douai and many villages near Cambrai.

In the Belgian offensive, which began a week ago, 10,500 prisoners and 350 guns were taken. The entire Flanders ridge was won in the first forty-eight hours.

October 6.—An Amsterdam dispatch states that the Germans have removed their guns and coast defenses from Knoeke and have fired the wharves and docks at Bruges. Work has been stopped at Zeebrugge and the entire garrison of Moerkerke has been withdrawn.

The Franco-Americans under Gouraud make eight-mile gains near Reims, forcing the enemy to abandon powerful positions. On the British front an attack northeast of Arras resulted in the capture of Fresnoy. One thousand prisoners were taken in the fighting of October 5, when Beurevoir and Montbrehain were captured.

A dispatch from the Champagne front says the American advance has been easier. Four and a half miles have been gained from the starting point and up to this afternoon 1,700 prisoners, including forty-eight officers, have been captured.

October 7.—Dispatches from the front note that the Americans have forced the enemy out of Chatel-Chéhery, northwest of Apremont; Franco-American troops have taken St. Etienne on the Arnes, and other forces penetrate Hauvigne, north of the river.

Berlin announces officially that General Pershing has begun a new attack on the fifteen-mile front between the Argonne Forest and the Meuse River.

The French have captured Berry-au-Bac. Attacking northeast of Arras the British take Oppy and Biache-St-Vaast. Laon in flames indicates that the Germans intend soon to give the town up.

October 8.—Three tremendous blows are dealt the foe in France. British, French, and Americans tear away the last defenses of the Hindenburg line on a twenty-mile front between Cambrai and St. Quentin, advancing an average distance of three miles, with a maximum penetration of five miles. General Pershing's Army, including French units, assault on a seven-mile front east of the Meuse above Verdun, gaining two miles. Gouraud's Army, in which many Americans are incorporated, attack on a front of four or five miles from Machault, north of St. Etienne, and advance two miles.

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General Haig, with the aid of Americans captures Brancourt and Premont in an advance of three miles, taking many fortified farms and woods. The Allies are still moving forward everywhere.

The American "lost" battalion in the Argonne Forest is rescued virtually intact.

Paris reports that the last shells fell upon Reims on October 4, when the Germans retired over the hills to save the guns that fired the parting shots.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

October 2.—Amsterdam reports the arrival at the German frontier of the second Russian shipment of gold on account of war-indemnity.

October 3.—The Prussian Upper House has rejected suffrage based on vocations and passed an equal direct suffrage measure, with the addition of an extra vote for persons over fifty years of age.

German newspapers are showing anxiety about the situation on the Western Front. They see great peril in the present "decisive" battle.

A dispatch from Vienna states that during a discussion of the peace question in the Austrian Chamber of Deputies the Socialists presented terms resembling those of President Wilson's.

The appointment of Prince Maximilian of Baden as German Imperial Chancellor is announced by Berlin newspapers.

October 4.—Deputies Grober, Centrist, and Scheidemann, Majority Social-Democrat, have been appointed Secretaries of State without portfolios in the Berlin Cabinet.

London learns from official quarters that German residents of Sofia and Constantinople, including officers and their families, are leaving hastily and going through Roumania to Germany.

Paris reports that the French Government has issued a solemn warning to Germany and her allies that the devastation of territory from which they retreat will be punished inexorably.

October 5.—The Austro-Hungarian minister at Stockholm is charged to request the Swedish Government to transmit to President Wilson a proposal to conclude a general armistice with him and his allies and start negotiations for peace without delay.

A dispatch from Amsterdam reports that immediate suspension of hostilities has been proposed in the Reichstag by Prince Maximilian, the Imperial German Chancellor, and that plenipotentiaries be sent to a neutral place to discuss peace problems with representatives of the Entente Allies.

October 6.—The *Neueste Nachrichten*, of Munich, says an indescribable panic broke out on the Berlin Stock Exchange on October 5, shipping and armament company shares being especially affected.

Amsterdam forwards the text of Germany's new peace note sent to President Wilson through the Swiss Government. It accepts the President's program as set forth in speeches and messages to Congress as a "basis of discussion" and "requests the immediate conclusion of an armistice on land and water and in the air."

A Berlin dispatch states that the Kaiser has issued a proclamation to the German Army and Navy in which, after announcing that the Macedonian front had crumbled, he states that, in accord with his allies, "I have resolved once more to offer peace to the enemy, but I will only extend my hand for an honorable peace."

October 7.—It is reported in Rome that the Vatican rejected a request from Austria that the Pope should undertake steps toward peace.

The Teuton maneuver is denounced in the Senate at Washington and a resolution is introduced that before an armistice Germany must disband her Army, surrender her Navy and all weapons, pay for all the damage she has done, and give Alsace-Lorraine back to France.

President Wilson is reported conferring with the Premiers of the Entente nations over the form of answer to be made to Germany's peace proposals.

The Italian Embassy at Washington gives out a dispatch from Rome declaring that, realizing the danger of his position, the enemy has "decided to intensify his peace efforts in order to slacken the resistance of the Entente nations."

Amsterdam reports that excited crowds in Berlin are making the city resound with shouts of "Peace has come!" and "Peace at last!"

Another dispatch from Amsterdam states that Count Tisza, former Austrian Premier, declares the Dual Monarchy will give Italy patches of the Austrian territory she now holds, grant autonomy to its own various races, and give part of Galicia to Poland.

October 8.—A dispatch from Bern reports that the Kaiser, addressing the German soldiers at Ruffach, Alsace, late in September, said that neither the French nor the Americans can break through their front in Alsace-Lorraine, which would be "defended by the last drop of our blood."

Replying to the German peace proposal through Secretary Lansing, President Wilson asks if the Imperial Government accepts the terms laid down in his address to Congress on January 8 and in later addresses, and "feels bound to say" that he could not propose an armistice to the Allied governments unless the forces of the Central Powers are withdrawn everywhere from invaded territory. He also asks the German Chancellor whether he represents the people or the autocracy.

THE BALKAN SITUATION

October 2.—London reports that Serbia is being evacuated by Bulgarian troops, who are returning to their own territory.

A semi-official Servian note says it is feared that the Austro-Hungarian Government is arranging with the police authorities to excite peaceful Servians, Croats, and Slovenes to revolt so that they may be imprisoned and their property confiscated.

Two Roumanian leaders have arrived in Paris and state that as long as ten weeks ago the Germans were showing distrust of the Bulgarians by digging trenches along the whole length of the Danube.

October 3.—The Austrian War Office states that, owing to events on the Bulgarian front, "we have withdrawn our divisions from Albania. Berat fell into the hands of the enemy without a fight."

Rome reports that the Italians have started a great offensive in Albania. They have occupied Fieri and Berat, and "the enemy is fleeing."

October 4.—Paris dispatches state that, following up the Bulgarian evacuation, Greek troops continue to press into Greek Macedonia.

Copenhagen receives a dispatch from Sofia stating that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicated October 3 in favor of Crown Prince Boris.

A Servian official statement reports Austrian and German reinforcements repulsed and driven back toward the Turkish frontier.

October 6.—London reports that Servian forces have entered Vranje, fifty miles

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northeast of Uskup, and taken several hundred prisoners. The enemy is retiring in disorder.

October 7.—A Sofia dispatch to the Berlin *Tageblatt* says that Bulgaria notified the Central Powers on October 5 that they must quit Bulgarian territory within a month.

London reports that Serbian troops are pursuing the Austro-Germans north of Vranje in the direction of Nish and have captured 1,500 prisoners and twelve guns.

October 8.—Heavy fighting is reported in the Godilice Pass between Serbians and Austrians, barring the road to Nish. The Serbians capture Djep Ridge on the Morava River, taking 2,000 prisoners, including a large contingent of Germans.

IN PALESTINE

October 2.—The British War Office announces that General Allenby's forces occupied Damascus on October 1, taking over 7,000 prisoners.

October 3.—London reports that Australian mounted troops have captured a Turkish column northeast of Damascus, securing 1,500 prisoners, two cannons and forty machine guns.

Washington hears that, owing to the disaster in Palestine, the Turkish forces in Persia have been ordered to withdraw. It is also reported that the British will reoccupy Baku.

From the start of his offensive on September 18, states a London dispatch, Allenby has taken 71,000 men and 372 guns, and King Hussein's Arabs report 8,000 additional prisoners. The cavalry is clearing the country north of Damascus.

October 8.—The British War Office reports that General Allenby's cavalry occupy Zahleh and Rayak, respectively, thirty-three and thirty miles northwest of Damascus. In the coastal area the enemy has evacuated Beirut and retired northward.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

October 2.—London reports the bombing of the Treves railway by the British independent air-force.

French bombarding squadrons surprise gatherings of enemy aircraft in the region of Contreuve and Mont St. Martin. Ten enemy airplanes were destroyed and a balloon set on fire.

In the course of the fighting over northern France and Belgium last week states a London dispatch, British air men destroyed 124 enemy machines, drove down forty-six out of control, and shot down thirty-four German kite balloons in flames. Ninety British machines were reported missing.

In the American attack west of the Meuse our aviators, says a dispatch from the front, brought down seven enemy machines in spite of unusual daring activity on the part of the German fliers.

British and Italian airplanes cooperate with the Allied fleet during the bombardment of Durazzo.

THE WAR AT SEA

October 3.—Premier Orlando makes the announcement in Rome that American, British, and Italian war-ships have destroyed the Austrian naval base and war-ships anchored at Durazzo. Except a slight injury to a British cruiser by a torpedo from an enemy submarine, no losses or damage were suffered by the Allied squadron.

Washington announces that the *Tampabay*, formerly a coast-guard cutter, but recently used in convoy service, was lost with all on board through a submarine attack off the English coast on September 26.



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THE PERMANENT INK

October 4.—Two enemy submarines shell the port of Cezimbra, eighteen miles south of Lisbon. The enemy fled when the shore guns replied.

A dispatch from Rome states that American submarine chasers destroyed two enemy submarines during the bombardment of Durazzo.

Washington dispatches say the evacuation of Zeebrugge and Ostend will not materially affect the submarine situation. American and Allied naval officers believe that the Belgian coast boat flotilla was practically put out of action when concrete-laden ships were sunk in their entrance by the British.

Rome reports that enemy submarines have been effectively fought in the Mediterranean. The Italian Navy has reduced losses from a maximum of seventeen monthly to two. Admiral Del Bono declares the present situation highly satisfactory.

German submarines are again active off the Atlantic coast. An Italian freighter is torpedoed 300 miles off Sandy Hook. Two life-boats containing 21 men each are missing.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

October 1.—A dispatch from Archangel states that the Americans are holding the farthest point reached by any of the Allied forces in the advance southward from the city. They are now within forty miles of Velsk, the Bolshevik stronghold.

October 3.—Stockholm reports the receipt of Petrograd dispatches dated September 30, announcing that the Czechoslovaks have captured Kazan. The Maximalist newspapers bitterly reprehend the Lettish soldiers who surrendered to the Czechs after the fall of the city.

October 4.—Washington reports that replies to Secretary Lansing's note asking foreign nations for an expression of condemnation of the lawless element in Russia show that the civilized world is practically a unit in condemning the Bolsheviks.

A dispatch from American headquarters on the Vaga River reports patrol encounters nightly in the woods and hemp-fields and that the Americans are turning natives against the Bolsheviks.

October 7.—Washington reports that the immediate aims of the new Russian Government, formed at the convention at Ufa last month, include liberation of Russia from the power of the Bolshevik Soviets, annihilation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, restoration of treaties with the Allied nations, and continuation of the war against the German coalition.

Representatives of the Siberian Government who have arrived in Norway to purchase large quantities of agricultural machinery state that 360,000 tons of the grain harvest of 1917 are stored in the Omsk district.

Stockholm receives a wireless dispatch from Moscow reporting that the Bolshevik Government has declared its intention of adhering to the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

FOREIGN

October 2.—The London *Standard* learns on good authority that Turkey has made further indirect approaches to the Allies through financial channels which are being considered by the British War Cabinet.

The British Admiralty announces that the tonnage of merchant vessels completed in the United Kingdom during September amounted to 144,772, which is 20,000 tons in excess of the figures for August.

October 3.—A dispatch from Paris states that the American Red Cross has given

\$20,000 for the reestablishment of Belgian refugees in France in the lace-making industry.

October 4.—A Budapest newspaper says the proclamation of the independence of Bohemia will be issued shortly.

Madrid reports that King Alfonso is recovering from an attack of Spanish influenza.

Paris is rejoicing over the capture of Lens, the coal fields long in German control holding out a prospect for winter cheer in France.

October 8.—Zurich reports that the Turkish Cabinet has resigned and that the people in Constantinople are in revolt.

A dispatch from Athens states that delegates from the government of Smyrna, Turkey, are expected in that city with an offer of peace to the Entente Powers.

DOMESTIC

October 2.—A Washington dispatch states that the American and Allied governments are considering serving an ultimatum to Germany, demanding the immediate abandonment of its practice of destroying Belgian and French towns after evacuating them and wiping out vineyards, on pain of Allied reprisals when we reach German soil.

The Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation reports that the epidemic of Spanish influenza has put 10 per cent. of the shipyard workers in the Fall River district, Hog Island, and as far south as Baltimore, temporarily on the ineffective list and is seriously interfering with rapid ship-construction.

The Shipping Board's additional program contemplates the building of 210 steel and 244 wooden ships at an average cost of \$1,000,000 each.

The Federal woman-suffrage amendment, which failed in the Senate October 1 by two votes less than the requisite two-thirds majority, is returned to the Senate calendar in position for future action.

Regulations issued by the War Industries Board prescribe fixt prices for shoes. This is the first step in a general policy for price-control of clothing.

Reports received at the Surgeon-General's office in Washington show that Spanish influenza prevails in forty-three States. The Philadelphia Board of Health orders churches, theaters, schools, and all places of public assemblage closed in the city. In Chicago the police have been ordered to arrest not only violators of the spitting ordinance, but every person found coughing or sneezing without using a handkerchief. The epidemic is reported waning in Boston.

October 4.—A series of explosions wrecks the Gillespie shell-loading works at Morgan, N. J. The loss of life is estimated at one hundred workmen.

Owing to the spread of Spanish influenza in New York, the Health Board issues a program of opening and closing hours for stores and offices to mitigate travel-congestion in the "rush hours." Theater hours are also curtailed. During the twenty-four hours ending at 10 A.M., 1,695 new cases of the disease and 188 of pneumonia were reported. The State Health Commissioner announces that \$50,000 is immediately available for fighting the disease in the State.

Washington reports that there are now 1,800,000 American troops abroad.

The American Defense Society sends letters to all branches of the organization warning them against the new German propaganda and urging them to oppose with all their influence any peace except one based on the unconditional surrender of the Central Powers.

Pains, Callouses or Cramps There?

*Are Your Feet Tired and
Painful at Night?*

The finger points to the location of the Anterior Transverse Arch—a very important part of the foot structure providing flexibility, toe action and gracefulness of carriage.

When this arch weakens and one or more of the bones are depressed, unequal pressure is produced, the weight is unevenly distributed, causing a burning sensation, callouses, tender spots, contracted toes and a cramp-like pain known as Morton's Toe or Metatarsalgia, which frequently extends into the limbs. The foot widens and spreads over the shoe, the small and great toe joints become inflamed and enlarged—bodily fatigue and nervousness result.

For this condition Dr. Scholl's Anterior Metatarsal Arch Supports are especially designed to reach the vital spot and give immediate relief and comfort. They support the weakened parts, remove the abnormal pressure and assist nature in effecting a permanent correction.

Dr Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances

are scientifically constructed to bring quick relief and correct the cause of tired, aching feet, bunions, weak ankles, broken-down arches, flat foot, over-lapping toes, enlarged toe joints, corns, callouses, etc.

The heavy strain thrown upon the feet by war activities is readily overcome and the feet made comfortable and efficient through the use of these simple, effective devices.

An Expert Will Fit You

Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies can be purchased at leading shoe and department stores where a foot expert will fit you with the proper appliance; also stylish, comfortable, easy shoes. These experts have studied foot anatomy and Practipedics, the science of giving foot comfort. They are rendering a distinct service to your community and deserve your patronage.

Valuable Booklet Free. "The Feet and Their Care," by Dr. Wm. M. Scholl, recognized foot authority, will be sent free upon request.

THE SCHOLL MFG. CO., 219 R Schiller St., Chicago

Largest Makers of Foot Appliances in the World
New York Toronto London

Watch Your Feet



The Car Delayed and You, Inside, Miss Your Appointment.

Why put up with these disagreeable conditions day after day? Why continually miss appointments? Get your car out of storage and drive it this winter. An automobile was made for 12 months' service.

For Quick "Getting There" Install the

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Self-Regulating,
Safe,
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Heating System.

WASCO
GARAGE HEATING SYSTEM
READY TO SET-UP

Approved by
Fire Underwriters,
Insurance Men
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Fire Chiefs

A Patented System for 1- to 10-car Garages

It includes a positive automatic temperature regulator that compels a constant uniform heat the coldest weather. Pipes and connections cut to fit with handysaw and radiator. No plumber required—any handy man can set up WASCO in a few hours. Burns only a few cents' worth of coal a day. The self-regulating WASCO is also ideal for other one-floor buildings, such as offices, annexes, warehouses, etc. WASCO is used in Government Military Hospitals.

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Originators of Special Heating Systems for Garages.

DEALERS: Write for "exclusive territory" proposition and selling lists. Quick delivery from warehouses in Boston, Jones City, Philadelphia, Chicago and Kansas City. Stocks carried by Distributors in other big cities.



WASCO 2-car System. This Heater and one radiator make a WASCO 1-car System.

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This is a supremely important question, the answer to which depends, in the main, on your manner of living.

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by Professor Irving Fisher and Eugene Lyman Fisk, M.D., of the Life Extension Institute, with a Foreword by William Howard Taft, points out the way to rational living along modern scientific lines. It is a great book that will add years to your life if faithfully followed. Buy it and study it, and your days will be long in the land.

Dr. A. T. McCormack, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Kentucky, HAS JUST BOUGHT TWELVE COPIES.

In giving his order he writes: "Will you be kind enough to send twelve copies of your new book, 'How to Live,' one to each member of the Board? . . . Every man and woman in the United States who desires to be healthy and to live long, should be familiar with its contents. Here is an expert's advice. Can YOU afford to ignore it?"

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

Delmonico's, one of the world's famous restaurants, passed into the hands of receivers because of inability to pay claims of three creditors totaling \$798.

The American supply service, states a dispatch from France, overtopped its August record by 10 per cent. American ports handled a daily average of 25,808 tons of freight.

October 5.—Renewed explosions occur at the Gillespie shell-loading plant, in New Jersey, the country for miles around being bombarded by bursting projectiles. Morgan and South Amboy are wrecked and 60,000 persons flee from adjacent towns. Windows are shattered in New York and traffic on the bridges and tubes running underneath the rivers suspended for several hours in the afternoon. Estimates of the number of victims of the explosions range from 50 to 200 dead and several hundred injured. The property loss exceeds \$18,000,000.

October 5.—Six hospitals are commandeered in New York City to establish wards for the exclusive treatment of influenza victims. All public gathering places are closed in Cincinnati, and other cities East and West are ordering churches, schools, and saloons closed.

October 6.—New orders barring German alien women from entering restricted district zones go into effect in New York.

Operatives of the Department of Justice are searching for two enemy aliens who fled from South Amboy on the night of the first explosion at the shell-loading works at Morgan.

October 7.—In the decreasing number of cases of Spanish influenza New York health department officials see indications that the peak of the epidemic has been passed. During the last twenty-four hours 1,588 cases were reported. In south Jersey and Pennsylvania the disease continues to spread. Boston reports that it is apparently under control in Massachusetts.

Five big tobacco firms and fourteen individuals of New York City are indicted by the Federal grand jury for violation of the Sherman Anti-trust and Wilson Tariff laws.

October 8.—The Perth Amboy Council of Defense passes a resolution declaring that the disaster at the Gillespie shell-loading works was due to faulty construction and incompetent management, and registering "its emphatic protest against the reconstruction and operation of the works under the conditions which made the disaster possible."

The Ordnance Department asks the House Appropriations Committee to add \$1,100,000,000 to its estimates of \$2,667,000,000 to carry out the Department's part of the enlarged army program, making a total appropriation of \$3,767,000,000.

The Shipping Board announces that American shipyards established another world's record in September by delivering seventy-four vessels, of 362,635 dead-weight tons. One vessel of 6,695 tons was received on the contract awarded to Japanese yards.

Spanish influenza takes a sudden jump in New York City, 2,503 new cases and 282 of pneumonia being reported. The smaller moving-picture houses are ordered to exclude every child under twelve years of age and provide continuous ventilation during all performances.

The New York State Industrial Commission reports that five per cent. more workers were employed in industrial activities in the State during August than in the corresponding month of 1917. Aggregate wages in August were thirty-six per cent. greater than a year ago.



THE FRANKLIN CAR

And the Present-Day Standard of Motor Car Service

Frequently special conditions give new significance to old facts. And *now* is the time when conditions give added importance to the long established economy facts of the Franklin Car—a steady day-by-day delivery of

*20 miles to the gallon of gasoline—
instead of the usual 10*

*10,000 miles to the set of tires—
instead of the usual 5,000*

For when the Nation is geared to tremendous effort, the aid of an efficient automobile can do much to bring about the vitally necessary economy of gasoline and tires.

The simple Franklin facts speak for themselves.

If all cars were as efficient as the Franklin, on the basis of its daily performance, the automobile owners of the country would save this year 400,000,000 gallons of gasoline and would cut their tire bills \$192,000,000.

For sixteen years the Franklin Car has delivered an economy consistently ahead of the times. Besides this performance in the hands of owners, it has won every prominent official economy test ever held.

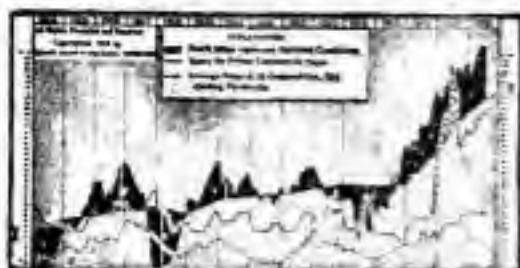
Moreover, the Franklin depreciates 50% slower than the average car—an important fact today when conditions demand that motor cars give longer service than ever before.

Its ability to render this remarkable economy and long life is due to engineering principles involving the simplicity of Direct Air Cooling, Light Weight and Resilient Construction, as opposed to water cooling, heavy weight and rigid construction.

The Franklin Car delivers a war-time motoring service simply because the Franklin Company has held true to the principle that the main object in owning an automobile is transportation, with the greatest comfort, safety and reliability—at the least expense.

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

*Orders for Franklin Cars for post-war delivery will
be filled in the order of their receipt by our dealers.*



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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

HOW STOCK MARKET AVERAGES HAVE VARIED IN TWO YEARS

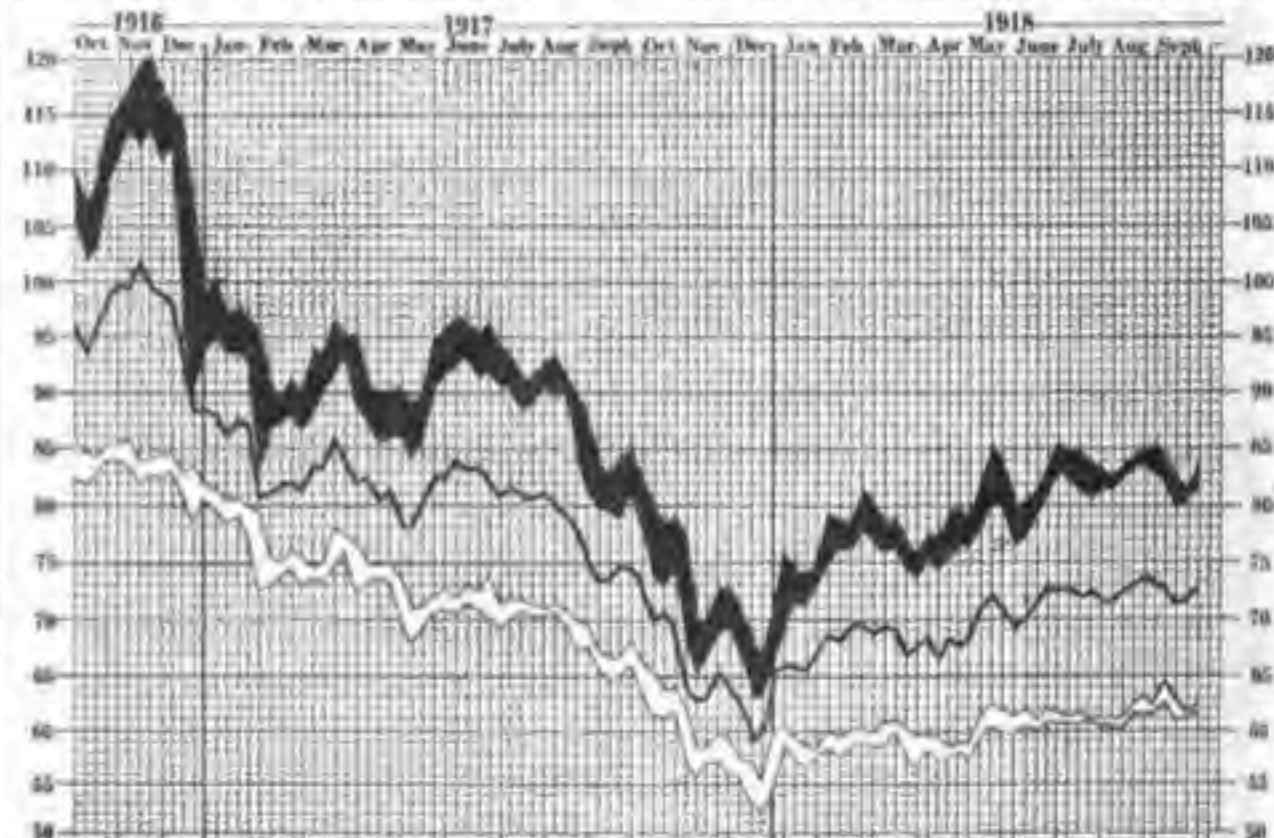
IN the subjoined diagram, taken from the New York Times Annualist, the narrow black line shows the closing average prices of fifty stocks, half industrials and half railroads, at the dates indicated in the upper margin. The wider black area shows the high and low average prices of the twenty-five industrials included in the fifty and the white area the corresponding figures for the twenty-five rails. The lines begin at a time when Germany was suffering severely from her failure at Verdun and from losses in men and territory from the great Allied Somme offensive. The subsequent rapid decline (November to February) embraces the period of Bethmann-Hollweg's sensational peace offensive, followed a few weeks later by Germany's intensified submarine warfare. The lowest point of all (December, 1917) was

reached after Germany's successful counter-thrust for Cambrai, her "peace offensive" with the Bolsheviks at Brest-Litovsk, and the taking over of our railroads by the Government. The low prices that have since persisted have in large measure been due to the tremendous demands on capital made by war-industries, income-tax payments, and Liberty Loan purchases. Not even Foch's victories have been able to remove this influence in keeping stocks at low prices.

lions each. Grain arriving in Buffalo is immediately transferred to the barges by floating elevators. A 10,000-ton steamer has been loaded in one day at Duluth for Buffalo, and many transactions are reported for smaller cargoes. Tonnage has been in great demand at Lake Michigan ports. It is expected that barges will be kept busy on the canal for the remainder of the season.

Complaints have been made that the canal in certain sections is not deep enough to enable the deepest draft barges to pass without grinding the bottom. In reply to a question as to when the canal would be completed to its full depth of twelve feet for its entire length, State Engineer Frank M. Williams recently replied:

"The channel construction should be entirely completed by next spring. All of the terminals, however, will not be fully equipped and in operation on that date, altho most of them may be in fairly usable



reached after Germany's successful counter-thrust for Cambrai, her "peace offensive" with the Bolsheviks at Brest-Litovsk, and the taking over of our railroads by the Government. The low prices that have since persisted have in large measure been due to the tremendous demands on capital made by war-industries, income-tax payments, and Liberty Loan purchases. Not even Foch's victories have been able to remove this influence in keeping stocks at low prices.

BUSINESS ON THE GREAT BARGE CANAL

Now that the New York Barge Canal, from Buffalo to the Hudson River, with branches to Lake Champlain, Lake Ontario, and the "Finger Lakes," has been in operation for a few months, some of the data to hand are interesting as showing what may result for future operations. Traffic has been increasing rapidly, and State officials say everything points to big results during the remainder of the season. New boats are arriving in Buffalo almost daily. Boats are loaded in Buffalo with grain and return immediately to the seaboard. Occasionally, besides grain, they take on copper and flour. These boats have a carrying cargo capacity of 500

shape. As soon as sections of the canal are finished by the State Engineer, they are turned over to the Superintendent of Public Works for operation and maintenance. It will be necessary for that department to remove such slides as may occur and also to dredge such silt as may be deposited. Not many sections of the canal, however, are subject to slides and these will be greatly reduced in extent as time passes and the canal banks are found to have taken their natural angle of repose. Inasmuch as a large portion of the canal lies in the beds of natural streams, bars are bound to occasionally form at the entrances of tributary streams, particularly at times of exceptional flood. These, of course, must be removed.

INTEREST RATES AFTER THE WAR

Predictions have been made that the end of the war will see a world-wide demand for capital that will bring about a sharp increase in interest rates. Writers have assumed that as there will be a rush by European nations to incur new obligations to finance the work of reconstruction and to refund maturing issues, this result must necessarily follow. Other opinion, however, has noted that as this war is unlike any other, historical precedents may not govern conditions in 1919 or 1920 and so the world may experience different results.

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A Fruity, Economical,
Ready-Sweetened
Dessert

Fruit Flavors
in Vials



Pineapple



Loganberry—the Favorite Berry Flavor



A Bottle in
Each Package



Loganberry

Dessert Molds With It

(See the Gift Offers Made Below)

The two favorite flavors in Jiffy-Jell are Loganberry and Pineapple. And these offers are made to induce you to try them.

The flavors are made from the fresh ripe fruit. They come sealed in glass vials—a bottle in each package—so the fresh-fruit flavor keeps.

The flavors are highly concentrated. Half a ripe pineapple, for instance, is used to flavor a single Jiffy-Jell dessert. So these delightful dainties have a wealth of fruity taste.

The Queen Dessert

Jiffy-Jell is queen of gelatine desserts. It is made with rare-grade gelatine by the greatest of gelatine experts.

All its fruit flavors are made from fruit. All are condensed, so the flavor is abundant. All come in liquid form—in glass—so they keep their fragrant freshness.

These things are true of no other dessert. See what these features mean to you in the finest of our flavors.

No Sugar—No Flour

Jiffy-Jell desserts come ready-sweetened. They bring to you quick, luscious, fruity desserts without using sugar or flour.

They are very economical. A single package of Jiffy-Jell serves six people in mold form. If you whip it, it serves twelve.

Jiffy-Jell in lime-fruit flavor makes tart, green salad jell. Mix in cooked or uncooked vegetables—left-overs will do.

Mint Jiffy-Jell makes an instant garnish jell, rich in fresh-mint flavor.



Style 6



Style 5



Style 4

Aluminum Dessert Molds—Large and Small

Today we ask you to try Loganberry and Pineapple—our two finest dessert flavors. They will be a revelation. If you get them from your grocer, and at once, any mold offer is open to you. Cut out the offers so you won't forget.

10 Flavors in Glass Vials

One in Each Package

Mint
For Mint Jell
Lime
For Salad Jell
Raspberry
Cherry
Loganberry
Strawberry
Pineapple
Orange
Lemon
For Desserts
Also Coffee
Flavor

Two Packages
for 25 Cents

Mold Offers

Buy from your grocer two packages of Jiffy-Jell, Loganberry and Pineapple flavors. Then send this coupon to us.

Enclose 10c—cost of mailing only—and we will mail you three individual dessert molds as we picture.

Or enclose 20c and we will send six molds—enough to serve a full package of Jiffy-Jell. The value is 60c per set.

Or enclose 10c—cost of mailing only—and we will send your choice of these larger aluminum molds, valued at 50c each.

Pint Dessert Mold, heart-shaped.
Or Pint Dessert Mold, fluted.
Or 6-Portion Vegetable Salad Mold.
Or 6-Portion Fruit Salad Mold.



Write plainly—
give full address.

Your Name _____

Address _____

Be sure you get Jiffy-Jell, with package like picture. Nothing else has true-fruit flavors in vials. We will mail assorted individual molds or the heart-shaped pint mold unless otherwise requested. Mail coupon to

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Mail Us This Coupon

When You Buy Jiffy-Jell From Your Grocer

I have today received two packages of Jiffy-Jell, Loganberry and Pineapple flavors, from

(Name of Grocer) _____

Now I enclose _____ cents, for which mail me the following molds as per your offer

(State Molds Wanted) _____

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what pencil per-
fection is until
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draughting,
choose from these
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grees:

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Soft

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2H—3H—4H—5H

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writer in the *New York Times Annualist* has been reminded of "a number of interesting precedents suggesting what may happen when peace is made." With the overthrow of Napoleon at Waterloo, one of the most destructive series of wars in history came to an end and governmental borrowing "was on an enormous scale, but, despite this, money became easy." British 3 per cent. consols rose from 60 to 90 during the period from 1815 to 1824, and Great Britain "refunded large amounts of debt on more favorable terms." The Franco-Prussian War destroyed wealth amounting to more than \$1,000,000,000, "but the average price of consols was only 2 per cent. lower in 1871 than in 1869. The Bank of England's discount rate fell from 4.10 per cent. in 1872 to 2.61 per cent. in 1876. The losses in our own Civil War approximated \$5,000,000,000, and just before the close the United States paid 6 per cent. on long-term borrowings and 7 per cent. for temporary loans. By 1868 the money rate was down to 2.10 per cent."

THE RAILROADS AFTER THE WAR

Railroad company officers, "with deepening conviction that the country will refuse to make another great experiment in the economies of transportation amid all the other problems of post-bellum readjustment," as *The Wall Street Journal* remarks, are preparing to offer a definite program of railroad regulation when the war is over. With these plans as yet in the earliest stage and subject to modification as long as Federal control lasts, the present guiding principle is "to evolve a treatment of the program which will preserve what was valuable in the old régime, incorporate with it every sound and beneficial practice developed under Federal control, and incidentally eliminate such of the ancient faults as may have survived the centralized control of the war-period." Long before there was any definite prospect that the United States would enter the war, a committee of railroad executives "had framed what they regarded as a progressive treatment of the railroad problem." It was known chiefly for its proposal to "do away with the jurisdiction of the State commissions, over-rates, security issues, and operating practices, and to amplify the Federal jurisdiction over those subjects," it being almost everywhere conceded now that the State commissions "have been permanently relegated to purely police powers over interstate railroads and their commerce." The writer adds:

"Two other features of the same plan were Federal incorporation, with authority vested in the national commission to regulate security issues, and regional consolidations of roads. The latter idea had not been worked out in detail but was expected to eliminate the financially weak companies or to join them up with stronger organizations and so to simplify the financing of all roads as well as rate-making."

"The kind and degree of consolidation which should follow the war is a question on which opinions in railroad circles still differ widely. Some railroad officers hold that consolidated regional railroads are not a necessity and that natural consolidations, as when the facilities of one road extend or complement those of another, will suffice for an indefinite time to come. Where the financially weak roads can not advantageously become parts of a larger system, they hold, they can be reorganized by themselves on some basis of property valuation. That having been done, their subsequent financing would be comparatively simple, especially if a change had then come over the spirit of the rate-making powers, as it appears likely to do."



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Mends Cracked Water Jackets

Radiator Neverleak mends the leak anywhere in cooling system, even cracked water jackets. It is guaranteed to satisfy or money refunded. It positively will not clog or interfere with the cooling system.

Ford size can, 50c. Larger size, 75c.
Carry a can as regular equipment. At all dealers or sent direct.

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The Electric Safety Razor makes shaving a pleasure. Blades vibrating 7200 times a minute cuts the beard smoothly and without slightest pull or irritation—feels like a gentle massage. Can be used with or without electric current. All users of the

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speak well of it.

A barber says: "Have shaved for years, and have never used any shaving device near its equal."

A home user says: "It does not pull on the beard and there is no smarting after the shave."

Another: "The Lek-Tro-Shav Safety Razor gives the easiest, smoothest shave ever. A pull is impossible."

Another: "The most pleasing shave I've ever had in my life. Shaves my face closer than I used to shave, but there is no after irritation or ill effects as I usually get from another razor."

No. 1—Made for use from light socket.

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Just published under this title a complete report of their speeches and public utterances in America, as well as those of the Italian, Belgian, and Russian Commanders, from April to June, 1917, together with a description of the arrival and reception of the American forces in France, as collected and arranged from contemporary accounts by Francis W. Haines, Editor of *Great Epochs in American History*, etc.

This timely book, which also contains descriptions of the reception accorded to the distinguished visitors in various cities, serves admirably to crystallize the enthusiasm aroused in this country at the time of their coming and to preserve for reference the eloquent addresses made by them upon this important historic occasion.

As a guide to the aims and ideals of the various allied nations, as expressed by their representatives, this volume will be found of great practical service.

Cloth, 124th, \$2.00 net; by mail, \$2.40.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-60 Fourth Ave., New York

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnall New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"A. P.," Jersey City, N. J.—"Can you give me briefly the meaning of the words *cafard* and *massif*, which I have noted recently in the newspapers?"

Cafard is a French word which designates "(1) A hypocrite; a Pharisee. (2) A tattler, as in a school: one who tattles, minding every one's business but his own. (3) [Slang] The moon: a nickname given to it by thieves because when it shines it prevents their operations." *Massif* is also a French word which was taken over into English in the sixteenth century. Geologically a *massif* is: "(1) The dominant, central mass of a mountain ridge more or less defined by longitudinal or transverse valleys. (2) A diastrophic block, or any isolated central dependent mass."

According to the latest edition of Cassell's New French-English Dictionary (1905) the word designates, among other things, "a group, clump, cluster (of trees, flowers); grove; solid mass, group (of masonry)." Agriculturally the word is used to designate a thickly wooded hillside—that is, a region in which the woodland completely obscures the views of what is beyond—and it seems to be in this sense of the word that it has been used in the newspapers.

Geographically *massif* is used to define a group of hills clustered, more or less symmetrically, around a central point, hence the hilly region of central France is known as the "Massif Central." This section embraces that part of France which lies between latitude 44 degrees and 46 degrees north, and longitude 0 degree 45 minutes and 4 degrees 47 minutes east of Greenwich. Of this region the Massifs of Cantal, of Sancy, and of the Banne d'Ordanche, of which the altitude is, roughly, 8,300 feet, form part and are supplemented by eleven hilly districts known as the (1) Monts de la Marche, (2) Monts du Limousin, (3) Monts d'Auvergne, (4) Monts d'Aubrac, (5) Monts du Charolais, (6) Monts du Beaujolais, (7) Monts du Lyonnais, (8) Monts du Forez, (9) Monts du Livarols, (10) Monts du Vivarais, and (11) Monts de la Margeride.

In arboriculture *massif* designates a special plan of planting trees in which the height attained by the different varieties plays an important part.

"C. M. A.," Baltimore, Md.—"Please give the correct pronunciations of *persiflage*, *massage*, *garage*, *badinage*, and *tapis*."

Persiflage, per'si'flazh—e as in get, i as in police, a as in art, sh as z as in azure. *Massage*, ma'sazh—s as in art, sh as in azure. There are some persons who prefer mas'ij—a as in fat, i as in habit. *Garage*, ga'rash—a as in artistic, a as in art, ch as z in azure. In the cant of the stable gar'tij is used: a as in fat, i as in habit. *Badinage*, ba'di'nazh—a as in artistic, i as in police, a as in art, z as in azure; or bad'i-nij—a as in fat, i's as in habit. *Tapis*, te'pis or ta'pi—e as in they, i as in is or a as in artistic and i as in police.

"E. A. H.," West Orange, N. J.—"Does the word *whereabouts* take a singular or plural verb? Is 'His whereabouts was unknown' correct?"

The singular form *whereabout* may be found in Shakespeare's "Macbeth" (act II, sc. 1) in Wordsworth's "Evening Voluntaries" (vii), and elsewhere. Nowadays, the word *whereabouts*, altho plural in form, is commonly used as a singular. "Husband and wife disappeared; their whereabouts is a mystery." Therefore, according to modern practice, the sentence you give is correct.

"M. F. E.," Hanover, N. H.—"Kindly tell me if there is any authority for pronouncing biography as if the first syllable were spelled bee."

There is not. The i is diphthongal as in "isle."

"K. F. N.," Hamakua, Main Hawaii.—"(1) What rules should one follow in the use of the word *got*? Is it perfectly correct to say, 'I got your letter.' 'I have got the apple?' (2) Which is correct, *insanitary* or *unsanitary*?"

(1) The word *got* is correctly used for acquired or obtained, but is incorrectly used to denote simple possession and correctly implies effort to secure something. Sometimes it is used redundantly;



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as, "He has got it"; the simpler form, "He has it" is preferable. "We have got to do it," while emphatic, is less so than "we must do it." (2) Both words are in good use, and the matter of use or preference is purely one of personal choice.

"P. A., Mount Vernon, N. Y.—"I have recently seen the word *caterpillar* applied to human beings, and also noted the use of 'to caterpillar' as a verb, as in the sentence 'I shall be compelled to caterpillar the postage on future shipments.' What can you tell me about these uses?"

Away back in Latimer's time (1552) a caterpillar was "a rapacious or extortionate person" (Standard Dictionary, s. v.). The worthy Latimer described "the children of this world as covetous persons, extortioners, oppressors, caterpillars, users."

Now, as "the infinitive has to a great extent the construction of a noun" (Fernald "English Grammar Simplified," p. 82) and as "the English language often uses one part of speech with the construction of another—a noun as an adjective, an adjective as a noun," etc. (*Ibidem*, "A Working Grammar of the English Language," p. vi), the construction "to caterpillar" may be taken to mean "to extort." As used in the sentence cited above, "to caterpillar the postage," the meaning is that the postage will be added to the cost of purchase of goods in future.

To Phillips, Milton's nephew, the caterpillars were "envious persons, that do mischief without any provocation" (1658), but Stephen Gosson, the noted opposer of the movies of his time (1579), classified these persons by name in the title of his famous "Schoole of Abuse, Conteyning a Pleasant Inuective against Poets, Pipers, Plaiers, Iesters, and such like Caterpillars of a Commonwealth."

In provincial England, notably in Herefordshire, the verb "to caterpillar" is used to-day and means "to torment, plague, or render helpless." There such an expression as "I was never so caterpillared in my life," is in frequent use.

"G. C., Eatonton, Ga.—"Please give me the correct pronunciation and meaning of the word *Schrecklichkeit*."

Schrecklichkeit is a German word and is pronounced *shrek'lih-kait*—sh as in ship, e as in get, i as in hit, h as ch in loch, and ai as in aisle. The word means "Frightfulness, dreadfulness, terrible-ness."

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

CAUSES OF THE GREAT GERMAN DEFEAT

THAT "ONLY MILITARY REASONS" could have compelled the groveling Teuton pleas for peace was clear enough even if a leading German newspaper had not made the open confession. "Only military reasons," in the shape of Allied victories "from Dixmude to Damascus," accounted for the reported revival of gaiety in Paris while neutral observers told how in Berlin "everybody wants to group together just as before great disasters." Only military reasons, editors assure us, can account for the revolutionary outbreaks in the Central Empires and the Teutonic governments' panicky moves toward self-democratization. These October days have been fruitful enough in significant military events. Early in the month the Hindenburg line, "the impregnable Zion of Prussian Militarism," as one editor calls it, with its trench system, and redoubts, and gun-emplacements, and dugouts, and luxurious officers' quarters, "became a reminiscence," to use another newspaper phrase. So quickly and completely was it smashed by Haig, and so quickly did the foe withdraw from his long-held positions, that a Cambrai dispatch significantly reported: "The infantry is marching in columns of four through villages hastily abandoned by the enemy." On the 11th newspaper readers could scarcely believe the statements to the effect that Belgian authorities were directing Belgian residents in England to be ready to return to their homeland; within two weeks the German armies were leaving West Flanders. In the first weeks of October, the *Brooklyn Eagle* notes, "the battle to decide whether or not the enemy would stay in France and Belgium this winter" was fought and won. Not only have the Allied forces broken through the Hindenburg line, taken the Chemin des Dames and Laon, and forced the Germans from the Flanders fields, but all along they have been, as the same paper puts it, "giving the Hun his daily defeat." As the Germans give up western Belgium and northern France, Foch is making their retreat costly in man-power and war-materials, and "in plain words," says the *Newark News*, "such reductions mean the destruction of the German armies." It is largely a question of weather, writes Mr. C. H. Grasty from Paris to the *New York Times*: "with enough good fighting days before the mud slows everything down, the wounds that the German beast will lick in his winter quarters will be wounds he won't recover from." With the German host outflanked in Belgium and the Champagne, the battle-line, as one press-writer remarks, assumes "the shape of a vast trap thrusting its jaws out to engulf the German armies." No wonder, observes Mr. McPherson in the *New York Tribune*, that Ludendorff "sent Prince Maximilian into the market to buy a truce for him on the best terms possible," as he saw the German defense everywhere "getting more brittle," German units getting "hopelessly intermixed," the big German fighting machine "beginning to function awkwardly and painfully," and "no line of safety in sight, even on the French and Belgian border." Foch has been concurrently taking territory and destroying the German military establishment, this authority

continues. His natural ambition, we are told, is to make the retreat of the German armies—still a long way from home soil—"if not as costly as Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, at least as costly as his retreat from Leipzig. Germany's power to continue the war ought to be definitely snuffed out before Ludendorff extricates himself from northern France and Belgium and establishes what are left of his two hundred odd divisions of March last on a line covering the west bank of the Rhine."

In one of the darkest moments for the Allied cause last spring, General Foch confidently told Mr. Lloyd George that even then he preferred his own position on the map to Hindenburg's. Our editors remember this now as they ascribe "the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and of the Allies in the field" to Foch's military genius and foresight and Hindenburg's or Ludendorff's lack of those qualities. Americans like to compare Foch to Grant. The *Boston Transcript* recalls Grant's "hammering blows," and quotes these words from the Union commander's final report as a perfectly good definition of the Foch strategy:

"I, therefore, determined, first, to use the greatest number of troops practicable against the armed forces of the enemy, preventing him from using the same force at different seasons against first one and then another of our armies and the possibility of repose for refitting and producing necessary supplies for carrying on resistance. Secondly, to hammer continuously against the armed force of the enemy and his resources, until, by mere attrition, if in no other way, there should be nothing left for him but an equal submission with the loyal section of our common country to the constitution and laws of the land."

We are reminded by the *Detroit Free Press* that Foch saw the fatal weakness in the German plan of offensive to be the need of long pauses for rest and preparation between the gigantic blows. In these pauses the Allies were able to rally and reform, and so eventually to work the Germans' undoing. Foch devised a strategy of delivering blows on a smaller scale, whereby he has been enabled "to work concentrations and preparations with sufficient forces for fresh blows to fall constantly in new sectors immediately upon the cessation of fighting on other fronts." By this method, continues the *Detroit Free Press*, "he has been able to shift his blows from the Vesle to the Aisne, from the Aisne to the Somme, from the Somme to the Oise, from the Oise to the Lys, from the Lys to the Somme again, from the Somme to the Scarpe, and now from the Scarpe to the Aisne." Instead of "three periods" of intensive fighting of approximately a week each, such as Hindenburg staged, what we have had is three solid months of continuous battling with never a rest for the enemy. Now the smash-through between Cambrai and St. Quentin wins the applause of the onlooker, now the attack on the right wing in Champagne and the Argonne seems all important, again the mighty blows which drive the Germans from the coast cities of Flanders seem to be decisive. But in the end, observes the *New York Evening Post*, "it will be hard to say which has been the decisive stroke in the storm of blows which

Foch is raining down with right and left hand. From whichever direction the knockout may come, the result will really have been attained by the two-fisted attack." The essential aim of the Foch plan, as the *Philadelphia North American* sees it, "has been to keep the German rearward movement going"; "therefore, the required proof of Foch's success is not the feat of breaking through, but the accomplishment of conducting an offensive campaign that is as powerful after nine weeks as it was at the beginning." It seems to the *Newark News* that the

soldiers after all." A military authority already quoted, Mr. William L. McPherson, says that Germany's present defeat is primarily due to the general who devised the German west front campaign of last spring—presumably Ludendorff. According to this writer—

"If the Germans in March last had elected to stay in the Hindenburg lines they would not now be begging for peace. Allied unity of command would probably not yet have been achieved. The flow of American troops to France would not have been accelerated. The Macedonian front would not have crumbled. Germany would have had troops to spare to defend Macedonia and Palestine and keep Bulgaria and Turkey at least partially contributing members of the Quadruple Alliance. She would also have had enough troops left to develop and organize her power in the conquered Russian provinces—perhaps to exploit those provinces to her own military benefit.

"Germany's real hope of victory lay in solidifying her grip in the East and in playing for a deadlock in the West."

While some writers have praised Germany's retreat tactics, Mr. McPherson finds them sadly at fault. In getting out of his "salients" in France, Ludendorff lost after July 18, 260,000 prisoners and 3,700 guns, only to find himself in equally vulnerable new salients caused by Allied penetration at weak points. We read further:

"Every German retreat since July 18 last has been dilatory and lumbering. Hence the excessive losses in prisoners and guns. Ludendorff has not mastered the art of retirement. In 1914 von Moltke the Younger got a group of defeated German armies back from below the Marne to the north of the Aisne at maximum speed and with scarcely any losses. He knew where he was going and why. Ludendorff, on the contrary, has always shown great indecision and confusion of purpose in his retreats and has had to pay an enormous price for these shortcomings. Yet some mysterious influence keeps him in command. For which the Allies have every reason to be thankful. Nothing could suit Foch better than to have Ludendorff run true to form in the grand withdrawal to the French and Belgian border which is now starting."

But as several American editors point out, Germany is being beaten by inferiority of resources as well as by inferiority of leadership. Foch, they remark, apparently has all the tools he needs, he has the divisions to maneuver with, the guns with which to blast his way through, the tanks with which to defy the German machine guns, abundant airplanes and means of transport. The *New York Evening Post* thinks it far from improbable that Hindenburg did, as rumored, initiate the German peace plea "because of the drying up of the sources of munitions and war-material; Germany has reached the end of her resources." It was known in Holland last August, according to a *New York Tribune* correspondent, that Ludendorff had "stated privately that the failure to get raw material was making the situation serious, and added that only the captures of the March offensive saved a crisis earlier." A German officer, recently taken prisoner, could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the great masses of artillery and motor-transports behind the Allied lines and said, "we are well off as to shells, but you seem to have an endless supply." Captured German orders, says Mr. Duranty in the *New York Times*, "show the shortage of horses, artillery, and the lack of war-material of all sorts." One such order, for instance, "refers to the jamming of machine guns due to substitution of iron for copper cartridge-cases and the inferior quality of ersatz grease, wherewith the guns are lubricated." In another dispatch this writer says that the number of guns per German battery has been reduced by from three to four in many cases and many artillery units have been suppressed. In three months, he continues, "the Allies have



From the New York "Herald."

REDEEMING THE FLANDERS FIELDS.

Marshal's purpose is to "canalize the German retreat as he canalized the German advances"—

"He is evidently determined to make Germany go out the way she came in, through the narrow Belgian pass. Germany chose it because it was the easy way to come in, but it will be a difficult way to go out, and it will carry Ludendorff's armies to the lowlands of the Rhine, which do not lend themselves to strong defenses."

Germany suffered in the field from the combination of Foch's superior methods of attack and "the inherent faults of Ludendorff's strategy" last spring, contends Mr. Walter Duranty in one of his dispatches to the *New York Times*. As we read:

"Ludendorff had promised victory by the use of shock divisions formed by emasculation of the rest of the army. Attack after attack was pushed home to the point of exhaustion, but always the Allies were able to bar the road ere it was too late.

"Finally Foch judged the German Army to be sufficiently exhausted and struck in turn. Since then the enemy has had no respite. Instead of intermittent offensives launched after long preparation the Allied attacks have been continuous. The dispirited Germans, to whom a victorious end of the war had been promised before August, have been hammered incessantly. Salient after salient created has bitten holes in their line and sooner or later compelled wide and costly retirement."

Another writer in the same newspaper avers that the break in German morale both at home and in the field has been in no small measure due to the discovery that they are beaten in the department of military science and not merely by the weight of numbers; "their once worshiped chiefs are only second-rate

destroyed or captured over 5,000 cannon—a full quarter of the total artillery force of Germany. At the same time the forced 'combing out' of workmen from the factories has seriously lowered production, and this weakness grows daily more pronounced and dangerous." A dispatch from Bern received by way of Paris and Washington says that even in ordinary times German factories had difficulty in keeping up the supply of artillery; "but since the Allies' advance, with the capture of 4,000 cannon and of nearly 25,000 machine guns, Germany is no longer able to make up for her losses, as the dearth of the particular kind of steel used in the making of guns begins to be felt." Germany's ability to keep on fighting is, of course, largely a matter of resources, and it is significant that the coal-mines around Lens and Laon have been recovered by the British and French and that General Pershing is striking at the iron-mine region in the Argonne and is within artillery-range of the iron-mines around Metz. Moreover, Germany's hold on the mineral resources of the Balkans and Asia Minor is being broken.

German loss of man-power is estimated by the New York *Evening Post*, on the basis of the dispatches, at 900,000 between the middle of July and the middle of October, 300,000 in prisoners and 600,000 in killed and wounded, and, even allowing for the return of the slightly wounded, it is plain to this newspaper "that the Germans have permanently lost more than the entire strength of their 1920 class," which General Mallette, the French military expert, writing for the New York *World*, sets at something under 500,000. In the meantime American troops are reaching France at the rate of 250,000 a month, as officially announced in Washington. Probably 2,000,000 of our men are already on French soil. Most of these, of course, are still in training, but two field armies have been formed and are fighting under the command of Generals Liggett and Bullard, respectively, while a third field army is in process of formation.

As to the quality of the Allied troops, little perhaps needs to be said. One correspondent has seen the French *poilus* grow young again at victory's fountain of youth. A captured German officer at the point of death said that as a professional soldier he admired the French "as the world's finest soldiers." The British achievements at Cambrai won eager plaudits from the French, and never, writes General F. D. Maurice, "have British grit and valor accomplished more."

But without exaggerating our own importance or deeming our men better fighters than the Frenchmen or the British, we naturally take most interest in the achievements of our own soldiers, whose first appearance in the Allied battle-line at Cantigny and Château-Thierry marked the turning of the tide which now runs so strongly against Germany. They won their spurs in large-scale fighting at St. Mihiel, after which the American Army was given the post of honor in the Argonne. Here Pershing's men have been meeting some of the most determined resistance that the Germans have made during recent weeks. Here, says one military authority, the American First Army has the hardest rôle of all to play in the present offensive. Here, another writer points out, Germany has called upon the Prussian Guards to withstand the assaults of the Yanks and has sent in three times as many reinforcements to each division in the line as at Cambrai. We have expert German testimony to the importance of the job given to our men north of Verdun; an intercepted order of General von der Marwitz stated that upon German resistance here "depends the fate of a great part of the Western Front, perhaps of the nation." The New York *Evening Post* thus explains the strategic importance of this part of the Allied offensive:

"The whole Allied forward movement from the North Sea to the Meuse is the swinging back of a huge door, with the Allies, from Belgium to Gouraud, pushing irresistibly against the broad surface of the door, but the Americans on the Meuse hammering on the hinges. The door can yield, as it has been yielding

everywhere along its broad front from the North Sea to the Aisne, but if it gives on the hinges it means German disaster. Before the German frontier is reached, the door may swing back eighty miles from Ostend to Antwerp, sixty miles before it reaches Brussels from Courtrai, sixty miles before it reaches Namur from Solesmes, fifty-five miles before it reaches Mézières from Rethel. But less than twenty miles from where the Americans stand to-day would bring them to Montmédy and Longuyon and the cutting of the German line of communications and the loss of the Briey region. That is why German resistance is most desperate in front of Liggett's men. Having seen at Château-Thierry what they could do in the way of keeping a door shut, Foch has now given the Americans the chance of showing what they can do in the way of bursting a door open."

Besides this army, small American units are fighting at various points along the line "like the sharp teeth in a buzz-saw," to use



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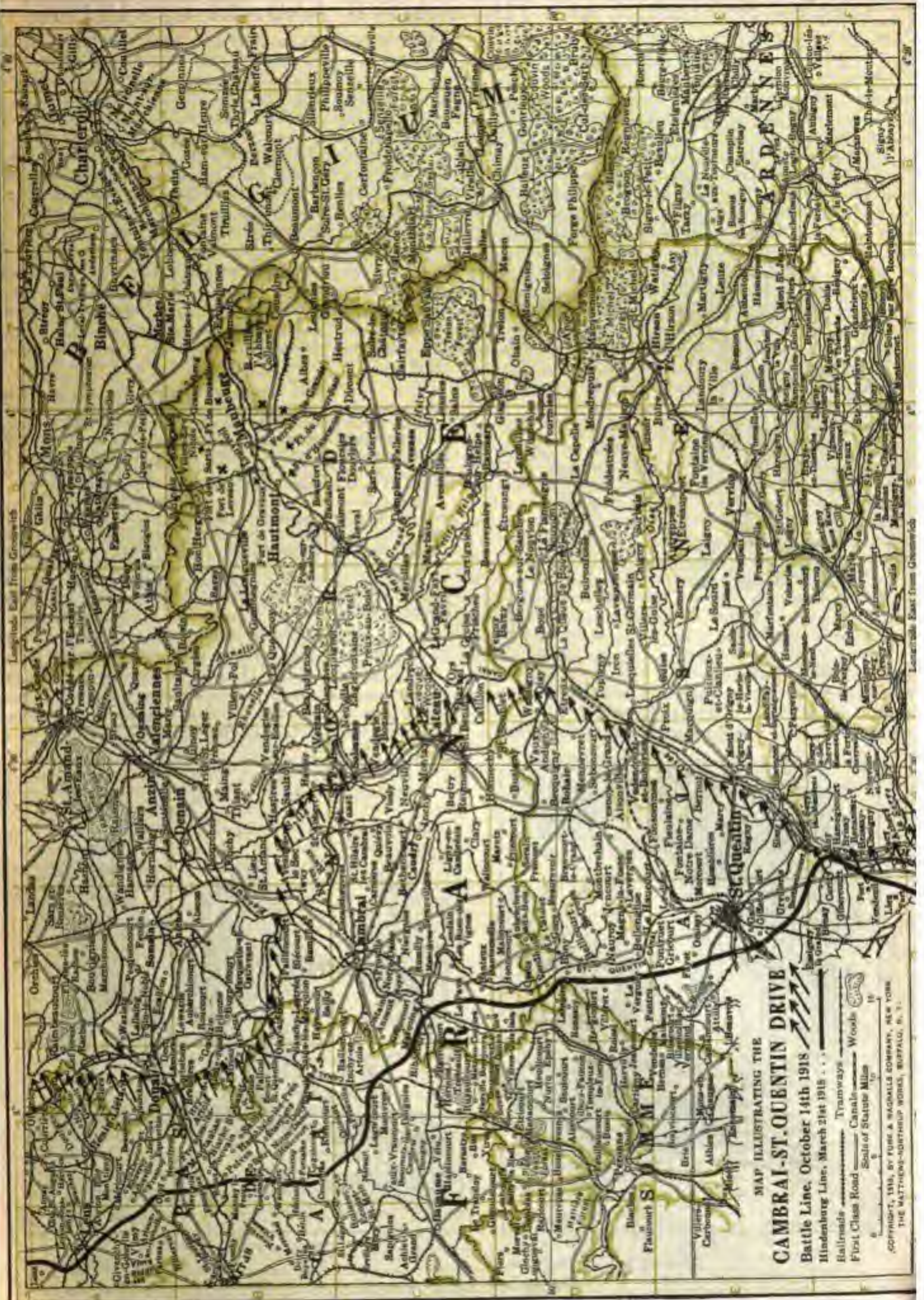
SLICE BY SLICE.

—Ketten in the Los Angeles Express.

one enthusiastic correspondent's vigorous phrase. These "un-noted American victories," says the New York *Evening Sun* editorially, must not be overlooked, for these American troops who are barely mentioned in dispatches have played a gallant and essential part in the breaking up of the German line in Champagne and near Cambrai.

Germany is daily expecting an American attack in Lorraine or Alsace, according to the dispatches. While she is becoming increasingly aware of the activities of American airmen, the bombardment of the Rhine cities has so far largely been the work of British airmen. But, says the Kansas City *Times*, "when America takes the air in force with the great squadrons of planes now assembling in France, the Rhine Valley, which is the great supply-artery of the whole German military system, will be brought under the Allied guns and put out of business," and "Mayence, Coblenz, Düsseldorf, Essen, will share the fate of the Lower Rhine towns." In this connection, we may note that it has recently been brought out in testimony before a committee of the House of Representatives at Washington that we already have 8,390 trained American fliers. Mr. John D. Ryan, in charge of our aircraft production, was with our forces at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne, and is quoted as saying that "in both these offensives the air forces were stronger in numbers and perhaps as high in efficiency as in any battle of the war."

A detailed chronological statement of the successive events of the campaigns in France and Flanders, as well as in the other theaters of war, will be found under the heading of "Current Events," on page 62.



PASSING SENTENCE ON THE KAISER AND ON HIS PEOPLE

CAN DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY make Germany safe for the world, and the world in turn "safe for democracy," is the question asked by thoughtful writers as they note the loud rumblings of revolution in Germany and realize that the rule of the Hohenzollern dynasty may be ended. It is obvious that President Wilson at least will more readily talk peace with the democratic Germany than with the Kaiser's Government, but American opinion is by no means unanimous in believing that the German ship of state can escape the storm of Allied vengeance merely by throwing overboard the Imperial pilot. German papers are now placing the responsibility for German ruin upon the person of the Emperor and seem to think that Germany may be received as an equal among nations by deposing him. The Socialist New York *Call* perhaps goes further than most Americans when it declares that when the news comes "that Kaiserism in Germany is going down with a mighty crash and that the people of Germany wish to speak for themselves," then "the people of other nations will be glad to speak with them and then true peace parleys will bring the great world-war to an end." Secretary Lansing in a recent address urged the American people to discriminate carefully between the military dictators of Central Europe and the people who have served them, "between the ignorant and the intelligent, between the responsible and irresponsible, between the master and the serf." Mr. Lansing, it should be noted, has, however, pointed out that the mere abdication of the Kaiser would not be of itself greatly significant. "If it is simply setting up one of his sons in his place the situation would not be changed in the least," says the Secretary; "but if he should abdicate in favor of a democratic Germany it would mean something."

The abdication of William II. would not alone be sufficient punishment for that ruler to satisfy all Americans. St. Helena is a word which has occurred to many an editor. Others hear of castles in Scandinavia toward which Hohenzollern eyes have been wistfully turning during recent weeks. But there seems to be considerable editorial reluctance to allow the destroyer of Belgium to enjoy a peaceful old age. As the Phila-

delphia *Evening Ledger* notes, William himself has introduced to the world an appalling variety of tortures. Indeed, it says, "if the Allies were to apply to the Kaiser some of his own methods civilized opinion would be outraged, of course, and yet the law of compensation would but follow its normal course." Thus William, instead of being exiled, might be "gassed to death" or "mutilated like the children of Belgium, or crucified." People who are more merciful and respectful, remarks the Chicago *Daily News*, "are willing to court-martial him and shoot him instead of hanging him like a dog." But even so, the Chicago daily sees objections to such a course. It remembers how Charles I. of England was killed by his enemies and later "got into the English church ritual as 'Charles, King and Martyr';" indeed, "almost every executed monarch has founded a political party thriving on his 'martyrdom,'" and "we want no unnecessary and avoidable sentimentality about Hohenzollernism in Germany." Besides, *The Daily News* continues—

"It is not a matter merely of Hohenzollerns. It is not a matter merely of one man or of one family. It is a matter of a whole great class within the German people. This class, . . . rejoicingly and masterfully composes the structure and provides the steam for the hideous engine of which the Kaiser is the lever-puller. In justice, if we executed the Kaiser, we should have to execute this whole class—which is impossible."

"Our task is not to execute anybody, except certain commanders who have been guilty of deliberate devilish atrocities. Our task is to bring the Germans to the point of themselves spewing forth all Hohenzollerns and all Junkers and all other such people out of their system. We should foil ourselves if we tried, by executions or the like, to perform an abdominal political operation on the body of Germany. Our task is to give Germany an emetic."

Toward such an end, writes David Lawrence in the New York *Evening Post*, is President Wilson's present policy directed. He is aiming at the same time to hasten the defeat of the German military machine and to insure permanent peace when that machine has been crushed. Just now, declares Mr. Lawrence, the greatest emphasis must be "laid on the fact that Mr. Wilson



JONAH.

—Barclay in the Baltimore Sun.



TO WHICH WILL HE SURRENDER?

—Kirby in the New York World.

WHY WILLIAM WEEPS.

The German peace overtures began with the note of October 6, our readers will remember, asking for an armistice. The President on the 8th countered with certain queries, which Germany, on the 12th, answered by signifying its acceptance of the Wilson peace terms, and its willingness to evacuate occupied territory preparatory to an armistice, and declaring that the Chancellor had spoken for both German Government and German people.

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German Government and by a large majority of the Reichstag of the terms laid down by the President of the United States of America in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses, justifies the President in making a frank and direct statement of his decision

—Harding in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

"It is necessary also in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding that the President should very solemnly call the attention of the Government of Germany to the language

and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German Government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the President delivered at Mount Vernon on the Fourth of July last. It is as follows:

"The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world, or, if it can not be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency."

"The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it. The President's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves. The President feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guaranties which can be given in this fundamental matter. It is indispensable that the governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing."

This note received the almost unanimous approval of the American and Allied press. Even critics of the Administration like Senator Lodge declared themselves delighted with it. Such a reply, in the opinion of some newspapers, might just as well have been sent when the first German note came. To others the lack of any hint of punishment for Germany seems an unfortunate omission. In general, it is held as the practical equivalent of an insistence upon Germany's absolute surrender.

MORE "U"-BOAT SAVAGERY

AN OUTBURST of submarine lawlessness and ferocity, coming at the time when Germany was asking for peace on the plea of a changed Government and a contrite heart, has "created an impression in England," on the authority of a correspondent of the *New York Times*, "only second to that caused by the loss of the *Lusitania*." Scarcely less is the wrath aroused over here. "Deliberate, foul, cruel murder," declares the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, summing up popular feeling aroused by the destruction of three ships, two of them passenger-steamers carrying women and children, under circumstances which, in the words of the *New York Evening Sun*, offered "not even the pirate's excuse of a search for booty. It was brutal, savage killing for the pure lust of slaughter." President Wilson's dignified declaration that this Government can not consider an armistice with a Government whose submarines "are engaged in sinking passenger-ships at sea, and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety," is quoted by the *Washington Post*, which adds: "The brutalized lords of Germany committed no act of folly that was more surely destined to work their own undoing than when they gave orders to kill women and children by submarine torpedo."

The *Leinster*, whose destruction was accompanied by the greatest loss of life of the three recent victims, was a small Irish mail- and passenger-steamer plying between Kingstown and Holyhead. She was torpedoed twice while near the Irish coast, and sank in fifteen minutes, carrying down 480 of her 687 passengers. More than forty bodies were counted the following morning afloat amid the wreckage near the spot where the steamer had gone down. An Englishwoman writes to the *New York Times*:

"To convey to your readers the exact atrociousness of this culminating murder, ask them to imagine the torpedoing of one of the Fall River boats full of men, women, and children, peaceful folk all. And such an event is not at all improbable. The Fall River route is more than four times as long as that between Holyhead and Kingstown, and I doubt if as yet it is as well patrolled."

A particularly significant feature of this sinking is the fact that it has gone home to Irish hearts as has no other bit of German barbarousness. As T. P. O'Connor writes in the *London Daily Chronicle*:

"It takes an Irishman accustomed to cross the Irish Channel

to realize in all its poignancy the tragedy just faced in the Irish seas. On these packet-boats you found all Ireland in microcosm—superior landlord, priest, merchant, politician—and often you looked with something of a renewed call of the blood to some Madonna face of a little Irish girl that was returning from the sanctuary of a convent school; or, if the passage were from Ireland to England, you saw a bride beginning her honeymoon 'with love light in her eye,' to quote from one of our most popular of Irish ballads.

"Babes often sat in their mothers' laps, probably a young officer's wife or some young Irishman starting out, as I did myself, from Ireland's poverty and hopelessness, as in old Ireland now passed away, and opening its little eyes on this strange, sinister disturbing portent of the sea.

"Such was doubtless the kind of boat-load that the *Leinster* carried on the morning of last Thursday. I see by the reports that there were many women and children on board. Stealthily, murderously, the German submarine approached and fired first one bomb, which might still leave possibility of the vessel's struggling to land or at least surviving long enough to save its passengers, and then, to make the devilish, murderous work sure, there came a second explosion and they were all thrown on the surging cold waves, men and women and babes, and left to die amid their helpless screams.

"Irish men, Irish women, Irish babes, and their blood have now been added to the proud conquest of German culture."

Then, following this "proud conquest," came the sinking of another passenger-steamer, the Japanese liner *Hirano Maru*, some three hundred miles off the Irish coast, with only 29 survivors out of 200 passengers and a crew of 120. The American destroyer *Sterrett*, coming to the rescue of the men, women, and children struggling in the water, was fired upon by the U-boat. Among the victims were Americans, Englishmen, Japanese, and many neutrals. An American cargo transport, the *Ticonderoga*, was the third victim, with 17 survivors out of a crew and passenger-list of 250 men. Life-boats were shot away, and the helpless crew were shelled steadily after the ship had surrendered. The one boat-load of survivors which managed to get away was made fast by a rope to the U-boat, and only the parting of the rope when the submarine unexpectedly submerged gave this boat's company a chance for their lives, 1,700 miles off the Atlantic coast. Eleven hundred victims were sacrificed in these three attacks.

Germany's distraught mental condition is shown again in a statement by Herr Erzberger that the Government deplores the *Leinster* massacre, accompanied by another statement from a leading German paper that worse is still to come. Evidently the official "regretters" are to have a busy season. Erzberger is German Secretary of State without portfolio and has given the Berlin correspondent of the Holland News Bureau his own sympathetic view of the matter. He is quoted in a special dispatch to the *New York Times*:

"It is not necessary for me to state that I look upon this incident with extraordinary regret. Only with deep sympathy can I hear of the fate which has befallen innocent women and children. My attitude toward such events is well known. Already in the year 1915, when I was in Rome, I expressed regret at the many sacrifices of the *Lusitania*. This regret increases to real pain in this sad case. Here is the hand of destiny, for which we can not be made responsible. I was not in a position to discuss it with the Chancellor or my colleagues, but can assure you that the whole Government stands united with my view-point. There is no doubt about that.

"It is the duty of all Governments taking part not to allow the disastrous event to stand as an obstacle in the way of peace action. Just here it has been shown how right the German proposal was for the completion of an immediate armistice."

The *Rhenish Westphalian Gazette* emphasizes this suggestion by predicting that German submarine warfare will reach a climax during the coming winter, with a hoped-for "economic crisis of unanticipated dimensions in Entente countries." This view finds some confirmation in the recent warning of Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, that German submarine effort is "greater than it ever was."



NO SUGAR-COATING.

—Powell in the *Omaha Bee*.

YOU ARE KNOWN BY THE COMPANY YOU KEEP.

—Hanny in the *St. Joseph News-Press*.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

WAR AND THE NEW CONGRESS

THE BELIEF that men may rise from "their dead selves to higher things" is badly shattered in the minds of some editors as they note how the approaching Congressional elections bring back into play all old-time political strategy and recrimination. The Republicans assert their right to control in Congress, we are told, because they allege that their record shows they have supported the President's war-policies more generously than even his own party, while, on the other hand, some Democratic editors insist that if the Democratic majority in the House were to be lost, it would be practically an admission to the Central Empires that the Wilson War Administration has failed of the support of the nation. But the independent *Rochester Herald* remarks that we are only "going through the motions of a campaign this fall." It will be conducted along party lines because we have developed the machinery for conducting it that way, and because we must preserve old alignments for the days of peace when new issues will appear, but we shall not "get tremendously excited over the results after we have made certain that there is no disloyalty in any of the candidates that stand a chance for election." The *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) thinks that the strenuous efforts of party politicians to conduct a non-partizan campaign show that "their training for such a job has been distressingly inadequate," and the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) believes that unless the President "throws his personality into the fray—the strong probability is that the November elections will be decided in a straight party fight of the old familiar sort." Mr. C. C. Brainerd, a Washington correspondent of the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), writes that politics is getting warmer all the time, "to the deep regret of a host of war-workers, who wish that politics, for the present, was where the Kaiser ought to be." The Republican machine politicians are playing for any advantage they can obtain, and the Democrats likewise, and according to this informant—

"Neither party can show a clean slate so far as the war-business is concerned, altho both parties can muster a large majority of strict loyalists.

"There is no clear-cut consistency on either side. And that is what makes the whole industry of political pot-boiling so unwelcome to the large body of war-workers, who care nothing about politics at this time, but who care everything for the winning of the war and who are trying to keep their minds on the

big things, rather than the side issues. The fact that the Republicans are hungry and want to get in does not interest them any more than does the fact that the Democrats, who are well fed, want to stay in."

Whether or not there will be a Democratic Congress, writes Mr. David Lawrence from Washington to the *Chicago Daily News* (Ind.), depends most on one man, President Wilson, and we are told that if he should fail to express a preference—

"It will be construed as indifference on his part to the outcome, a tacit admission that it matters very little to him whether the Republicans get control or the Democrats keep it. If he expresses a preference for his own party, the Republican leaders will bombard him with criticism. They want him to stay out. They are confident that if he doesn't interfere, the country will visit punishment on the Democrats. As for the President, the American people have followed him on war-measures with enthusiastic response. Whether he can gain from them support on a domestic question as he did in 1916, no one here except the partizan cares to predict. But an overthrow in Congress of the Democratic party has an international as well as a national aspect. Mr. Wilson may go before the country with the same request for a vote of confidence that Lloyd George is shortly to ask in Great Britain on the theory that Germany would profit by the confusion of a political revolution.

The *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* (Ind. Rep.) thinks that if the war is to be kept out of politics and politics kept out of the war, the party in power must understand the delicacy of the situation and exercise a scrupulous restraint, and this journal adds:

"Mr. Wilson is the leader of the party, for political purposes, but is, for far more serious purposes, the leader of the American people, and as such must stand immune from any criticism on the part of his purely political opponents. For his party or the members of his official family to utilize his national leadership, to trade on this immunity, directly or indirectly, for partizan benefit, would be highly improper in these times, no matter how well established such conduct was in the past.

"The President naturally can hardly be expected to disavow every presumption on the part of his partizan followers whose zeal may exceed their sense of the proprieties. It is upon them, rather than on the President, that the duty of keeping politics out of the war devolves. There is no issue between the Republicans and the Democrats on the war, and there will be none under any circumstances."

The competition between the Democrats and the Republicans over which party is supporting the President most sincerely and effectively, we read in the *Indianapolis News* (Ind.), is becoming "distressing to the plain, law-abiding citizen who likes to see

the domestic peace kept even in war-time," and while the prize contended for in this competition is not known to the non-political onlooker, "undoubtedly it is worth while, as the most expert party managers are striving for it."

The *Chicago Tribune* (Ind. Rep.) charges the Democrats in Congress with trickery in their attempt "to confuse patriotic motives and impulses and partizan motives and impulses," and this Middle Western daily proceeds:

"We believe that a Republican Congress will serve the country better than a Democratic Congress, and that belief arises from a conviction that the Republican party is more free from sectional defects, more a national party, less parochial, and less sectional than the Democratic.

"This is demonstrable. The Republican party does not find its nucleus in a section. The Democratic party does find its nucleus in the South. The Republican party does not inherit the antipathies and prejudices of a section. It is not dominated, or at least frequently controlled, by this parochialism.

"In the largest sense, the Republican party is a national party, and because it is, we think that even a Democratic Government in a nation, facing the largest national and international questions, would be better served by a Congress dominated by a national party than a Congress dominated by a parochial party."

The *San Francisco Chronicle* (Ind.) tells us the Republican party as such, through its constituted leaders, is entitled to such confidence and freedom of consultation on war-measures as shall give it official standing as a participant in the prosecution of the war and in responsibility for all that is done. In due time we shall be confronted with the policies of peace, and this journal believes that "it is essential that the Republican party shall resume control of Congress, because it stands for the immediate restoration of liberty, which we cheerfully surrender during the war, but which it is the obvious intent of controlling influences in the Democratic party that we shall never again enjoy."

The *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.) avers that the Democratic party has not sound ideas as to domestic economic policies and warns us that the "excitement of the war should not eliminate

the memory of the conditions that prevailed in the United States before the war began."

In sharp retort to such clamor for a Republican Congress, the *New York World* (Ind. Dem.) points out that the burden of proof is on the Republicans, and it questions how a Republican Congress can hasten the winning of the war, can assure a more satisfactory peace, can make a good or bad effect abroad, and how it will be "easier or harder for the President to work harmoniously with a Republican Congress than with a Democratic Congress." This New York daily adds:

"Twenty years ago, when there was a Republican Administration in power, and the United States was at war, the Republican leaders had positive and definite opinions as to the evil that would necessarily result from a Republican defeat in the Congressional elections and the choice of a Democratic Congress.

"Theodore Roosevelt, then a candidate for Governor of New York, expressed the issue in this fashion:

"Remember that whether you will or not, your vote this year will be viewed by the nations of Europe from one standpoint only. They will draw no fine distinctions. A refusal to sustain the President this year will, in their eyes, be read as a refusal to sustain the war and to sustain the efforts of our peace commission to secure the fruits of war."

"If these arguments were valid in 1898, they must be a thousand times valid in 1918, when the fate of the world rests upon the United States and its Government."

The *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) tells us that "Republicans know that an anti-Wilson campaign is a campaign of despair," and "a pro-Wilson campaign to elect an anti-Wilson Congress is about the most ridiculous of all anomalies," while the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (Ind.) observes:

"We do not urge the election of a great Democratic majority in Congress; we do not urge the defeat of a single Republican candidate now in Congress who is loyally supporting the war. We do suggest the danger of a congressional reversal. We believe that a change of congressional control would be unwise. It would be bad public policy which might confuse the counsels of the Allies, hearten the enemy, and delay the winning of the victory and the peace which are now in sight."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Kaiser must be taught there can be no wreck without a reckoning.—*Newark News*.

PRUSSIA may obtain peace, but the process of administering it will resemble forcible feeding.—*Wall Street Journal*.

DON'T try to tell anybody the war is three thousand miles away. Especially anybody from Perth Amboy, N. J.—*Detroit News*.

SOMEBODY is always taking the joy out of German life. The Reims cathedral is now out of artillery-range.—*Chicago Tribune*.

THERE is still a big difference between an unconditional and a Hun-conditional peace.—*Newark News*.

GERMANY, cracking under the strain, asks that the strain be removed. That's all.—*Chicago Tribune*.

THE *Frankfort Zeitung* says that Germany's most serious hour seems to have struck. Wait a while. The clock will strike again soon.—*St. Louis Star*.

IN order to make the world safe for democracy, it is necessary that Germany be made to subscribe to a democracy safe for the world.—*Newark News*.

THE proceedings at Berlin have reached a point where Max Harden must contemplate them with what Dickens calls "a dark and gloomy joy."—*Anaconda Standard*.

IT has been established that "the Great American Desert" was a myth, but there is a widely held opinion that it will not be after July 1, next.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

WHEN the Kaiser says he will only extend his hand in honorable peace he misses the point. What he will have to do is to hold hands up until he can be searched for concealed weapons.—*Philadelphia Press*.

OUR ultimate objective is the Hohenzollern line.—*Newark News*.

THE Huns seem to be running short of everything except the squeal.—*Springfield Union*.

THE Germans now have their backs to a wall that isn't there.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

THERE can be no concert of the nations until Germany has learned to play second fiddle instead of the big bass drum.—*Anaconda Standard*.

"We'll make this peace, not Germany," declares the Colonel. Which should be sufficient hint to friend Max to surrender before 1920.—*Chicago Tribune*.

If you eat peaches, prunes, etc., do not forget to pit your might against the Kaiser.—*St. Louis Star*.

IT is not true that the Kaiser has reached the end of his rope. When he does that, his feet will lack four or five feet of reaching the ground.—*Houston Post*.

THE limit of sorrow and distress the Kaiser has inflicted upon his own people will not be reached unless he abdicates in favor of the Crown Prince.—*Anaconda Standard*.

THE Kaiser says he is disposed to be forgiving and generous toward Germany's enemies. He has no idea yet, tho, how generous he is going to be.—*Kansas City Star*.

EVERY once in a while, when humanity gets scared, it abides by the sensible laws of cleanliness and physical care laid down when the first trees bloomed.—*Newark News*.

WOODROW seems to be a sort of diplomatic sportsman, and probably wants to see the Kaiser wiggle a little on the hook, now that he is securely hooked, before he lands him.—*Columbus Dispatch*.



ELEVEN STARS IN HIS CROWN.

This patriotic Georgian has eleven sons in the service of his country, and three more at home ready to go.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE VOICE OF BRITISH LABOR

A CURIOUS ANOMALY has arisen in British labor circles. While the rank and file of labor, say the English papers, are wholeheartedly out to win the war, their supposed leaders, such men as Arthur Henderson, Ramsay MacDonald, and Philip Snowden, are openly avowed pacifists, and have managed in some way to remain in power as the spokesmen of the workers. The *London New Witness*, a strong anticapitalist weekly, says:

"The reason for this apparent difference is not far to seek. The overwhelming majority of trade-unionists are heartily in favor of the war and of the policy of fighting to a victorious finish. Certain of their leaders, however, while maintaining the trade-union position, have pacifist leanings, and the difficulty arises that if the rank and file of the movement register their disapproval of these tendencies, it will follow that such disapproval will be held to extend to their conduct of trade-union matters. Thus labor as a whole would present a divided front to the outside world, and what is even more important, men of ability who have admittedly done much to co-ordinate and strengthen labor's resistance to capital would find themselves at a disadvantage. The small proportion of pacifists in the labor movement have become prominent because for the most part they hold official positions in their unions. And the reason for this is that at every local branch, however small, it will generally be found that the ordinary type of workman, at once a staunch trade-unionist and a sincere patriot, will not trouble to put in so many attendances as the man who is tinged with internationalism, and who in support of his creed will go to any trouble to obtain control of the machinery of labor."

Commenting rather acridly upon the official labor-leaders, the *London Spectator* remarks:

"It is not too much to hope that the spectacle of such leadership as this, with its confused thought and muddled morals, will not escape the attention and the censure of the many hundreds of thousands of patient sheep who have hitherto allowed themselves to be folded according to the misleading verdicts of the card vote. As we have pointed out on previous occasions, the mass of workingmen allowed themselves to be led by the few who take the trouble to gather responsibility into their hands. When these few men in each union have decided upon a policy, a simple majority vote counts as tho it were the voice of the whole union. Yet even the majority vote as often as not is obtained by the simple fact that there is no other policy in the field. Only the few politically minded persons have troubled to take action. All the time the real feelings of the workingman are represented by such a spontaneous outburst of en-

thusiasm as was seen when the news of the great British victory was announced at the Trade-Union Congress. It would be difficult to conceive anything more truly undemocratic than the present system. The people who profess to speak for the majority really stand for a minority masquerading as a majority."

Writing in the Socialist *London Clarion* on "The Voice of Labor," Alexander M. Thompson thus bears witness:



(Through official channels.)
A UNIQUE EVENT.
For the first time in history a British king decorates for valor an American soldier on French soil.

"I have traveled far this week to hear it, from London to Newcastle and Durham, to Barnsley, to Cardiff and Maesteg, and back again to Derby. I have heard it in tradesmen's offices, in clubs, hotels, workers' houses, railway-carriages, conference-halls, and even down a coal-pit. And the more I hear it the more convinced I become that the voice of labor is certainly not that of the most fluent or loudest speakers at labor conferences. The voice of labor, like that of Mr. Thomas Atkins, is disposed occasionally to grouse, and not without good reason. But the voice of labor is unquestionably, and emphatically for fighting German truculence to its knees, in order that its plots against the peace of Europe may be decisively squashed, and that peace may be restored on a safer basis than our generation has known. . . .

"The chief concern of the mass of the people is undoubtedly to win the war, and thereby secure a permanent peace. The chief concern of the most glib mouthpieces of labor is by every possible means to prevent the victory of the Allies, and thereby secure—a Bolshevik peace."

Another London Socialist weekly, *The New Age*, writes:

"The onus of a democratic settlement falls upon the Allied labor movement. We do not mind by what means they choose to carry out their task, whether by a personal conference with German labor or by the public appeal of one labor movement to another; but that they can not leave everything to the governing classes and the armies, and trust democracy to come out of the settlement, we are certain. By virtue not only of their past claims but of their whole future, the Allied labor parties owe it as a duty to see that Germany is democratized."

Whatever else British labor may be, it is not socialistic. At least here is the opinion of that veteran Socialist, Robert Blatchford, the editor of the *London Clarion*:

"On the whole, I do not think Socialists need worry. Let us get the war over and the sailors and soldiers back home and then we may be able to arrive at some broader and higher ideal of socialism and democracy than we are likely to get from the workers and their leaders who think more of what they are going to get than of what they are going to give. The people are not ready for socialism yet. They are not wise enough, nor good enough. When they are, socialism will establish itself."

THROUGH RAPINE TO PEACE

"TORCH IN HAND, the enemy comes offering us peace," remarked a French officer as he gazed upon the ruins of what—a week ago—was Cambrai. "France," he said, "can never forget nor forgive this." Nor can the allies of France, if we can judge from the comments in the

military purposes; there has been so much that is sheer wanton damage. Destruction for destruction's sake seems to have been their motto.

"From Ypres down to Soissons there is not a village that is not absolutely destroyed. When one travels day after day over this pitilessly ruined country one gets some idea of how the French must feel, some understanding of the bitterness of their people toward the enemy."

The *London Daily Mail*, commenting on yet another piece of this sort of thing, says:

"The wanton and wicked destruction by the Huns of the French town of Ham can not be justified by any conceivable military excuse. It comes in an hour of Allied victories, and as it is fresh evidence of the policy which the Huns have deliberately adopted, so it is important for the Allied commands to deal with it.

"We have before suggested that the effective method of preventing further acts of this kind is to warn the Hun clearly that for every French or Belgian town destroyed a German town will be razed. There is substantial support for this proposal in the French Chamber. Is there anything to prevent the British, French, and Americans from announcing that 'a town for a town' shall first be applied, say, to such a Prussian center as Saarbrück, which is only fifty-five miles from General Pershing's present front?"

Demanding vengeance, the London papers are filled with protests. The *London Daily Telegraph* remarks:

"Germany must be given to understand that reparation must be exacted to the uttermost farthing, whatever the German Government of the day may be, whether repentant or unrepentant."

Secretary Lansing has announced that an ultimatum threatening reprisals has been under consideration by the Allies. It is believed that the only reason for delay in sending forward such an ultimatum grows out of a reluctance on the part of the Allies to adopt a policy of ruthless vandalism such as has marked evacuation by the Germans.

NORWAY'S VIEW OF PEACE—Unlike her neighbor Sweden, Norway has never lost any love on the Hun. According to the *Christiania Tidens Tegn*, the Norwegian Government will do nothing to help a negotiated peace:

"Any uncalled-for action would harmonize but poorly with the line of policy we have followed up to now. But even if bound to remain spectators, we have our clear sympathies. The submarine war and the blood of a thousand Norwegian sailors have had the effect of reducing the number of Germany's friends, while the number of those who understand that the interests of the Allies are also ours is increasing. We all now also understand that peace must not be obtained at any price and that several questions regarding small neutral countries must first be settled. Even if the Scandinavian countries have certainly no interest in seeing Germany crushed they have an interest in seeing that Russia and Finland do not become German annexes. In common with entire humanity, neutral states have an interest in seeing that the coming peace is not an unstable compromise, but such as to secure durable and just relations between all civilized states.

"Whether such a peace is now obtainable depends in the first place on the Central Powers themselves. If they are willing to accept loyally the principle of nationality and freedom, peace might be concluded this very year, but we believe that the state whose military and civil exhaustion has now provoked a peace proposal presents, through her old-fashioned constitution and her adherence to retrograde principles, the most severe obstacle to the realization of the desired settlement. Anyhow, the final settlement must be made with those who have sacrificed their blood and wealth and engaged in superhuman efforts to benefit the whole of humanity."



French official photograph.

HOW THE HUNS WAGE WAR.

The cathedral at Noyon, the only public building that the Germans have not utterly destroyed, and they do not seem to have left very much of that. The Allies propose that we exact "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" by destroying an equivalent number of German towns. How we have fought up to now the photograph on the next page shows.

European press. While the enemy is "in the act of suing for peace, he continues to exhibit all the Hun devilishness and hopes for generosity on our part," says the *London Morning Post*. Let us see just what he is doing. It will be recalled, says *The Canadian Press*, that Canadian cavalry penetrated into Cambrai before the Germans evacuated it. At that time—

"When the Canadians entered Cambrai the great public square of the Place d'Armes was virtually intact, the Allies having refrained from shelling the city. Now it is a mass of ruins. The explosions began at nine o'clock and have continued ever since. All day, in every part of the town, there were explosions of incendiary bombs with time-fuses attached, and these were followed immediately by outbursts of fire. In one short street a dozen houses simultaneously burst into flames.

"The town hall, the bishop's palace, and other buildings were blown to pieces. The cathedral still stands, but only with its ruined chancel. Fire is lapping the base of the great belfry tower.

"As the hours went by the universal character of the destruction developed. The sun was obscured partly and it seemed like a fiery ball in the smoke and thick dust of falling walls."

This is not an isolated instance of the curious manner in which the Huns sue for peace. Sir Martin Conway, the director of the British Imperial War Museum, writes to the *London Evening Standard*:

"I came back from my visit to the front wanting vengeance on the Germans. I do not think England at all appreciates how enormous the damage is that the Germans have done. In town after town and in hundreds of villages there is absolute ruin.

"There can be no possibility of making peace with the Germans without expiation for the atrocious manner in which they have waged war. There can be no pretense of destruction for

GERMANY'S COLONIAL CRIMES

THE STUBBORN DETERMINATION to regain her colonies that Germany shows is equaled only by steadfast resolve of the British that, whatever else happens, Germany shall never again be a colonial power. "Only military reasons," cries the *Kölnische Zeitung*, "could compel us to accept President Wilson's conditions. It is possible that Germany may require counter-guaranties—for example, the evacuation of the colonies occupied by the Allies." To this the London *Evening Standard* replies: "There are two points upon which Great Britain will firmly insist at the peace conference. One, indemnity for all shipping losses sustained on account of submarines, including mercantile shipping of belligerent and neutral Powers, and the surrender of the German Navy. The other, the retention of the German colonies, which belong of right to the people on the spot, namely, the self-governing democracies of Australasia and South Africa." This attitude, says *The Standard*, is dictated not from any desire for territorial aggrandizement on the part of Great Britain, but from sheer humanity which forbids the delivery of helpless peoples to German cruelty and lust. The South-African administrator of the captured German Southwest Africa has just issued his report, and, says the London *Daily News*, whose summary we quote, the behavior of the Germans there, "to the hapless natives is a picture of bestial depravity." The official report says:

"The natives were reduced almost to a state of slavery, families even being separated to suit the convenience of employers. Their women were habitually maltreated by the Germans, who took them into forced concubinage. They were in the end deliberately goaded into rebellions which were suppressed with deliberate and ruthless cruelty, and which resulted in the practical extermination of the tribes involved."

"The effect of the ruthless policy pursued may be gathered from the following comparisons of tribal populations in 1904, before the rebellion, and the populations according to the official German census of 1911:

	1904.	1911.
Hereros	80,000	15,100
Hottentots	20,000	9,800
Berg Damaras	30,000	12,800

Thus, 80 per cent. of the Herero population and more than half the Hottentot and Berg Damara races had disappeared."

The London *Daily Telegraph* gives us in its comment on this report a few side-lights on the suppression of the Herero rebellion:

"For more than a year, with the full connivance of the Kaiser and the German Government at Berlin, this little band of German cutthroats slaughtered the Hereros—men, women, and children alike—wherever they found them, in circumstances of the most sickening cruelty, which are set forth in the pages of this terrible Blue Book. We will quote one single incident only. Von Trotha and his staff halted one day near a hut where an old woman was digging for wild onions. A zealous German soldier, named König, jumped off his horse and shot her through the forehead at point-blank range. Thinking that she would beg for mercy, he said, before he fired, 'I am going to kill you.' She simply looked up and replied, 'I thank you.' Death was the only friend of this martyred race. The Germans drove the Hereros into the bush, and then poisoned the water-holes on the desert borders. When at length they deemed that the time

had come to make peace with the pitiful remnant of the race, they sent a few thousands down to Luderitzbucht, where, as one of the Herero chiefs described it, 'they died like flies that had been poisoned' from the wet sea-fogs. The survivors—their spirit crushed and broken—were mere chattels and slaves of the German settlers, victims at pleasure of their brutality and their lust, and so they remained till the forces of the South-African Union restored to them once more the hope of freedom



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HOW THE ALLIES DO BATTLE.

The Metz has been under bombardment from American guns, this beautiful cathedral has not once been hit. Unlike the Germans, we do not indulge—even in war—in wanton and savage destruction, but they may force us to retaliate, if they continue their rapine.

which ten years of unspeakable suffering had well-nigh crushed out."

It must not be supposed that there were no human Germans. The London *Morning Post* in discussing this point says:

"The facts here are not in dispute. They are recorded in the finding of a German Court, which is constrained to the following ruling: 'Severely beating a woman a short time before childbirth with a riding sjambok is treatment dangerous to life, especially when the woman has been beaten on two consecutive days, and on the first occasion so severely that she collapsed.' So we see that even German administration draws the line somewhere in the permitted treatment of the African native. But what more damning evidence could be required than the leniency of this judicial censure? Be it remembered, also, that the tale now told of German Southwest Africa, with its ruthless extinction of the Hereros, is equally true of every part of Africa where the German has set foot. The German system has been to establish what is in effect the most inhuman form of slavery, imposed by wholesale floggings, hangings, and massacres, so that, as Herr Erzberger exclaimed in the Reichstag, the German plantation system is 'manured with the blood of the natives.'"

After quoting even more horrible parts of the report, *The Morning Post* concludes:

"That is why under no circumstances ought the Allies to assent willingly to the return to Germany of her African colonies. Such a step would be a betrayal of the native, a surrender to barbarism, the handing over of millions of weak and helpless people to the most cruel and ferocious form of government. We have received in our African campaigns invaluable aid from natives who relied on our protection, and who thereby incurred the bitter enmity of their German oppressors. To hand them over to the cruel vengeance that would await them if German rule were restored would be an act the shame of which could never be wiped out again."

FOCH AS THE HUNS SEE HIM

THE CHORUS OF DERISION in which the German press indulged during the summer whenever the name of Marshal Foch was mentioned has died away and the German papers have changed their tone to one of grudging acknowledgment of the military genius of the Allies' Generalissimo. Still the Germans are reluctant to admit that anybody but a German knows anything, and so General Baron von Ardenne in the *Berliner Tageblatt* seeks to prove that Foch has learned all his strategy from German teachers such as Clausewitz and Moltke, but most of all from a book by Schlieffen entitled "Cannae." The Baron opines:

"It may certainly be assumed that this book is not a stranger to Marshal Foch, for it is a noteworthy fact that the deductions drawn by Count Schlieffen from his preference for the flank attack have been fully respected by Foch in his recent strategy. . . . It is plain that Marshal Foch is a many-sided leader and one who does not cling to one scheme, which the Gallie character so obviously tends to do. Thus he has not followed the example of his predecessors, who always fought their great breakthrough battles on one and the same basis, and in one and the same direction. He has always made his strategical attacks take place upon different battle-fields at some distance from one another and coming from different directions. He has tried thereby to turn to account the moment of surprise and by the many-sidedness of his attacks throw the German command into confusion, to make their defensive measures eccentric, and to induce them to throw in their reserves prematurely."

As time goes on, the Germans seem to be getting a greater and greater respect for the genius of the Marshal, and Colonel Gädke comes out with this whole-hearted tribute in the Berlin Socialist *Vorwärts*:

"We must acknowledge that Foch never for an instant lost his head when Paris was endangered early in the summer. He took over the unified command at a moment when things were very unfavorable for the Entente. We must also not forget that Foch has been splendidly supported by France, Britain, and America. American troops landed daily. Daily also arrived new supplies of tanks, guns, and shells. The resources of England and France literally streamed into his hands. Foch has not been guilty of the blunder of neglecting to make use of the superiority of forces and resources now at his disposal. He was not compelled to attack, he attacked of his own free will in order to effect a revolutionary change in the situation. But the

decisive victory was not vouchsafed him because he was opposed by two equally capable fencers."

This admission of Allied superiority in men and material is not at all to the liking of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, whose military critic has practically staked his reputation on the conflicts in the West being a battle of the reserves. So he finds himself more or less bound to declare that Foch's reserves have really all been exhausted by this time, only somehow or other "Marshal Foch has been able, evidently with unusual energy, to produce reserves, French, English, and, above all, American substitutes." Our critic continues:

"But the quality is poor, and to succeed in any measure Foch needs a numerical superiority of at least three to one. If his attacks seem to have less powerful effects than the corresponding actions of the German command, it is because he has not the necessary number of shock troops and reserves at his disposal, or that stronger forces are necessary on the side of the French and English than on the German for the attainment of a corresponding success. We gather that both are the case."

It is a little amusing after reading this oracle to find Captain von Salzmann wishing in the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* that poor old Hindenburg had at his disposal the "magnificent reserves which Marshal Foch can command." The Captain tells us that the German idol would do such magnificent things if he only had the men:

"I am far from asserting that Foch is not a worthy opponent; quite the reverse. But what has Foch hitherto attained? He has nowhere on the entire front been able to produce on the German side that disorder which would alone have rendered possible a rupture of the German lines. So long as Hindenburg and Ludendorff can maintain their divisions, their artillery, their airmen, and their supplies in the manner they have hitherto done, there is no danger, and we have no reason to fear that this state of affairs will alter in the immediate future. If Hindenburg and Ludendorff had at their disposal the inexhaustible human material and supplies which Foch has, then German soldiers would long ago have been not only in Paris but spread over the entire world."

Now that President Wilson insists that Marshal Foch must decide "the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice," we may expect the German papers suddenly to discover a series of virtues in the French Generalissimo hitherto entirely unsuspected.



MUSIC BATH CHARM . . .

—*Passing Show* (London).



SONGS BEFORE SUNSET

—*Evening News* (London).

LONDON'S OPINION OF THE HUN'S PEACE DRIVE

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



FAMOUS "DEVIL-DOG" U. S. MARINES, "FIRST TO FIGHT" AND "FIRST TO BITE"
 "Daily we see them," says a London paper, "their faces tanned, smilingly exhibiting perfect sets of teeth."

EUROPE ADMIRING YANKEE TEETH

AMERICAN DENTISTS have always been considered the best in the world. And apparently our young men have been wise enough to take advantage of the opportunity thus presented. Their teeth, as exhibited in the ranks of our Army overseas, are commented on with surprise by observers of the Allied nations, who contrast the dental outfits of their own armies unfavorably with ours. Says a writer in the *London Daily Mail*, as quoted by Dr. W. A. Evans in his department, "How to Keep Well," in the *Chicago Tribune*:

"One thing about the American soldiers and sailors must strike English people when they see these gallant fighters, and that is the soundness and general whiteness of their teeth. It is all the more striking in that it is such a contrast to the teeth of the British people.

"From childhood the Yank is taught to take care of his teeth. He has tooth-drill thrice daily and visits his dentist at fix intervals, say every three or four months. If by chance a tooth does decay the rot is at once arrested by a filling. The result of all this is that our U. S. cousins, besides adding to their appearance, gain in health by having good, clean teeth, and when war came very few men were turned down by the military authorities for having decayed teeth. So daily we see them, their faces tanned, smilingly exhibiting perfect sets of teeth. It is a distinctive mark of the American—as distinctive as his uniform or his slang.

"Now, take our own case. Daily you see young boys and girls with mouths full of decayed teeth. Bad teeth hinder digestion, and indigestion is the curse of many a man's life. Mothers should see to it that their children use their tooth-brushes daily, after every meal, if possible.

"The U. S. soldiers have set us a splendid example in this matter. They fairly shame the ordinary Tommy by the brilliance of their molars, but they will do so no longer if young English mothers will only wake up to the fact that bad teeth cause bad health, and that doctors' and dentists' bills will be saved by the regular use of the tooth-brush."

Dr. Evans comments on this as follows:

"The army surgeon who sends me this paper from France writes me that the British who pass through his hands—and his command having been incorporated in the British Army, he has had ample opportunity to judge—have miserably poor teeth. The Scotchman's teeth are especially bad. The world never saw better fighters than these snaggle-tooth Scots and English, but they would get on better in the hospital and camp if their teeth were better.

"The American dentist has made good. For a generation he

has been teaching his people to brush their teeth, to keep their mouths clean, and to eat hard foods, foods which require chewing. A considerable portion of the boys in the Army have gone through the schools since medical school inspection and dental inspection are being carried out, and the children were being instructed in the care of the teeth. We have not come all the way, but we have come further than our British cousins have. When we come to caring for the soldiers the dentists have also made good. They have volunteered better than any other group has. Some time ago the lists were closed, since as many dentists had gone into the Army as there was provision for. As the result of the work done by American dentists when our soldiers were growing up, as well as by their service to the armies in the field, more dentistry and better dentistry will be done in Europe."

WAR'S LESSON FOR PEACE—One of the lessons learned in the present war, says *The Hardwood Record* (Chicago), is that loss from disease may be greatly reduced. This should apply in the business of civil life as well as in the business of war. The American Army has made the discovery and set the pace. It goes on:

"During the Mexican War in 1847 the death-rate from disease per year was one in ten of the men in the Army; during our Civil War it was one in twenty-five; during the Spanish-American War it was one in forty; and in the Russo-Japanese War the rate of death by disease fell to one in fifty. During the present war the death-rate from disease among American troops has been falling, and the latest report indicates only one in five hundred per year. This applies to soldiers abroad and at home. It is only one-third as high as the death-rate among men of military age in civil life, showing that health is three times as good in the Army as out of it.

"A lesson that can be turned to practical account ought to be learned from these records. If it is possible so to reduce loss from disease in the Army, why not reduce it equally low in the civil life? It is a matter of enforcing rules of sanitation. The people are constantly being called upon to economize and conserve; and why not conserve health, which is the one great asset that can be conserved? It would mean a great deal to factories and works where many men are employed if the loss of time and of life by disease could be cut down to the lowest level. It could be done by protecting food and drinking water from contamination; by protecting sleeping quarters against invasion by germ-carrying mosquitoes; by keeping premises clean; by vaccination against contagious diseases, and in other similar measures which are strictly enforced in the Army. Much progress has been made by manufacturers along these lines, but many practicable preventive measures are not being taken to protect the health of employees, and a death-rate from disease three times greater than that in the Army is the result."



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GREAT HEAPS OF FRUIT-PITS AT THE GAS-MASK FACTORY. EACH MASK USES SEVEN POUNDS OF THEM.

PEACH-STONES FOR GAS-MASKS

THE REASON WHY the pits of stone-fruits and the shells of nuts are good material for gas-masks is simply because, when converted into charcoal, they are found to absorb a larger percentage of the poisonous gases than the charcoal made from woody matter of other kinds. It is easy to provide a chemical that will neutralize one particular gas, but when the familiar fifty-seven varieties are outnumbered by the products of the German gas-factories, it becomes necessary to carry a special mask for each or to discard the idea of chemical neutralization and adopt another that will take care of all gases alike, which is what has been done in the selection of porous varieties of charcoal. Says a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, October 5):

"Early in the use of gas, before the full possibilities of the attack were recognized, the attempt was made to supply the wearer of the mask with a separate reagent for each separate gas employed by the foe. But as the number of gases available for the attack increased, it became evident that this procedure had decided limits. . . . So the defense was directed into another channel, and a single universal reagent was sought—a substance which, placed in the mask, would react with any poison-gas that might be encountered, but would pass pure air without any alteration.

"Now this is a pretty large order, and complete attainment is doubtless out of the question. But the chemist has a resource which we have not yet touched. In order to secure protection against the hostile gases, the substances in the mask need not necessarily react chemically with these, in the ordinary sense of that word. It will be quite sufficient if they absorb them. . . . There are various substances which possess in greater or less degree this power of absorbing gases—the platinum sponge employed in the manufacture of sulfuric acid is an example raised to the 5th power. But not all of them can be induced to omit from their sphere of influence air, the commonest of all

gaseous media, and the one which must receive free passage through the gas-mask. Carbon, however, and in particular carbon in the form of charcoal, meets the situation nicely. It does not absorb air, and it does absorb other gases freely.

"But charcoal occurs in various forms, according to the particular vegetable source from which it is manufactured; and the various forms possess varying degrees of gas absorptivity. After exhaustive tests the chemists find that first rank must be given to charcoal produced from peach-stones, the pits of apricots, prunes, plums, olives, and cherries, date-seeds, and the shells of Brazil-nuts, hickory-nuts, walnuts, and butternuts. What to-morrow may bring forth in gas-mask manufacture no man can say, for the last thing that a chemist would think of doing would be sitting down with his hands crossed, in confidence that the final word had been written in any of his chapters; but to-day we make our gas-masks with charcoal from the sources mentioned.

"For every soldier in the fight there has to be a gas-mask. Four million soldiers does not mean four million gas-masks, because all the four million are not destined for actual fighting, and because those who are so destined are not all fighting at once. But every mask takes seven pounds of seeds and shells, and a million masks—a reasonable minimum—means seven million pounds of the raw materials. Thirty-five hundred tons of fruit-pits and nut-shells is a great quantity; it is a quantity that can not be obtained save by the cooperation of every consumer of nuts and fruit. It is for this reason that the Government has appealed to all of us to save these items out of the garbage-pail and turn them over to the Red-Cross agent who will collect them. Other shells and pits would constitute adulteration, and so must not be mingled with the ones enumerated. Especial emphasis might well be placed upon this clause, as it applies to coconut shells; for these are being conserved, too, for gas-mask manufacture. The charcoal from them is available; but it is different from that from the other sources, and requires different treatment; so the coconut shells must be kept separate.

"The process of manufacturing the gas-masks would make a most interesting story; but during the continuance of the war it is of course a story which can not be told. Our pictures merely show several of the most obvious steps. It is clear enough that



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MAKING THE CHARCOAL FROM THE PITS.



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PACKING THE CARBON TO SAVE THE LIVES OF THEIR SOLDIER BOYS.

the pits and shells must be collected and burned into charcoal in furnaces of a standard type; and the enemy will hardly get much aid or comfort from the knowledge that before the unit containing the charcoal is allowed to go into a mask it is subjected to a severe preliminary test, to determine whether its charcoal screen is of sufficient density. But beyond this picture and story can not go far.

"We may, however, still say a word about the inspection of the finished masks. This is done by a specially selected force; and since a mask once passed by this force will not be tested again until some American soldier puts it on in the face of a gas-attack, every effort is made to keep the inspectors keyed up to concert pitch. Sometimes this may even be carried to extremes; we learn on good authority of one serious-minded inspectress who worried so conscientiously lest a defective mask be passed by her to cause the death of one of our boys in khaki that she lost five pounds a week for an incredible period, and had finally to give up the work to some one whose mental processes were less intimately connected with physical reactions. We are also told that as an inducement to the inspectors to do good work, each of them is from time to time sent into a gas-chamber protected by a mask selected at random from those which he has passed himself."

It is reassuring to know that in the battles now raging our boys are equipped with gas-masks twenty times as efficient as the German ones. Says an authorized statement given out by the War Department and published in the daily press of October 6:

"German forces opposed to the steady advance of the American line on the Lorraine front have brought into play every method of defense considered effective in modern warfare. They are making a particularly heavy use of poison-gas. Pershing's men have been unceasingly bombarded with mustard-shells, and every effort has been made to drench the American advanced positions with deadly fumes. It is a remarkable tribute to the chemical warfare work in the United States that these efforts to block the progress of the offensive have proved utterly futile.

"The American attacking forces are protected against gas by masks which actual field tests prove give twenty times the

protection afforded by German gas-masks. There is not, as a matter of fact, a single case on record of an American soldier falling victim to a gas-attack when protected by the mask that is now being manufactured in the United States on a vast quantity basis.

"Fortunately, every American soldier who goes to France is a gas-mask expert. He has been trained to adjust his 'land preservers' with almost incredible speed. The mask is put on with just five motions of the arms and hands. The man who fails to accomplish the feat within a time limit of six seconds is left behind when his unit goes to the front.

"Recently, in a practice drill, one company of American fighting men set a record of four seconds from the time the order was given to the final adjustment by the slowest man.

"It is an interesting fact that American gas-masks stand up under tests that German masks can not meet. German masks will not give protection against a high concentration of gas. This was demonstrated recently when the British assembled a sufficiently large battery of projectors to put seventy tons of phosgene gas into the air at once, with consequences quite well known to the German General Staff. There is no concentration of gas that American masks will not defy. This has been proved, not only on the battle-field, but in the experimental stations in this country, where determined attempts to break down the resistance of United States Army masks by heavy gas-concentrations were absolutely unsuccessful.

"The American gas-mask was developed by actual manufacture. The proper authorities obtained complete information about the French and British masks and full data as to the efficiency they demonstrated under German gas-attacks. Armed with this knowledge, an order for the making of several thousand masks was placed in this country. Members of the force of 300 officers and 2,000 enlisted men who are responsible for the production of this modern weapon of defense showed the courage of their convictions by volunteering for experiments. They donned the masks and exposed themselves to actual gas-attacks. From time to time American ingenuity and inventive genius suggested improvements in the original methods. As a result, the officers of our allies are unanimous in the frank admission that the American mask is the best on the Western Front."



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A GAS-MASK DRILL. OUR MASKS ARE TWENTY TIMES AS EFFICIENT AS THE GERMAN ONES.

SEEING THROUGH BRICK WALLS

IN THESE DAYS of enforced fuel-economy the fireman needs more than ever to know what is going on inside his furnace and boiler. Modern practise is marked by the invention and development of devices that might enable him to do this much more accurately than formerly, so that he would be practically able to "see through walls of brick and steel," as it is somewhat picturesquely put by an editorial writer in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York). And yet, we are told, altho such measuring instruments are commonly used in connection with power-generation, especially in electrical practise, they have been woefully neglected in the boiler-room. Instruments for "seeing through walls" are already on the market, and more and better ones will be available when they are demanded by the men who operate our boilers and furnaces. We read:

"The day is past when a fireman, no matter how skilful and faithful to his task he may be, can by sighting at the fire over his corneob pipe tell whether a boiler is successfully doing its work. The steam-gage, the pop-valve, and the gage-cocks, introduced as they were to keep the boiler from starting off on privately conducted sky-rocket trips, give no indications relative to a lot of other necessary things.

"To-day not only the development of new methods and processes, but the successful operation of existing processes, is largely dependent on the use of instruments which tell the story of what is happening on the inside of things. In the field of electrical engineering, for instance, such instruments have attained a very high degree of perfection. The power output of a 50,000-kilowatt generator is measured as easily as is the time of day, and the oscillograph has permitted a study of the currents inside a machine almost as readily as a schoolboy studies the motions of a pollywog with a magnifying glass. And, take it all in all, a battery of steam-boilers is to-day a more complicated thing to operate than is an electrical generator. We need to know whether each boiler is doing its share instead of 'loafing,' how much fuel and water are going into it, the amount and quality of its output, the amount of unburned fuel in the ash-pile and the smoke, the draft, the amount of excess air, and the amount of heat going up the chimney. It takes more than our five senses to tell us about these things. . . .

"Many instruments, more or less perfect, for determining the above details and relations are on the market. More and better ones will appear when boiler-users learn of their need and value. Even now records are available where plants burning as little as six hundred tons of coal per month have paid for a complete instrument equipment out of the fuel savings of a very few months. Obviously the meters must be well selected and conveniently located and, in general, recording instruments are best. In any event meters that will assist the fireman are the ones needed. The old idea of meters to 'show up' the men is all wrong. The men should be instructed as to proper use of the instruments and stimulated to use them in securing better results as the product of the efforts. Only when it is put up to the men that the instruments are helpers and not detectives will the best results be secured."

FOREST - FIRES A WAR-EVIL—The President, we are told by *Science* (New York), has authorized a loan of one million dollars to the Forest Service for fire-fighting expenses, to meet emergency conditions in the national forests of the Northwest and the Pacific coast.

"The loan was made from the special defense fund of fifty million dollars placed at the disposal of the President by Congress. It is recognized that the protection of the national forests is an important and essential war-activity. Forestry officials regard the present fire season in the Northwest as in some ways the most serious with which the Government has ever had to cope. Early drought, high winds, electrical storms, labor shortage, and depletion of the regular protective force as a result of the war have combined to make the fire conditions unprecedentedly bad. Necessity for resort to the Presidential fund is due to the fact that the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture for the current year has not yet been passed."

IRONING OUT IRON

CRACKS IN METAL PIPE are now "ironed out" by a new process described in *The Scientific American Supplement*. As in the "ironing" of cloth, the process involves the application of heat and pressure at the same time and is a practical method of eliminating the results of so-called "fatigue." Metal affected by fatigue crystallizes, becoming brittle and breaking easily. The loss of time and money in the California oil-fields, where considerable pipe and other metal is ruined annually in this way, has led to the invention of the "ironing-out" method. Any source of heat may be used with the pressure, but electricity is said to be most satisfactory and efficient, altho at the same time the most costly. Says the paper named above:

"Steel which has been subjected to repeated shocks will break easily, and the fractures show a crystalline appearance, due to repeated stresses which occur therein. . . . What happens is that as the steel is repeatedly stressed, either by bending, pulling, or twisting, it becomes fatigued. This fatigue is probably merely the first stages of an infinite number of small cracks or tears in the body of the steel, and these tears naturally tend to occur along the faces of the crystals of the material, at first of microscopic dimensions that do not materially weaken the metal. As they spread they greatly weaken the metal, which eventually parts along the crystal faces, and the characteristic fracture, which is referred to as crystallization, occurs.

"Before this state of fatigue continues sufficiently to weaken the metal materially, or, in other words, if it is taken in time, it can be partly arrested by heating the material to a welding heat. But the mere heating, while it tends to stop the cracks from spreading the while it may rearrange the crystals so that some of the cracks are partly closed, is of little value unless it is done early, and, in fact, before much of this tearing away of the metal occurs. A badly fatigued pipe can not be restored to its original strength by merely heating it.

"The Bardeen process not only heats the pipe, but also involves the application of longitudinal pressure. In the first place, during heating the pipe has heavy spring pressure on its ends, so that there is a constant pressure of about 3,000 pounds on it in the direction of its length. As the pipe is heated to a carefully regulated temperature this pressure tends to squeeze the pipe together and to repair any small cracks.

"In the process electricity is used as the heating medium and, while somewhat expensive, is necessary for reasons which will be later pointed out. The first great advantage of the electric method is that each joint can be heated separately and the heat carefully controlled. In practise it requires something over fifteen minutes in which to heat a six-inch pipe twenty feet long, and during the heating the operator is able at all times to observe the pipe, which rests on a flat surface and is covered with a light asbestos hood. By heating it electrically and slowly the joint is very evenly heated throughout its length and has a chance to expand slowly. As soon as the pipe reaches a desired temperature the heating operating is shut off instantly. As during the heating operation the current actually flows through the pipe and the heat is generated in the body of the pipe, this heat is evenly generated throughout the body of the metal, and as all the losses are on the outer and inner surfaces, it follows that these surfaces are the cooler. Considering the pipe as a plate, it will be seen that the surfaces of the plate are cooler than the interior. It is highly probable that this unequal heating through the thickness of the material causes a working which helps to weld the cracks and arrest the fatigue. It is not this feature which makes the process a success, however, but the electromagnetic action which is taking place simultaneously. . . . It is easy to calculate that the steel of the pipe is saturated with magnetism. It is, further, easy to calculate that the force exerted, which is in effect a squeezing of the pipe together, is in excess of three hundred pounds per square inch. In other words, the magnetic pull in the body of the material is at least three hundred pounds per square inch. Under this enormous pressure any cracks are 'ironed out,' and the material of the pipe rewelded over the cracks. Moreover, as the pipe is treated on alternating current, this magnetic pull is applied and released from eighty to one hundred times a second. As the pipe is under this pressure, which is working constantly for from fifteen to twenty minutes, it is not surprising that after being cooled it fails to show any evidence of fatigue."

EDUCATION - IN - AMERICANISM

Lessons in Patriotism prepared especially for THE LITERARY DIGEST by
the UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION

FRANCE'S STORIED FIELDS

WHERE THE AMERICAN TROOPS TO-DAY, side by side with their allies, are driving back the Teutons and loosening their grip on France and Belgium, many armies in the past have fought, and many poets and novelists have spread over these cities and provinces a rich haze of romance. Here where the Hun reels under the hammer-blows of Foch, his ancestors nearly twenty centuries ago fell before the blows of Caesar, who defeated the Nervii at the Sambre, the Treviri in the Forest of Ardennes, and throughout France and Belgium made the barbarian give way in the face of the Roman legions. Nor have battles been few in this very region since the beginning of the Christian era. Conflicts innumerable have taken place in the north and west of France. Here, too, have been meetings for peace and treaties drawn, and in the years of peace novelists and poets have made their journeys here and gathered matter for their tales and poems. In this rich and golden land of France great writers and artists have been born, men whose work is still our priceless heritage. Each day, as the names of towns and villages appear in the daily *communiqués*, they recall famous events of history, poetry, and fiction. Just a few of these may be mentioned.

METZ—No name is watched in the war-bulletins more closely than that of Metz. It was but recently that Marshal Foch wrote to the American armies: "*We shall one day see your victorious banner floating in Metz.*" Since the great battle that wiped out the St. Mihiel salient in the beginning of September, the citadels and spires of Metz have lain plain before the eyes of the American Army and within range of the American guns. As it happens, it is with a peculiar appropriateness that Metz is made the objective of the American armies. Thereby hangs a tale.

Toward the close of the year 1776, the Duke of Cumberland, who was the brother of King George III. of England, was traveling in France, and one day he arrived at the town of Metz, then a French possession. A certain Count de Broglie, a veteran of many battles, was in command of the garrison, and, to do honor to his distinguished visitor, he invited some of his officers to meet him at dinner. Now it happened that the Duke of Cumberland was in disfavor with his royal brother—he was, in fact, in banishment. He had lately received news that certain of his Majesty's colonies in America had rebelled and declared themselves free, declining to be subject any longer to a tyrannical king. It would seem that the Duke of Cumberland told the story with some gusto, as if he were not altogether sorry that his brother was in trouble. One officer listened with particular attention. He was a youth of nineteen, tall and thin, with a long nose and reddish hair. His solemn expression and his somewhat awkward manner contrasted strongly with the frivolous ease and grace of the other young officers present. He was a marquis of long descent, connected by marriage with one of the greatest families in France, and he had at his own disposition a very large income. He listened intently, he asked many eager questions, and when he rose from the table he had made a momentous and historic resolution. He had resolved to abandon the pleasures and luxuries of the gayest court in the world, even to leave his young wife and child, and to cast in his lot with these strange rebels in America. In his own words, "*When first I heard of American independence, my heart was enlisted!*" That young man was Lafayette; and when the American Army went to the front in France, it merely paid a small part of the debt of gratitude we owe that splendid young officer—that true nobleman.

CHÂTEAU-THIERRY—When the American forces stopt the final offensive of the Germans on July 17 at Château-Thierry, they earned the supreme glory of battle at a spot already famous in history. At this little town on the right bank of the Marne in 1814 Napoleon defeated the Prussians and the Russians.

Not the least of the honors of Château-Thierry is the fact that it gave birth to the great French poet and fabulist, Jean de la Fontaine, whose house—as still preserved in good condition until the German invasion. La Fontaine's fables have given delight to young and old; their freshness and ease have

pleased the former, their wisdom the latter. American soldiers writing from Château-Thierry have spoken of visiting the ruins of La Fontaine's house and of his statue at the bridge—all that the Hun hordes had left.

REIMS—If citations of Metz have especially interested American readers, references to Reims have appealed most to the French themselves. For Reims is very dear to them—for historic, for patriotic, for religious, and for literary reasons. Nothing, perhaps, has rejoiced our French allies more than the fact that the Germans have never been able to take Reims, however close they may have come to it.

It is the damage that has been done to the glorious cathedral of Reims that constitutes one of the greatest artistic tragedies of the war. Here, in this magnificent cathedral, the kings of Imperial France were crowned. Here Joan of Arc led Charles VII. to his coronation—the sainted Joan who freed Reims from its enemies.

One of the great pieces of news from the Western Front recently was to the effect that Reims had been finally and definitely cleared from the menace of the German guns.

Three towns of northern France have given their names to articles of every-day commerce—Cambrai, from which "*cambrie*" is derived; Arras, a term applied to a certain kind of tapestry, and Valenciennes, noted for its lace in olden times. Cambrai, too, is associated with the name of the great French ecclesiastic and moralist, François Fénelon, a statue of whom stood in the cathedral before the Germans captured the town—now retaken by the British. Fénelon wrote one of the most famous novels of the eighteenth century—"The Adventures of Telemachus," an account of the son of Ulysses. At Cambrai was concluded a very curious treaty, the so-called "*Ladies' Peace*," between Louise of Savoy and Margaret of Austria, representing France and Austria, respectively, in 1529. At Arras was born the celebrated leader of the French Revolution, Maximilian Robespierre, who organized the Reign of Terror by which he himself was finally to fall. Valenciennes no longer made the beautiful lace which its name suggests, but was a center for the manufacture of hosiery, trimmings, and handkerchiefs. It was the birthplace of two famous men—Watteau, whose paintings are regarded as perhaps the most characteristic products of French art in the eighteenth century, and Froissart, whose chronicles of the wars of the Middle Ages are full of movement and color. Near by is another famous town—Douai—whose name is joined with a version in English of the Bible prepared for the special use of the Catholic Church.

QUESTIONS

1. Locate on a good map of France the towns mentioned in this article.
2. If you are reading Caesar, discover whether the important towns and places mentioned by him have any modern equivalents, and what cities to-day are on sites that Caesar describes as existing in his day.
3. Give an account of the services of Lafayette to the American cause. Invent a little drama in which the Duke of Cumberland, Lafayette, and others figure, basing it on the facts given under the heading of Metz.
4. Find an English version of La Fontaine's "*Fables*" and bring to class a report upon them. Be prepared to read the most interesting of the tales.
5. Describe vividly the life of Joan of Arc. Read, if you can, one of the following books and bring to class a report upon it: Mark Twain's "*Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc*," Andrew Lang's "*The Monk of Fife*," or Justin H. McCarthy's "*The Flower of France*."
6. Read a few chapters from Fénelon's "*Adventures of Telemachus*," and state what you think are the differences between this and an average romance of to-day.
7. Bring to class, if you can, a few select passages from Froissart's "*Chronicles*."
8. Make a report on the life of Watteau, with illustrations if you can secure them.

LETTERS - AND - ART

HOW MUSEUMS HELP WIN THE WAR

FEARS HAVE BEEN EXPRESSED by the director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Dr. Edward Robinson, that forthcoming economies and restrictions under the spur of war-necessities may hit that institution. So far the Board of Estimate have not declared a retrenchment, but

but arm- and leg-guards. The use of these guards was suggested by a study of the British and French casualties, from which it appeared that more than 40 per cent. of the casualties suffered were leg wounds and about 33 per cent. were arm wounds.

"For months past a committee, composed of leading American metallurgists, has been investigating the question of the best metal or combination of metals for armor-making, and a particularly fine helmet-metal has been produced. The armor is made from models designed by a Frenchman who went to New York ten years ago as assistant to the curator of the Metropolitan Art Museum in that city, and was given charge of its collection of armor, which includes the famous Riggs collection, and is one of the best in the world. This Frenchman, Daniel Tachaux by name, is one of half a dozen men who alone in the world know much about armor, and he is the descendant of a French family of armorers going back without a break to the Middle Ages.

"Strangely enough, his models are almost identical with those of that period, for it has been found that there is scarcely a technical idea brought forward to-day from experience on the front that was not worked out in elaborate detail by the old-time armor-makers, whose lore he has at his fingers' ends."

The Museum's latest bulletin deals with the educational activities of the institution in preparing American industry to compete with manufacturers abroad, not only in the quality of their goods, but also in design and artistic value. "If we were here simply to amuse the public," says Dr. Robinson, "a reduction in the city's aid would be justifiable at this time, but we desire to show the city authorities that we are carrying on a really vital work of education of great scope." The *New York Times* expresses its belief that "never before in its history have these activities been so important to the nation, or carried on with so impassioned a zeal by a staff fully aware of their national importance." Going further:

"We are winning the war. The British, the French, and the Americans sweep forward. Not since the autumn of 1914 have we had so much to encourage thoughts of what may happen after the war is ended. It is necessary, therefore, to use all possible energy in strengthening our resources and making ourselves nationally independent in the industrial field. For this we need the museums, and especially the museums of art. Nowhere else can we get that education of the eye and

hand which is necessary to produce superior fabrics, dyes, and designs, and unless we do produce superior things we shall not hold our own with European nations after the war.

"Every one knows the value to France of her art instinct, but not every one has guessed that with our varied population and our opportunities for study we can make all those things into which art enters as interesting and as valuable as they are in any country in the world. All that is necessary now is the cooperation of the merchants. As soon as they understand that art is as important to business as business is to art they will see the propriety of educating their buyers and salespeople in art as in other branches of a business career. A number of the more intelligent and progressive merchants already are aware of the situation, and with admirable business sense have arranged to have their employees take the Museum course in their special problems during business hours. Quite recently Richard F. Bach, Curator of the School of Architecture in Columbia University, has been admitted to the staff of the Metropolitan



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THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM'S CHIEF ARMORER,

Mr. Tachaux, who designed the protective armor worn by our boys in the trenches. He is using the old armor hammers and anvils after their centuries of rest. Our Museum's collection of ancient arms and armor is perhaps the completest in the world.

Dr. Robinson is ahead with a public appeal against what may happen. The Museum is not slacking in practical help in winning the war and preparing for our after-life in the new economic world. Such an argument may touch those who would remain unmoved by the assertion that the mere esthetic beguilement it affords in such troublous times has its practical values. That the Museum is at work evolving armor for our troops in France has been already made known so widely that the novelty and interest of the report reach as far as the *Manchester Guardian*, where we read:

"Armor for the American soldiers in France and Flanders is now being made in large quantities in various factories in the United States, and soon will be in use at the front. No fewer than twenty-five different types of armor defenses have been experimented on, including not only helmets and breastplates,

Museum for the express purpose of meeting the needs of manufacturers, dealers, designers, artisans, and manual craftsmen in objects of industrial art, and rendering accessible to them the resources of the collections in terms of their own particular problems and requirements.

"We shall need, of course, a wider education for designers and craftsmen than the museums can supply. We shall need schools and more schools. They will be forthcoming. In the meantime we have the museums and must use them if we are to be in time with the great business of making industrial art 'pay' in every sense and from all points of view. The Metropolitan Museum is putting forth its whole strength intelligently and helpfully to do its part in strengthening our industries and making them permanently important to a civilization that has denounced barbarism and all its works. The public needs only to know of its activities to appreciate the spirit in which they are conducted. It would be the part of wisdom for the staff of the Museum to circulate as widely as possible this month's bulletin, which has its stimulating message for every citizen of the United States."

The Bulletin also expresses the firm conviction of the Museum's directors that in the varied forms of educational work "the Museum is performing a war-time service, the worth of which will be realized more fully when peace comes and brings with it a readjustment of values."

LITERARY PROPHETS WHO FORESAW OUR DAY

LITERARY ANTIQUARIANS are finding all kinds of prophecies covering events of to-day, and some of them are enough to awaken the spirit of marvel in view of the remote contingency as to the day of fulfilment. For example, what could have put it into the head of George Sand seventy-two years ago that American forces would ever occupy French soil? Mr. J. S. N. Davis sends to the *New York Times* this literary find:

"George Sand, in her novel '*Mauprat*,' written in 1846, puts into the mouth of *Bernard Mauprat*, in about the middle of the fifteenth chapter, the following words:

"In his (*Marcasse's*) dreams he used to see an army of victorious Americans disembarking from numberless ships, and bringing the olive-branch of peace and the horn of plenty to the French nation," etc.

"*Mauprat* in his old age is telling the story of his life and was here giving an account of himself and friends, their doings and thinkings, while in America with Lafayette fighting for American freedom.

"It would be hard to find a more literal fulfilment of any written expression."

Tennyson's "*Locksley Hall*" places its author as a safer guesser in view of the declared determination of science to conquer the physical universe; but *The Catholic Citizen* (Milwaukee) thinks his vision of seventy years ago an "almost uncanny forecast" not only of "the present world-upheaval, but even the instruments of warfare developed in its course, and the result to follow Armageddon." It quotes this passage:

For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;
Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilot of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales;
Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rain'd a ghastly dew
From the nation's airy navies grappling in the central blue;
Far along the world-wide whisper of the south wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples plunging through the thunder-storm;
Till the war-drum throb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were fur'd
In the parliament of man, the Federation of the World.

The cue being given, another delver, a writer to the *New York Sun*, finds that in 1849 Victor Hugo, addressing the Peace Congress in Paris, foreshadowed the "United States of Europe." Mr. Isaac Markens comments before quoting the French poet that "Germany's subsequent rôle in the history of nations, more especially the theft of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871 and her Draconian policy of the past four years, leave no doubt of Hugo's attitude with respect to Germany's representation in the

proposed confederation, were he living to-day." Hugo then said:

"A day will come when you, France, you, Russia, you, Italy, you, England, you, Germany, all you nations of the Continent, shall, without losing your distinctive qualities and your glorious individuality, blend in a higher unity, and form a European



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MODELS FOR ARMOR FOR OUR FIGHTERS.

They do not go quite so far in encasing our boys, but something in the way of breastplates have been devised from the ancient specimens in the Metropolitan Museum. This suit, dating from about 1550, is known as the Maximilian, and is said to suggest the family resemblance best typified to-day by the Crown Prince.

fraternity, even as Normandy, Brittany, Burgundy, Lorraine, Alsace, all the French provinces, blended into France.

"A day will come when war will seem as impossible between Paris and London, between Petersburg and Berlin, as between Rouen and Amiens, between Boston and Philadelphia.

"A day will come when bullets and bombs shall be replaced by ballots, by the universal suffrages of the people, by the sacred arbitrament of a great Sovereign Senate, which shall be to Europe what the Parliament is to England, what the Diet is to Germany, what the Legislative Assembly is to France.

"A day will come when a cannon shall be exhibited in our museums as an instrument of torture is now, and men shall marvel that such things could be.

"A day will come when we shall see those immense groups, the United States of America and the United States of Europe, in face of each other, extending hand to hand over the ocean, exchanging their products, their commerce, their industry, their art; their genius clearing the colonizing deserts, and ameliorating creation under the eye of the Creator.

"And to you I appeal, French, English, Germans, Russians, Slavs, Europeans, Americans, what have we to do to hasten the coming of that great day? Love one another. To love one another, in this immense work of pacification, is the best way of aiding God. For God wills that this sublime will should be accomplished."

ARE YOUR DISKS SLACKING?

SLACKER IS THE TERM that makes everybody shudder, so everybody who owns phonograph records will hasten to place them outside the pale of such imputation. A Phonograph Records Recruiting Corps—name it a "P. R. R. C.," if you wish to add to the war's confusions—has been organized

been the subject of so much admiring comment, is in no small measure due to the musical stimulus they have had.

"If music is not available in one form, it must be made so in some other. That is one reason why, almost as soon as I landed in this country, I accepted the invitation extended to me by Mr. Burnett to join the P. R. R. C., which has undertaken the task of coordinating the efforts of other organizations and individuals to equip local camps, transports, and overseas forces with an ample supply of phonographs and records. The demands coming in from men in the trenches, on shipboard, in aviation-camps, and in hospitals abroad are sufficient to absorb a round million records, with machines and needles—and yet leave some requests unfilled."

In a corner of the red-triangle hut, says Dr. John R. Mott, in *The American Magazine*, a phonograph grinds endlessly, day and night. "If only you could see one of those over-worked phonographs, you would go down in your pockets for the price of a hundred of them and ransack your records for every one you could spare." Jerome Swineford, in the columns of the *New York Times*, offsets some possible misconceptions:

"Down in the 'Y' buildings at Norfolk and Portsmouth, at the big naval hospital and the St. Helena

Training Station, it is absolutely pitiable to see the worn-out records that are still being used—because there aren't any new ones. Don't think for a minute that the records are treated carelessly. Oh, no, they are far too precious for that. They are simply used over and over until they are completely worn out.

"My work brings me in touch every day with hundreds, sometimes thousands, of enlisted men of the Navy. I wish the folks back home could realize the great part that music plays in the lives of these men and their absolute hunger for it. If they did realize it there wouldn't be any need to ask for records—they would come in by thousands."

A LINE ON THE GERMAN LINES—What sort of irony the Germans were putting over when they named their lines behind the Hindenburg puzzles the *Boston Globe*. "Their choices are anything but happy," it thinks, and names "the queer headline: 'a 'Wotan' line, an 'Alberich' line, a 'Siegfried' line, a 'Brunhilda,' even a 'Hunding' line.'" Do all things German look alike to Huns?

"The question instantly arises whether the German Staff ever perused the four librettos of Wagner's Nibelung Cycle. *Hunding* was a shocking cur, and so intended to be played by the post-composer. *Alberich* was a sneak and a villain. *Siegfried* came to a violent and untimely end. *Brunhilda* mounted his funeral-pyre and was consumed in the flames.

"*Wotan* is the most unlucky choice of all. In the 'Ring' operas he figures as the captain of those heathen gods who had so snarled up his own laws and violated his own codes that there was no escape for him from the ruin of his own creation.

"But the joke has still a keener edge. If any German genius of the last century was anti-Hohenzollern, it was Richard Wagner—he who, with the Socialist, August Roedel, and the Russian anarchist, Bakunin, mounted the revolutionary barricades of Dresden in 1849; he, who had to flee from a Prussian vengeance and dwell in exile for twelve years."



Photo by the Press Illustrating Service.

HOW THE PHONOGRAPHS AND DISKS ARE APPRECIATED IN THE CAMPS.

The boys enjoy the entertainments best which they provide for themselves; and here we see an act in rehearsal that is sure to go over the top. The singer is accompanied by the machine.

to call on you to stand and deliver, and this will be done between October 26 and November 2, when every convenience will be afforded you to extricate yourself from the slacker class. The *New York Times* tells us that "the new movement has associated with it nearly two hundred persons of distinction in musical, social, and public life." There are opera-singers, artists, and major-generals, to say nothing of ordinary men in the street. Mr. Vivian Burnett heads the movement. *Musical America* shows how the country-wide canvass for machines and disks will be made:

"The system involves the formation of local committees, which will cooperate with the committee, with local dealers, and with workers for the various welfare agencies. By posters, circulars, and other display matter, public interest will be aroused so that the week chosen for the special 'Draft Your Slacker Records' campaign—October 26 to November 2—will be an unqualified success. Approximately five hundred such local committees have formed and are at work. The central committee at 21 East Fortieth Street, New York City, will be assisted in working out the problems of assorting and distribution by an advisory council composed of members from the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., K. of C., Jewish Welfare Board, Salvation Army, and War Camp Community Service."

Mr. Walter Damrosch, recently returned from a tour in France with first-hand information about the Army's needs in the music line, corroborates in *The Outlook* (New York) the fundamental principle of the movement, that "music makes morale":

"Any man or woman who helps now in the immense task of providing musical entertainment for our fighting men is contributing directly to that driving force which is sweeping our armies 'over the top' to ultimate victory. Our men have been, and increasingly will be, provided with the inspiration which music gives, and the morale of the American forces, which has

A FRENCH LEADER FOR THE BOSTON SYMPHONY

INTEREST HAS BEEN ACUTE in the musical world to know who would guide the coming seasons of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Karl Muck being safely disposed of, it was out of the question to choose any one who could possibly plunge this great musical organization into another such plight. To go abroad seemed safer, though musicians of sufficient caliber were doubtless already on this side of the ocean. For a time it was thought that Sir Henry Wood might be the one, and London papers had even sounded a note of mournful farewell, when their fears were set at rest by the conductor's reversal of his decision. Now it is definitely announced that France is to furnish the man, and "one of the most eminent of French conductors and composers," Mr. Henri Rabaud, is he. The French Ministry of Fine Arts expresses its appreciation of the appointment, and cities like Philadelphia, New York, and others which the orchestra visits feel no doubt that while he wields the baton the Boston Symphony concerts will renew their old popularity. The *Philadelphia Press* declares that the Symphony trustees "have not only secured a musician of first rank, but they have done much to wipe out whatever unpleasant associations the public mind may still have attributed to the orchestra since its former conductor's pro-German activities were alleged." To the *Boston Transcript* we turn for further introduction to the expected visitor:

"Americans who have frequented the Opéra, the Opéra-Comique, and symphony concerts in Paris will readily recall Mr. Rabaud—an unusual and pictorial figure, whether he was conductor or only intent listener, tall, gaunt, bearded, olive-skinned, grave of glance and quick of gesture, oriental rather than Parisian in impression to the eye. None the less, he was born in Paris in 1873, the son of a professor at the Conservatoire. In that school he was educated as a musician and in the nineties began the practise of his calling in Paris. As conductor he served with increasing skill and reputation at the Opéra, at the Opéra-Comique, and in occasional orchestral concerts. As composer, he wrote symphonies, tone-poems, operas, and a single oratorio, 'Joh.' The second of his two symphonies has been heard relatively often in America—at the hands of the Boston Orchestral Club under Mr. Longy, of the New York Symphony Orchestra under Mr. Damrosch, of the Philadelphia Orchestra under Mr. Stokowski, and at the Worcester Festival last autumn. His symphonic poem, 'La Procession Nocturne,' has been less frequently played in the United States, but Mr. Longy ventured it several years ago in Boston, and it is announced for performance next month at the Symphony concerts. Of his three operas, only one, 'Marouf, Savetier du Caire,' produced at the Metropolitan last December, is known by actual representation in America. The other two, 'La Fille de Roland' and 'Par le Glaive'—heroic pieces drawn from the like-named plays of de Bornier and Richepin—have been heard only in Paris and, possibly, Brussels. In contrast, 'Marouf' recounts with no little humor and fantasy a fable from 'The Arabian Nights.'

"As composer, Mr. Rabaud is neither academic nor ultra-modern. Rather, as his music for both the theater and the concert-hall suggests, he is eclectic, following no formula, but seeking such forms and procedures as best suit the substance, mood, and progress of his music. . . .

"'Marouf,' in the performance at the Metropolitan Opera-house, with Mr. Monteux as conductor and with a serviceable cast, made like impression of an eclectic mind and spirit in the composer. Again the reviewer for *The Transcript* wrote:

"If from time to time the hearer finds himself in doubt whether to take the piece as burlesque, or romantic comedy, or romantic tragedy, the fault lies with the music, which, when it remains one thing for any single extended passage, is usually capital. In the narrower, technical matters of modulation and orchestration, Rabaud seems impeccable. But in the problems of taste, of style, and manner, and in general of musical creation, he is strangely at sea. One can enumerate half a dozen distinct strains of which the music is composed—a process never quite cricket and sometimes misleading, but in the present case unescapable. Massenet, Puccini, and the Russians, Lalo, Franck, and Charpentier, are all there, and in nearly equal proportions. The music is now suave with 'Thaïs'-like melody, now sparkling with the intricate harmonies of Dukas, now

throbbing with the breathlike accompaniment which we associate with 'Pelléas.' And except in a few passages, it never remains the same for more than a few successive seconds.

"In the problem of style, no less than this problem of manner, Rabaud seems to be at a loss to come to a clear realization of what he wishes to do. There are moments when the music seems to sparkle as in the old opera-bouffe of Lecoq and Audran. Yet even the early Wagner could not be more thunderously



LEADER OF THE BOSTON SYMPHONY.

Clear skies await the great orchestra under its new conductor, Henri Rabaud, the French composer and leader of the Paris Opéra orchestra.

expressive than is the composer in the passages, such as that of the threat to the vizier, which he chooses to take as dramatic. Again, *Thaïs* and *Louise* never told their loves more ardently than does the *Princesse* in her air in the fourth act. Whether the piece is to be dramatic, or pictorial, or humorous, or exotic, or frankly romantic, the composer never seems able to decide. Now he seeks florid expression, now the literalness of realistic comment in voice and orchestra, and again an accompaniment of symphonic breadth and proportions. It is in this latter style that he seems most happy, especially in the really brilliant passage describing the approach of the caravan in the last act."

But if Mr. Parker finds Rabaud myriad-minded as a composer, he has no fears for him as a conductor:

"Mr. Rabaud, like many of his predecessors, will come to the Symphony Orchestra from the opera-house rather than the concert-hall. Deservedly his Parisian reputation as orchestral leader is high, if not signal; while here in Boston he will have forces, freedom, and opportunity such as he has never enjoyed before and such as are sure to stimulate him. He is a practised master of orchestral routine; he is diligent in rehearsal; he wins the respect and the good-will of his men, as he does, indeed, of all who come into close contact with him. By the warrant of his eclectic music his programs through twenty pairs of concerts with the Symphony Orchestra should be catholic enough to please the most exacting. Clearly, in all that pertains to music, he is open-minded. As plainly, by the token of his symphonic pieces and his opera of 'Marouf,' he lacks neither sense of rhythm nor sense of color—both essential qualities in a conductor. Above all, by many a sign on the pages of his music, Mr. Rabaud has a true Gallic lucidity of mind. He sets down unmistakably what he would say in tones and indicates as precisely the manner in which it should be said. A like sense of design, procedure, result, presumably distinguishes him as conductor. In the familiar phrase that orchestras apply to leaders whom they serve willingly, 'he will know what he wants and get it.'"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

PRINCE MAX'S APPLIED CHRISTIANITY

THE DEVIL AS AN ADEPT at quoting Scripture probably foresaw a long line of legitimate succession, but few of his following can perhaps match Prince Max of Baden in the swiftness with which insincerity has been unmasked. As an interpreter of the Sermon on the Mount before the Baden Chamber of Deputies on December 14, 1917,



DER TAG.

"O good Saint Peter, that man killed us."

—Poulbot in *The Dystander* (London).

he may have made an impression even outside the confines of Germany. Ex-Ambassador Gerard has referred to him as one of the *gemüthlich* Germans, but the Prince's own disclaimers respecting his speech show him, as the *New York Times* observes, as "genuine German." What he was supposed to be doing before the assembly of his little principedom was "the task of making clear to a world horrified by German deeds the true goodness that lay behind them." Words like these were employed in his speech:

"If the world is to be reconciled to the greatness of Germany's power, it must be taught to feel that behind our power stands not merely a national but a world conscience. True, the whole history of spiritual Germany's feelings of responsibility to humanity shines like a beacon. This is the sign we must inscribe on our standard. In this sign we shall conquer."

He pleads that "not hatred of our foes, but rather love of Germany," should be the soldiers' true motive in fighting; and he won a regard outside his own land by declaring that "the sword alone" could not win for them. A letter comes into the possession of the Bern correspondent of the *London Daily Mail*, which, if genuine, furnishes the speaker's own commentary on his words, and the fact that his intellectual trickery pleased even the Kaiser himself. Taken in connection with his letters

to President Wilson, this one, says the *New York Tribune*, "strips bare the real intent of this canting sycophant." The letter cabled to the *New York Times* was written on January 12 to his cousin Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe to interpret the real meaning of his Sermon on the Mount speech. It read thus:

"I am astonished at the various interpretations put on my speech in various quarters. The Swiss newspapers read into it a sort of opposition between the Hohenzollerns and the Zähringers (the Baden royal family). How nonsensical this is is shown by the fact that the Kaiser—this is *entre nous*—sent me a telegram congratulating me and calling my speech 'a high feat.'

"On the one hand, the Pan-Germans fall upon me, utterly failing to perceive in their wrath that with my interpretation of Christianity I am really endowing their German swords with a German spirit by means of which they can conquer the world to their hearts' content. On the other hand, that hateful paper, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, besmears me with its laudations, altho I clearly enough held up to scorn in my speech the popular outcry for 'democracy' and all current party watchwords, especially 'parliamentarism.'

"The world is out of joint and people's minds are unbalanced. Everybody is so hypnotized by these crazy ideas that I can not get them to take in earnest my words of practical common sense about applied Christianity and the desentimentalizing of the conscience of humanity as a whole."

The Prince had for many a long day, he confesses, been longing "to have a good dig at our enemies and to hold up to ridicule this affected judicial attitude of theirs in the matter of responsibility for the war as well as their care about 'democracy.'" For many a day also, he declares—

"I longed to confront them and their pagan tricks with the Sermon on the Mount, and together with this doctrine of love to set in clearer light the duty of the strong to guard the rights of mankind.

"Our enemies falsify the most sacred principles with their lies and libels, and we allow ourselves to be influenced by their base machinations. The beginning and end of my speech were, therefore, concerned in rebutting the lies and false suggestions of the enemy's moral offense. As my object was also to laugh to scorn the democratic war-cry of the Western Powers, I had to come to a sort of compromise with my audience about our own internal affairs. As I quite decline to accept any such thing as Western democracy for Germany and Baden, I had perforce to tell my hearers that I perfectly understood their needs, but at the same time I could not but warn them that I had arrived at a sort of political platform which gives me liberty to follow paths I have marked out for myself.

"With regard to the peace question, I take up the same standpoint in contrast to the rulers of the Western Powers. My object was only to suggest the general mood in which such questions should be approached. The 'how' is of the greatest value because the 'what' is so difficult to define; for I, too, naturally wish for the greatest possible exploitation of our successes in contrast to the so-called peace resolution of July, 1917, which was a disgusting child born of fear and the Berlin dog-days.

"I wish to have the greatest possible indemnities, no matter in what form, so that after the war we may not be too poor. My view in these matters is not quite yours, for I am not yet in favor of anything more being said about Belgium than what already has been said. Our enemies know enough, and in dealing with such a cunning and astute opponent as England, Belgium is the only object of compensation which we possess.

"There you have, then, my own interpretations of my speech. 100,000 copies of which have been distributed as a leaflet for propaganda purposes. My speech is to be read as a whole if it is not to be misunderstood. I have a very poor opinion of the moral disposition of the rulers of our enemies as well as of the terrible lack of judgment among the people whom they rule. The baseness of their ideas is too shameful for words. We

Germans, on the other hand, sin by our stupidity, for both the Pan-Germans and peace resolutions are alike stupid things."

The Tribune recommends "any unpacified pacifist still dreaming of a regenerate and remoralized *Deutschtum*, proposing peace and reparation for the sins of its criminal caste," to consider well "this vivid self-portrait of the Kaiser's latest tool." *The Times* goes further lest one miss the irony of Max's charge of stupidity:

"The homiletic Max had actually been good enough to lift up Christianity, dethroned by Nietzsche as a form of 'slave morality,' to a creed worthy of Germany. Applied Christianity means that the victims of the German 'will to power' shall be consoled for their slavery by the thought that the conscience, not only of spiritual Germany, but of the world conquered by it, inspires the German sword."

"The unenlightened and inferior reader, deluded by theoretical, and not yet equal to applied, Christianity on the Prinz Max model might say that nothing more delightfully fatuous and characteristically German than the Prinz's discourse ever came from mortal lips. The commentary, assuming it to be genuine, as it sounds, is worthy of the text. Now, especially, when this fashionable aristocrat and cavalry officer is posing as the humble shepherd of a democratic flock, his kind words of nine months ago about democracy are sweet to hear. It irks him that that 'hateful paper, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, besmeared me with its laudations, altho I clearly denounced, held up to scorn in my speech, the popular outcry for 'democracy,' and all current party watchwords, especially 'parliamentarism.'"

Certification of the genuineness of the "Max" letter seems to be given by a dispatch from Basel, saying:

"The *National Zeitung*, of Berlin, says that the letter written last January to Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe, which has just been published in Switzerland, should make Prince Maximilian's position intolerable and oblige him to resign. In this letter Prince Maximilian appears to be a man of doubtful sincerity who publicly defends democratic ideas which he laughs at in his private correspondence."

"It appears from other Berlin papers that the Chancellor's letter to Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe, his cousin, seems to have caused a debate on Saturday at the meeting of the Reichstag parties' delegates and that the question was to be further examined on Wednesday."

"*Vorwärts* alludes to this incident, remarking that the German Government called upon to bring about peace must be one about whose sincerity no doubt may arise."

ENGLAND'S STRAFER—How Germany visualizes the power she has so often invoked to punish England may be seen in one of her own posters. It has become common for us to figure her Gott, but we are dependent upon the exhibitions of Wotan formerly put forth in German opera. The *Chicago Sunday Tribune* prints a reproduction of a photograph taken in Germany of a red plate window glass. It was shown at the exhibition of war-curiosities which took place at The Hague on July 17 to 30 of this year. *The Tribune* explains:

"The Von Gott strafing picture stood at the back of the 'Gott Strafe England' table at the exhibition. This table was devoted entirely to various articles, such as desk accessories, glass and chinaware, and women's handbags and pocketbooks. All of these bore the inscription of hatred for the Briton, 'Gott Strafe England.' A picture of a clock also bore the message of hate, in the center of which a serpent, with its fangs protruding, helped along the gentle thought."

"The reader will notice in the reproduction that Gott is protected by the Prussian shield and waves the good German sword. A minute study of the photograph reveals that Gott's toes are spread apart, as if they, too, were itching to claw at the sons of Britain."

"Another feature of the exhibition was the photograph of a German poster showing the Kaiser seated in front of a table surrounded by his high military advisers, including von Hindenburg and von Tirpitz, father of the submarine warfare. The caption below this picture reads: 'Aus grosser Zeit,' which liberally translated means 'Great times.'"

"Still another exhibit in the collection shows a picture of the Kaiser modestly designated as 'a man with God.'"

ARE WE GROWING PROFANE?

THE "LOST BATTALION" furnishes us one of the famous stories of the war, and its leader, Major Whittlesey, one of its striking *mots*. When the Germans called on him to surrender, tho his force was lost in the depths of the Argonne forest and entirely surrounded, tho his men were



MADE IN GERMANY.

The German's idea of the Almighty, who punishes countries like England, which keep Germany from the sun.

famished and many of them wounded, with no prospect that relief could reach them, he shouted, "Go to hell!" And his men, despite their weariness and hunger, cheered so loudly that the Germans heard them from their observation-post. "The bit of profanity in the story," says the *New York Times*, "not even the most pious American would have deleted." Major Whittlesey's landlady maintains to an interviewer from the *New York Globe* that the officer "never was a swearing man." "Not a single oath have I heard from him in the seven years he lived here," she declares, "and I've seen him looking for a collar-button at that. But you wouldn't call his remark to the Germans swearing exactly—would you, now? It was just what I would call very good advice." The gentle forbearance of the Irish landlady is not shared by all observers of our Army's habit, tho much that is reported as profanity may belong in the category of what *The Globe* calls "the young major's classic reply," which, it avers, "will go down into history as one of the most picturesque incidents of the war." Mildly by the lay press, but alarmed by the religious, the question is asked if we are "to be forced into a state of mind that will make profanity popular." Mr. Charles M. Schwab is reported to have used the word "damn" three times within twenty-four hours in addresses and interviews in Philadelphia, and "used it quite frankly for the tang and meaning it gave his sentence," says that city's *Evening Public Ledger*. It turns the matter over:

"The word has an appeal of its own. It has music and

force. One can hardly talk of the Kaiser without seizing on it. *Vide Briggs*. There are in legitimate English terms adequate for any shade of meaning, for any degree of force. But they aren't profane. And it is for the suggestion of profanity that the average speaker aches when he has to discuss the Hun. Nothing less will do."

The Ohio State Journal (Columbus) notes also the plentifulness of the words "hell" and "damn," during these days of war, and hopes "they will not grow in size and terror." For—

"In fact, anything worse actually weakens the impressiveness of the language. It is going to be hard to get rid of the 'hell' and 'damn,' even when the war is over, but it is hoped a less provocation will do away with these expletives. . . . These words are war-expletives, and so when peace returns the avoidance of them will come with it, for the purity of language is one of the conditions of peace. He who swears, even mildly, is at war with humanity. Any first-class psychology will tell you this."

The practise does not even find justification in good war-psychology, says *The Universalist Leader* (Boston), tho it confesses to the "pretty generally accepted notion that the soldier has a special commission to swear." "In Shakespeare's day he 'swore a prayer or two' on waking, and since then he has the reputation of swearing about all the time." But—

"This war is a revelation of an evolution; it has been discovered that a man physically and morally healthy makes a much better soldier, and the leader of our armies in France, General Pershing, insists that one of the biggest factors in warfare is the spiritual development of the men. General Pershing does not swear; he used to in moderation, but he quit it, as he said, 'because it is useless and it shows lack of self-control, and the perfect soldier must have perfect control of himself.' We are wondering if the soldier has not defined this habit for those outside as well as those inside the ranks! Swearing reveals the lack of self-control, and self-control is essential to success anywhere."

The Watchman Examiner (Boston) seems to move in a whole world of blue smoke, for it feels that "if the overthrow of Germany and the Kaiser could be brought about by the volume of vociferousness, of verbal damning, the war would have been at an end long before this and the boys at home again," for—

"Such a flood of profanity, such exuberance of imagination in the devising of new forms of cursing, such abandon even on the part of good people to the delicious thrill of being able to say naughty words without censure or rebuke the world has never before seen. And the Kaiser is at the center of the maelstrom, the target of the universal execration. Newspapers carry cartoons showing various disagreeable conditions resulting from the war, ending with a picture in which the victim of these conditions is represented as shouting vehemently, 'Damn the Kaiser!' Automobiles go about the streets with red labels on their windshields bearing the startling words, 'To hell with the Kaiser!' The movies feature shows with the same lurid title. In ordinary conversation mild-tempered men and gracious women startle you with expressions concerning the war that barely, if at all, escape the profane. It would almost seem that as a people we are coming to regard profanity and patriotism as practically synonymous, and to gauge the depth and sincerity of a man's love of country by the fluency and force with which he swears at Germany and the Kaiser."

"Perhaps the most singular—certainly from a religious and Christian point of view the most deplorable—feature of the situation is the way in which and the degree to which this delirium of thought and speech is entering into and taking control of the Church. The war seems for some of us to have jostled old ideas and demolished established standards, and to justify some things that we formerly considered wrong, and that in our innermost souls we still know to be wrong, terribly wrong. Hatred seems to be glorified when its object is the Hun. . . ."

"The Church and the ministry have to-day an unparalleled opportunity to demonstrate the fact that there is a difference between the spirit of Christ and the spirit of the world, but they can do it only by exhibiting the one in contrast to the other, not by bringing it down in conformity thereto. Let the speech of Christians in these terrible times be Christian. Let the message of the pulpit be pitched in higher key than the shoutings of the street. Nowhere should the note of patriotism, the love

of the flag, the passion of sacrificial service of country and right and honor, be more strongly struck and persistently emphasized than in Church and pulpit. But we need to remember that the supreme urge is the setting forth in clear vision of vital principle, and not the clamor of hot and angry words. Swearing at the Kaiser is not the ultimate exemplification of loyalty, and profanity is not a synonym for patriotism. The wide prevalence of this vicious habit may reveal commendable intensity of conviction, but it also reveals a reprehensible forgetfulness of fundamental religious principles. Let us do more and swear less."

TO-DAY'S FATALISM CHALLENGED

A RENEWED CHALLENGE to fatalism is one of the spiritual by-products of this war. Boys in khaki are said to be going to the war with a belief something like this: "I was born in the year which makes me a draftee in this war. I must go because I am of proper age. I will be in certain battles; bullets and shrapnel will fly all about me, and I will be in constant danger of wounds and death. I can not help the danger. No use. I am fated either to escape the death or to be killed. Cause and effect determine all things." This formulation of doctrine is made by the Rev. Vernon Wade Wagar in *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati), who wonders if Christianity has no other belief for the brave people of this hour. He asks:

"Is every event so predetermined that it must happen inevitably? Are we to be resigned to an Omnipotence without a character? The Chaldeans believed the stars were a book of destiny. Born in a certain relation of certain stars, your life must turn out in a certain determined way. The Stoics also took faith in this absolute necessity which controls every life. Mohammedanism is a fatalistic religion—no accidents are possible; any defense or provision against possible danger is futile. Against Mohammedanism, our heaviest competitor, and the war-fatalism Christianity is having a struggle to the last ditch."

"God pity the soldier lad or the parent of such a lad who resigns himself to such a deadly thought. This is the hour of living hope. Imagine the psalmist becoming a fatalist in peace or war. We would never have heard of his song of despair. But because of his hope in God he still sings to us of his needy day. Hear him: 'Bless the Lord, O my soul; and all that is within me. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits; who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases; who redeemeth thy life from destruction. . . ."

"He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty.' . . ."

"Present-day experiences demand a surety other than the ordinary thinking will bring—the surety of Christian hope."

"The soldier or parent who constantly trusts God and lives the life of prayer to God and believes in God's personal care can do more for this hour of the world's Gethsemane than he who loses hope and says, 'Things must go as they go, and no one can help.' Hope helps with God, and there is a wonderful safety in this great expectation that is rooted in the promises of God."

The same theme treated from the lay angle by Mr. William Archer in *The Westminster Gazette* (London), puts the common-sense view with vigorous frankness:

"Fatalism is not specially the creed of the trenches; it is the creed, or rather the theory, of most thinking men. But to suppose that fatalism implies, inculcates, or in any way encourages foolhardiness is to show a total misconception of its meaning. If I step off the pavement on the left-hand side of the street without looking to see whether a motor-bus is coming up behind me, I am not acting as a fatalist, but as a fool. If I run useless and purposeless risks of catching, and probably spreading, an infectious disease, I am not a fatalist, but little better than a criminal. It is, in fact, a sort of negation of fatalism to let fatalism influence our actions. In a vague, illogical way, we imply that it lies within our choice whether to be fatalists or not, forgetting that the very fatalism which impels us to do this or that is as much a part of the web of our fate as any other factor in the complex of forces which determines our action at any given moment. It is the part of the wise man to act wisely in whatever conjuncture he may find himself, knowing that it is quite as futile for him to contrive how to fulfil his fate as to contrive how to evade it."

"With vigor and vim in body and limb—
Campbell's Tomato just keeps me in trim!"



cup, i. e., one-half pint or a large soup plate-
ful of milk soup flavored with vegetables
yields a little more energy to the body than
the same amount of milk. A thick meat
soup with pieces of meat and vegetables in
it, a fish chowder, or a rich vegetable soup,
such as cream of tomato, yields half again as
much energy as the milk.

So says the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

The above extract is a *photographic reproduction* from the *Weekly News Letter* issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Notice that it says a Cream of Tomato Soup yields 50 per cent. more energy than the same amount of milk. This fact—proven by the dietary specialists of the Department—is one evidence of the exceptional food value you get from

Campbell's Tomato Soup

It is not only a wholesome stimulus and appetizer but it has a special value in strengthening digestion and aiding the body processes which create energy and vigor.

By means of the improved Campbell method we retain completely the remarkable tonic properties of the fresh vine-ripened tomato in this tempting soup. And we heighten these qualities by skilful blending with other choice ingredients.

The contents of each can just as you receive it produces two cans of rich soup,

perfectly cooked and seasoned—ready to serve on your table in three minutes.

Simply by adding milk instead of water, you have a Cream of Tomato that is full of pure nourishment, delicious and economical. It involves no cooking cost for you, no labor, no waste.

You can make it even heartier by adding croutons, grated cheese, boiled rice or noodles. Served in any of these ways it becomes in itself a substantial part of the meal.

The practical way is to order *Campbell's Tomato Soup* by the dozen. In this way you save extra deliveries, and have it right at hand when you want it. How is your supply today?

21 kinds

12c a can

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL





Wear this—and be comfortable Duofold Health Underwear



Because you get all the warmth and protection of *WOOL* without irritation to the skin. The wool in Duofold is all in a thin layer on the *outside* of the garment where it *doesn't touch the skin*.

A thin layer of soft cotton on the *inside* provides genuine bodily comfort.

And an Air Space between the two layers ventilates body and garment.

You keep *warm* outdoors and *comfortable* indoors. You are dressed for *protection against catching colds*.

Duofold Health Underwear Co.

Mohawk, N. Y.

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National Underwear Standards: "Duofold" for cold weather; "Rockinchair" for warm weather.



CURRENT POETRY

HAPPY love has so long been a rare theme with the poets that one must search among preponderating numbers of darker subjects for any trace of it. Love-songs tinged with loss and death and war are in sad plenty, but the gaiety and joy of love have withdrawn to await a happier day. Yet here and there in the isolation that love still creates for itself, "where time has no place, in the realm of pure art," some pleasant diversions are to be found, such as this serenade from Arthur Guiterman's "The Mirthful Lyre" (Harper & Brothers)

SERENADE TO VIDA

BY ARTHUR GUITERMAN

When the slow
Afterglow
Leaves the hills of Ramapo
When above the river's flow
The owl is winging;
Pure as myrrh,
Breezes stir
Through the waving plumes of
Wafting balm of sleep to her
That knows my singing

Tender bright
Starry light
Softly touch her pillow white
Little voices of the night.
Uplifted clearly—
Cricket trill,
Whippoorwill,
Sigh of wind across the hill,
Echo through her slumber still.
"He loves you dearly!"

The Century Company has brought out in a little volume the "Songs to A. H. R." of Cale Young Rice, love-songs of dignity as well as beauty, from which we quote:

WHEN THE WIND IS LOW

BY CALE YOUNG RICE

When the wind is low, and the sea is soft,
And the far heat-lightning plays
On the rim of the West where dark clouds nest
On a darker bank of haze;
When I lean at the rail with you that I love
And gaze to my heart's content;
I know the heavens are there above—
But you are my firmament.

When the phosphor-stars are thrown from the bow
And the watch climbs up the shroud;
When the dim mast dips as the vessel slips
Through the foam that seethes aloud;
I know that the years of our life are few,
And fain as a bird to flee,
That time is as brief as a drop of dew—
But you are eternity.

From "Motley, and Other Poems"
(Henry Holt, New York) by Walter de la Mare, we take this song of magic:

INVOCATION

BY WALTER DE LA MARE

The burning fire shakes in the night,
On high her silver candles gleam,
With far-flung arms enflamed with light,
The trees are lost in dream.

Come in thy beauty! 'tis my love,
Lost in far-wandering desire,
Hath in the darkling deep above
Set stars and kindled fire.

The subdued gentleness that characterizes much of the poetry of Theodore Maynard, when he is not playing in his inimitable humorous fashion, may be felt in these lines from "Folly, and Other

Poems" (Erskine Macdonald, Limited, London):

NOCTURNE

BY THEODORE MAYNARD

When evening hangs her lamp above the hill
And calls her children to her waiting hearth,
Where pain is shed away and love and wrath,
And every tired head lies white and still—

Dear heart, will you not light a lamp for me,
And gather up the meaning of the lands,
Silent and luminous within your hands,
Where peace abides and mirth and mystery?

That I may sit with you beside the fire,
And ponder on the thing no man can guess,
Your soul's great majesty and gentleness,
Until the last sad tongue of flame expire.

In a small volume of preciousness both
in make-up and content, "Bohemian
Glass" (Blackwell, Oxford), appears this
poem of the inevitability of love in woman's
life:

QUI EMBRASSE S'EMBARRASSE

BY ESTHER LILIAN DUFF

Dreams or kisses—which to choose?
There is so much to lose.

Leave me my dreams. At least in Fancy's
treasury
My choice is free.
The silver moon depends so low that I
Tiptoe may pluck her from a sapphire sky
And hold her as a jewel: she is mine,
But all that made her beautiful is thine.

Leave me my dreams. Surely my castle by the
sea
Shall comfort me.
My songs, my roses, and my fantasies—
At least you will not beggar me of these.
Yet who should see my roses, tell me who
Should rule my castle, hear my songs—but you?

Leave me my dreams. For you—you have so
much
Life can not touch.
Let me forget—ah, for a little while—
That I have loved you, that I know your smile.
Surely some tender fancy of the night
May conjure up again an old delight,
But that all beauty dreams can fashion me
Does but reflect the loveliness of thee.

Dreams or kisses—which to lose?
In truth—I can not choose.

The same strain, in far different set-
ting, sounds in this poem from Margaret
Widdemer's "The Old Road to Paradise"
(Henry Holt, New York), and the writer
has cleverly added to the poignancy of the
poem by casting it in Celtic mold:

"MARY, HELPER OF HEARTBREAK"

BY MARGARET WIDDEMER

Well, if the thing is over, better it is for me,
The lad was ever a rover, loving and laughing
free,
Far too clever a lover not to be having still
A lass in the town and a lass by the road and a
lass by the farther hill—
Love on the field and love on the path and love in
the woody glen—
(Lad, will I never see you, never your face again?)

Ay, if the thing is ending now I'll be getting rest,
Saying my prayers and bending down to be stilled
and blest,
Never the days are sending hope till my heart is
sore
For a laugh on the path and a voice by the gate
and a step on the shieling floor—
Grief on my ways and grief on my work and grief
till the evening's dim—
(Lord, will I never hear it, never a sound of him?)

Sure, if it's done forever, better for me that's wise,
Never the hurt, and never the tears in my aching
eyes,
No more the trouble ever to hide from my asking
folk

STYLE HEADQUARTERS
Where Society Brand Clothes are sold

THIS sign identifies the "Style Headquarters" in your town. It's the store to go to for the smart things in men's wear.

Society Brand Clothes

WE don't ask you to expect less of Society Brand Clothes than you did before the war. Whatever sacrifices have had to be made to uphold their dominant quality, we have made.

So today you can go to "Style Headquarters" and slip on a Society Brand overcoat—or suit—knowing that you are getting clothes that are just as good, and styles that are really *more* attractive than any you have had.

We offer you the highest degree of hand tailoring that your money can buy—and style that stays in because it is built in. The store that sells Society Brand has the courage to pay our prices knowing that cheaper clothes would cost you more per year and never make you look so well dressed.

Always look for the label—Society Brand—when you buy a suit or overcoat. It's our pledge to you of unqualified satisfaction.

Take a moment to write us for the Winter Style Book.

ALFRED DECKER & COHN, Makers
In Canada, SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES, Limited
CHICAGO NEW YORK MONTREAL

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS AND OVERCOATS FOR EVERY BRANCH OF MILITARY SERVICE AS WELL AS CIVILIAN CLOTHES

United States Tires are Good Tires

Two Ways of Doing Business

One is to make a product along the lines you lay down and ask the public to accept it for their own use.

The other is to study the needs of the public and then to design and build a product exactly suited to those requirements.

Years ago, we adopted the *second* policy. We believe it best for our customers and best for ourselves.

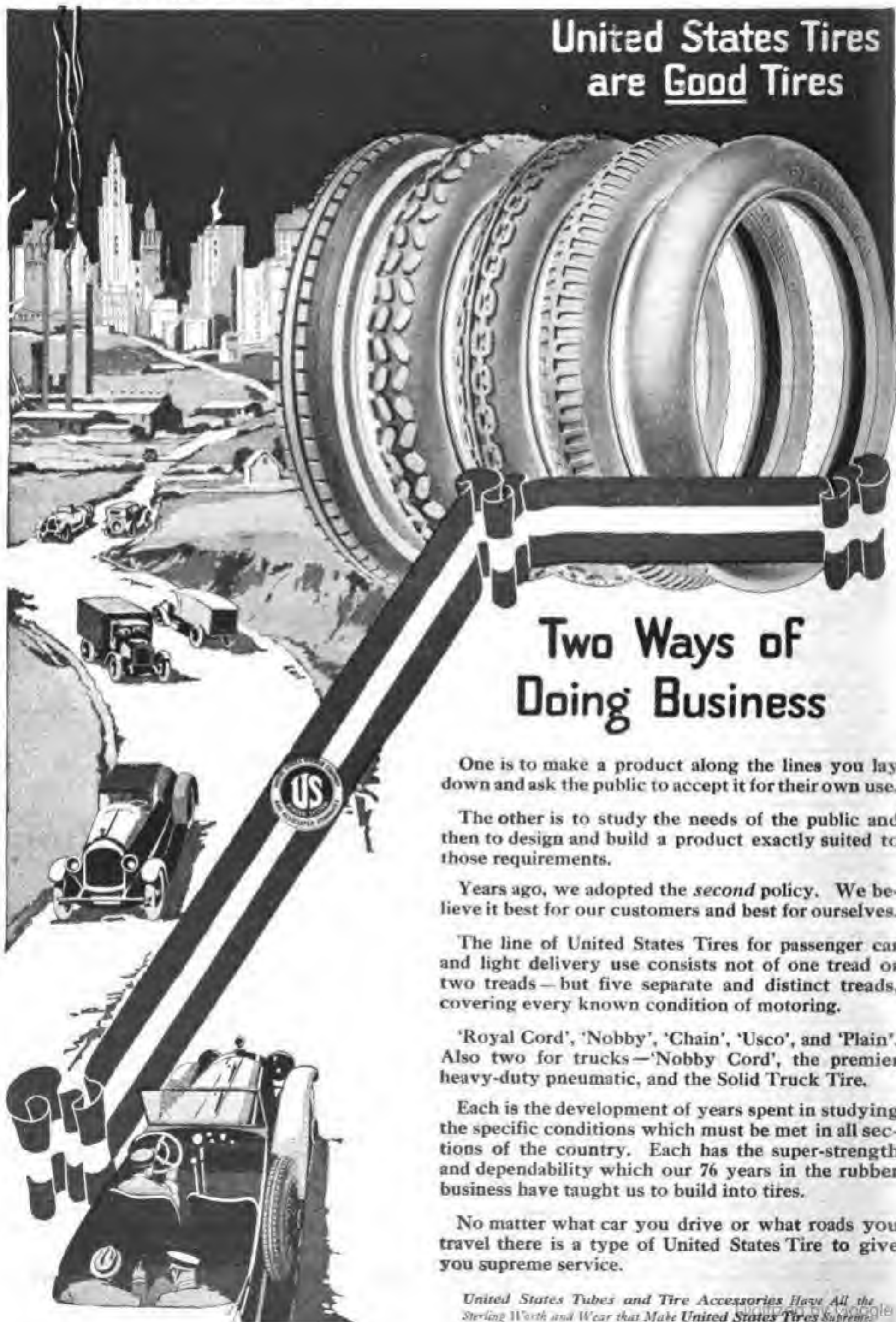
The line of United States Tires for passenger car and light delivery use consists not of one tread or two treads—but five separate and distinct treads, covering every known condition of motoring.

'Royal Cord', 'Nobby', 'Chain', 'Usco', and 'Plain'. Also two for trucks—'Nobby Cord', the premier heavy-duty pneumatic, and the Solid Truck Tire.

Each is the development of years spent in studying the specific conditions which must be met in all sections of the country. Each has the super-strength and dependability which our 76 years in the rubber business have taught us to build into tires.

No matter what car you drive or what roads you travel there is a type of United States Tire to give you supreme service.

*United States Tubes and Tire Accessories Have All the
Sterling Worth and Wear that Make United States Tires Supreme*



Beat of my heart at click o' the latch, and throbs
 If his name is spoke;
 Never the need to hide the sighs and the flushing
 thoughts and the fret,
 And after awhile my heart will hush and my
 hungering hands forget. . . .
 Peace on my ways, and peace in my step, and
 maybe my heart grown light—
 (Mary, helper of heartbreak, send him to me to-
 night!)

And here it is again in the distinctly
 lyrical muse of Ruth Pitter, in *The New*
Age (London):

SONG

BY RUTH PITTER

The end of true love is to sit and mourn—
 Heigh-ho, the end of love!
 Under the shadow of the naked thorn,
 With his thin boughs above,

The end of true love is to lie and weep—
 Heigh-ho, to weep alone!
 On the cold bosom of the mountain steep,
 By a gray boulder stone,

The end of true love is to fare forth far—
 Heigh-ho, the empty ways!
 To the bare places where the great winds are,
 And there to spend his days,

The end of true love is a sorry end,
 Heigh-ho, the weary death!
 Marvel it is that every man should tend
 Poor love, that vanisheth.

Love's is a life not any leech may save;
 So, since he's fair,
 And thou must full soon lay him in his grave,
 Be love thy care.

Curiously enough, we find this more
 philosophical statement from the man's
 point of view in *The Anglo-Italian Review*
 (London):

TO—

BY GERALD CHOW

Can't we be brave about it? You can't measure
 Love by mere days.
 It has an end, and years or days of pleasure
 Are all one then. Just having loved is treasure
 For us always.

The little time we had was time enough.
 Yea, if we keep
 Strong hold on this intense possession of love,
 They can not hurt our happiness thereof
 Nor make us weep.

It is enough. Let us be comforted
 Considering this.
 They can not silence one word we have said,
 Or take away from us alive or dead
 Even one kiss.

In his collection "City Tides" (Doran
 & Co.), Archie Austin Coates views the end
 of love otherwise:

THANKS

BY ARCHIE AUSTIN COATES

For all the murmured words you did not say,
 And all the hours beneath the star-shot blue
 Unspent by us; and for the gold and gay
 Midsummer noons we never shared . . . my
 thanks to you.

Ay, and for all the messages of cheer
 And tenderness unsent, and for the true
 Deep gaze of understanding, that the drear
 And gray beclouded days found not . . . my
 thanks to you.

For all that might have made our few days rare,
 But which you did not give, my thanks are due:
 For you have made an ending I could bear,
 Which otherwise had rent me, so . . . my thanks
 to you.

Love lost and saved by death is the more
 timely and beautiful subject for poems

of regret. *The Enterprise*, of Beaumont,
 Texas, publishes such a one:

WHILE SUMMERS PASS

BY ALINE MICHAELIS

Summer comes and summer goes,
 Buds the primrose, fades the rose;
 But his footfall on the grass,
 Coming swiftly to my door,
 I shall hear again no more.
 Tho a thousand summers pass.

Once he loved the clovers well,
 Loved the larkspur and blue-bell,
 And the scent the plum-blossoms yield,
 But strange flowers his soul beguiled,
 Pallid lilies, laurels wild,
 Blooming in a crimson field.

So he plucked the laurels there,
 And he found them sweet and fair
 In that field of blood-red hue;
 And, when on a summer night
 Moonlight drenched my clovers white,
 Lo! He plucked Death's lilies, too.

It may be that e'en to-night,
 In the Gardens of Delight,
 Where his shining soul must dwell,
 He has found some flowers more sweet
 Than the clovers at my feet,
 Some celestial asphodel.

But while summer comes and goes,
 With the primrose and the rose
 Comes his footfall on the grass—
 Gladly, lightly to my door—
 I shall hear it echo o'er,
 Tho a thousand summers pass.

The story is told very delicately in this
 poem from *The Century*:

SONG

BY EDWARD J. O'BRIEN

She goes all so softly,
 Like a shadow on the hill,
 A faint wind at twilight
 That stirs, and is still.

She weaves her thoughts whiteily,
 Like doves in the air,
 Tho a gray mound in Flanders
 Clouds all that was fair.

Poet Lore has this message from the
 soldier-lover:

L'ENVOI

BY ALISON HASTINGS

The thousand things I could not say
 Before I crossed the sea,
 Dear love, the words I could not speak,
 And all you are to me;

The thousand dreams I could not dream
 When Life for gold did dance,
 Are Life to me, dear love, since Death
 Became a dream, in France.

The thousand things I can not write,
 The things that I would do,
 Shall all be yours, dear love, when God
 Shall send me home, to you.

Love at its highest and purest is here:

LOVE'S LANTERN

BY JOYCE KILMER

Because the road was steep and long
 And through a dark and lonely land,
 God set upon my lips a song
 And put a lantern in my hand.

Through miles on weary miles of night
 That stretch relentless on my way
 My lantern burns serene and white,
 An unexhausted cup of day.

O golden lights and lights like wine,
 How dim your boasted splendors are.
 Behold this little lamp of mine:
 It is more starlike than a star!



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The wear you get
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 Akron, Ohio

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

LEARNING TO RUN A RAILROAD IN THE DARK

PICTURE a pitch black night with the wind roaring and dashing sheets of rain into your eyes, to the accompaniment of thunder and lightning; and you on a tiny train where every car is full of high explosives; the track may have been shattered since the last train passed, and you may drop into a yawning crater-hole, you and your dangerous freight. To that add the fact that there must not be a glimmer of a light and you will begin to understand why they train men, especially for the battle-line railroads.

Where? In Camp Sherman, where the "R. N. & T." serves the camp and trains men for a service which saves many precious lives and helps along the good work of "licking the Huns." Seen in some park, it might be taken for a children's road; but it isn't; it's a real man's road.

In its early days, some nine months ago, it used to break down and carefully avoid running on schedule time, so the boys christened it "R. N. & T.," which, being translated, means, "Runs Now and Then." *The Railroad Man's Magazine* tells us it is now quite a model road used to train men for work at the battle-front. We quote:

Officially the road is a narrow-gage "dummy system," used to haul camp-supplies. Obviously so, but its most important function is to train men of the Eighty-third Division to do this sort of work in France.

It required a master mind to conceive this invaluable practise for Uncle Sam's men before being sent to France. Lieut. Bond S. Neff, in charge of camp transportation, is the creator and general manager of the R. N. & T.

With all the pride of craft of a general manager of a transcontinental line, he leads the way to the little round-house, and shows you his varied types of cars. Yes, they're little, but the life of your boy and my boy may be saved through training with these toys. And Lieutenant Neff is seeing that the training is thorough.

The R. N. & T., Lieutenant Neff explained, has ten miles of track of two-foot gage, this being the type used in Europe for transportation to the front-line trenches.

The road circles the camp, with spurs to essential points, such as the rear of the great storehouses.

Work on its construction was begun last July, when they began building; and it proved very useful in hauling lumber and other supplies for the camp.

Now that Lieut. Bond Neff has the work well in hand and has turned from sending big Moguls over mountains, at a seventy-mile-an-hour clip, to operating trench-dummy railways, he claims he could put such a system into place anywhere in half a day, and would require only twenty-five men to help him do it, for he uses track that is portable and which can be laid over any type of country.

This track comes in sections fifteen feet long; steel ties are employed, and almost as soon as they are dropt at the point where wanted, the track is ready to lay.

Here at Camp Sherman, the dummy rail-



KAPOCK
—draperies for economy

Considering the long life of their silk-like beauty and velvety touch, their soft colorings and individual character, you can find no better material for your Fall draperies than "KAPOCK" Drapery Fabrics.

A wonderful variety of shades and designs at your dealer's.

Request your dealer to write us for free "KAPOCK SKETCH BOOK," suggesting practical decorations for your home. Look for lasting thread trade mark in the selvage which identifies genuine "Kapock" Fabrics.

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"Equal to Berry Brothers" is a statement often heard by varnish buyers. This is because the uniform dependability of all their products has caused them to become the standard of comparison. There is no surer prelude to an artistic and lasting finish on woodwork, walls, floors and ceilings than the use of Berry Brothers' varnishes, stains and enamels.

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Leviathan-Anaconda Belting

FOR POWER TRANSMISSION, CONVEYING AND ELEVATING

Keep the Home Wheels Turning

THE great army of labor is out to win the war for America. It asks for tools and for efficient power with which to run them.

The intelligent worker knows that his eight hours of steady labor may become equal to only seven hours or even less just because of a slipping, or an inefficient belt.

For his own protection he has learned to know the good belt by name.

War-workers everywhere know Main Belting Company's Leviathan-Anaconda as the belting that is helping them increase their daily average output.

Because of toughness, freedom from stretch and slip, resistance to heat, steam and chemical fumes, Leviathan-Anaconda might be called "Liberty Belting," particularly adapted to winning the war.

However, no *scientific* belt can be an every-purpose belt. For this reason we are listing the uses for which Leviathan-Anaconda belts are made and for which no belts of any material are their equal.

Industry	Uses	Specific Advantages	War Work
Brick Yards	Throughout	Toughness in resisting abrasion	All fire brick
Stone Plants	Throughout	Toughness in resisting abrasion	
Sand Plants	All uses except conveying wet sand	Toughness in resisting abrasion	
Mining	All uses except elevators and conveyors handling wet abrasive materials	Toughness in resisting abrasion	Wholly on war work
Fertilizer	All uses except direct contact with acids	Ability to resist fumes and drying dust	Wholly on war work
Cotton Oil	Throughout except serpentine later drive	Does not dry out	Wholly on war work
Lumber Mills Saw Mills	All uses except small pulleys and belts running over 6000 feet per minute, or drives frequently shifted	Stands exposure to weather. Stands up under sudden shifting loads	Shipbuilding Aeroplane parts Cantonments
Woodworking Mills	Throughout with exceptions as above	Even running at high speeds	Shipbuilding Munitions Aeroplane parts Cantonments
Textile	Throughout except small pulleys and frequently shifting drives	Lack of stretch. Even running. Resistance to moisture in dye houses	Uniforms
Powder Chemicals	Throughout except small pulleys and direct acid contact	Load pulling ability. Resistance to acid fumes and moisture	Wholly on war work
Shoes	Throughout except brush shaft drives	Keeps production up to standard through elimination of slip	Army shoes
Machine Shops	Everything except small pulleys or too frequent shifting	Increased production through lack of stretch and slip. Especially efficient on drop hammers. Resistance to sudden shocks, heat, dust. Resistance to abrasion and taking up load, especially on tumblers	Ordnance Munitions
Forge Shops			
Foundries			Transport and Supplies
Steel	Everything except hot saws	Eliminates shutting down rolling mill and other important drives to take up stretch	Wholly on war work
Pulp and Paper	Throughout except small pulleys	Resistance to moisture and steam	Export Packing
Tanneries	Throughout except small pulleys	Resistance to chemical fumes, heat—hard, slow pulls	Army equipment
Canners	Transmission throughout	Resistance to heat, moisture, weather conditions	Wholly Army supply
Flour and Grain	Throughout except small pulleys	Retains pull and pliability under drying dust	Foodstuffs for Army and Allies



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LINCOLN

The Motors That Run Under Water

This Lincoln Motor operating under water is more than a "stunt" to catch your eye—it is a practical demonstration of reliability.

Every day in hundreds of plants throughout this country Lincoln Motors are doing their work under conditions just as bad as this. In acids and fumes of chemical works, in the slop and steam of the packing house, in the dust and dirt of the foundry, in every place where motors are severely tried, Lincoln Motors have made good.

Many a skeptic has been converted to the use of electric motor drive in his factory by this simple, striking exhibition of what a really good motor will stand.

It is true that few plants require a motor to operate under such difficulties. Any wise plant manager gives a motor the best care circumstances allow, but there is a feeling of added security in a motor that such abuse cannot harm.

"Link Up With Lincoln"

The Lincoln Electric Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

New York City
Buffalo
Syracuse

Boston
Chicago
Detroit

Columbus
Pittsburgh
Minneapolis

Philadelphia
Charlotte, N. C.
Toronto
Montreal

Agencies in Other Principal Cities

Lincoln Electric Motors are especially suited for the following classes of industrial plants:

Paper Mills
Chemical Works
Clay Plants
Metal Mines
Creameries

Woodworking Plants
Packing Houses
Ice Plants
Refrigerating Plants
Quarries
Pumping Stations

Coal Mines
Bakeries
Foundries
Salt Works
Textile Mills

*This Standard Lincoln Motor
under water at exhibitions and
over 3 years without damage*

MOTORS



The LIBERTY JUNIOR Moistener and TIEDY Tape



Something New—worth while

WORTH while because the Liberty Junior Moistener and Tiedy Tape have countless time, labor and money saving uses in home, store and office.

Tiedy Tape is tough, pliable gummed tape that sticks tight and binds securely. A few of its uses are listed below. Many more will suggest themselves to you.

The Liberty Junior Moistener, besides moistening Tiedy Tape evenly and efficiently, also moistens envelope flaps, stamps, labels—gummed surfaces of all kinds. Made of white porcelain and brass, heavily nickel plated, it is sanitary and simple—a worth while labor, time and money saver for every home, office and store. (Price, without tape, \$1.50).

Tiedy Tape is furnished in rolls of various colors 250 feet in length, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 2 inches in width. Cost, per roll, 12 cents up.

If you cannot conveniently obtain Liberty Products in your locality, send \$1.80 and we will ship, prepaid, a Liberty Junior and two rolls of Tiedy Tape.

In the Store and Office

Sealing Packages and Bottles.
Repairing Torn Labels, Broken Packages.
Labelling Canisters, Shelves and Files.
Sealing Packages of Poison, Mailing Coins.
Repairing Torn Folders and Books.
Labelling and Sealing Mailing Tubes.
Sealing Christmas Packages.
Binding Odd Shaped Bundles.
Attaching Signs to Windows.
Sealing Packages of Private Papers.

In the Home

Sealing Packages Moth Proof.
Labelling Jams and Jellies.
Repairing Torn Patterns.
Labelling Linen Drawers.
Repairing Toys and Books.
Sealing for Fumigation.
Making Garden Seed Tape.
Sealing Christmas Packages.
Sealing Bottles or Packages.
Mending Pictures.

for the STORE



OFFICE



HOME



For the Manufacturer

The Liberty Tape Moistener, our big size, and Liberty Tape are used by the country's largest manufacturers for sealing corrugated and fibre board cases. Liberty Tape can be had in any width, color or weight, printed in our establishment with your advertising matter if desired.

The Liberty Tape Moistener accommodates Liberty tape up to four

\$5

inches in width. Sent prepaid on receipt of



LIBERTY PAPER COMPANY

Mills: Bellows Falls, Vt. 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N. Y.

way is equipped with ten gasoline locomotives, of three- and six-ton size respectively.

The trains of the baby railway can easily make thirty miles an hour if required, and no doubt will do so near the firing-lines. Here at Camp Sherman the usual speed is eight to ten miles an hour.

They use an electric search-light at night, with a beam much like that of an auto-light. But recently, when General Glenn came back from "over there," he insisted on having conditions as they are at the front, so now they are railroading at Camp Sherman in the dark, as they will do later in the war-zone. The men are forbidden to carry lanterns. Only a small pocket-flash is permitted, to use in coupling the cars, which must be done by hand.

The platforms and bodies of the cars are built by the soldiers themselves. As many as fifteen or sixteen cars are run in each train. The engines are able to haul sixty tons if necessary. Some power for their size!

These trains, small as they are, will be a mighty factor in success in the war. Given the order, Lieutenant Neff can have a ten- or fifteen-car train out on the line with five hundred men aboard, ready to move almost before you could say Jack Robinson.

The article points out that it is wonderful the amount of work that this baby road can do; the locomotives are of the gasoline type, the three-ton one using five gallons of "gas" for twelve running hours. To proceed:

"Operating a military train," Lieutenant Neff says, "differs from operating a civil train in that, in the case of the military, we go on the assumption that everything is unsafe, where, with the other, the case is exactly opposite. Here we assume that we must be supercautious in everything."

"We have one hundred and twenty men in our outfit, which is known officially as the Transportation Department, Narrow-Gage Detachment."

"The most interesting phase, on this side the sea, is, of course, the making ready for the work in Europe."

"For weeks, for example, we have been hauling all supplies at night, that is, well after actual dark, with no lights, to accustom the men to the conditions they will face over there. Overseas, you see," he explained, "all movements, if possible, are reserved till night."

"We will not take these trains along, as all equipment is furnished over there, even the personal equipment of the men."

"The drill in this night work is unique in all American railroading. The least possible noise—the greatest possible speed—the biggest effort to get there, is the rule."

"Once in Europe, we will camouflage the cars; or, better still, where possible, we will run the cars through the communicating trenches, probably even covering those over."

"The men are worked in day and night shifts, so that they may never lose alertness through exhaustion. We load in the afternoons, starting at 1 p.m., and then hold in the yards till dark. Usually this means about eight at night. Then the signal is given, and off we ride. Here at Sherman the camp is divided into four sectors and there is a regular train for each. Each man aboard knows where he is to run and where to drop the cars in his section."

"That, as soon as possible, will be the rule in France—utter familiarity with the route, night and day."

"We use a hand-switch, with ground-throw, when we must, otherwise the trains run on and on and on!"

Lieutenant Neff does not like to emphasize the big service the road he has built

is already doing the Government, saving it hundreds of dollars daily in moving supplies about the camp, for he is modest concerning his share in the achievement.

Instead, he likes to dwell on the value of the drill given, night after night, in rail-roading in the dark.

If you can manage, somehow, to get aboard one of these trains, you'll find enough lure and thrill to it to satisfy you. Riding into the black pall of darkness, hearing the sentries challenge, seeing gleaming bayonets pointed your way, where a pale moon for an instant reveals a sentry, then you are through the lines—and glad of it.

The men are working, as they say, on a road whose terminal is Berlin; they've got through tickets, and no Hun can stop them. To conclude:

The actual fighting man isn't the only soldier who is helping to lick the Hun. The merchant-sailor who mans the new ships of the United States Shipping Board, his Navy brother who serves the guns that protect him from the ever-present menace of the submarine, the soldier-stevedore who unloads the cargoes of munitions and supplies at a port "somewhere in France," the army railroader who hauls them to the zone of operations, and last, but by no means least, the boys in olive-drab who, on motor-trucks and narrow-gage railroad lines, take up food and ammunition to the men in the trenches—all are doing their bit, and doing it well.

The Service of Supply has its heroes as well as the actual fighting branches of the Army. It is for this most necessary work that Lieutenant Neff is training his men at Camp Sherman. And when they get "over there" they'll keep the wheels a-turning.

"COOTIES" ORGANIZED AS GERMAN SPIES

SCIENTIFIC investigation of the "cootie," that terrible plague of the Allied soldiers, reveals the fact that the beastie not only can talk, but that he is a trained German spy. By the use of powerful microphones the very chatter of the "cooties" has been recorded, and it shows to what depths of savagery and depravity the Huns can descend. At any rate, this is the report of Maj. D. Poan, in France, to Pierson W. Banning, secretary of the Sons of the Revolution in Los Angeles, as published in *The Herald* of that city. He says:

Our department has been cooperating with the medical department in investigating the "cootie." Strange as it may seem, we have come to the conclusion that the "cooties" are of German extraction and *Kultur*, and have been bred to a high state of development far beyond that which they assume in their natural wild state.

Not only has the medical department discovered that they carry trench-fever germs and many other cultures, but experimenting has shown them to have certain traits that, until recently, have been entirely overlooked, because unexpected. Not only do they have instincts that go with their species, but apparently by careful breeding by the Germans they have awakened new and unexpected possibilities.

We have finally confirmed what at first was considered mere coincident. Talk



This Column may mean loss of Production

It may be so placed that through inability to properly locate machinery there is a waste of floor space and attendant loss of factory efficiency.

STEELE'S IDEA

of industrial construction is to carefully study in advance of building all requirements of the business, then to make the plant exactly meet those requirements. Steele designs and erects the buildings, plans and installs the mechanical equipment, and guarantees the whole as *an efficient operating unit*.

Wm. Steele & Sons Company

Engineers and Constructors

PHILADELPHIA

Established 54 Years

TORONTO





Costing
12c to 13c
Contains 2490
Calories

It Looks Big When You Figure Its Food Value

Meat Costs 8 Times as Much per Calory

The small package of Quaker Oats contains 2490 calories of food. It costs 12 to 13 cents.

The calory is the energy unit used to measure food.

Quaker Oats equals in food value—approximately—the following amounts of other staple foods:

Measured by Calories	
One 13c Package Quaker Oats Equals	
3 lbs. Round Steak	3½ qts. Milk
3 lbs. Leg of Lamb	2 lbs. White Bread
5 lbs. Young Chicken	7 lbs. Potatoes

Figure what you pay for these foods. You will find that meat foods—for the same calories—cost 8 to 14 times as much as Quaker Oats. Then compare them.

Calories Per Pound			
Round Steak	890	Eggs	720
Young Chicken	505	Quaker Oats	1810

Thus Quaker Oats—the food of foods—has from 2 to 3 times the calory value. Yet all are good foods, and some are indispensable.

Use Quaker Oats to bring down the food-cost average. Make it your breakfast. Serve it fried. Mix it with your flour foods to add flavor and save wheat. Each dollar's worth used to displace meat saves you about \$8, measured by the calories supplied.

Quaker Oats

The Extra-Flavory Flakes

The reason for Quaker Oats is super flavor. They are flaked from queen grains only—just the rich, plump oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel.

When such a grade sells at no extra price, it is due to yourself that you get it.

12 to 13c and 30 to 32c Per Package
Except in Far West and South

about the "cootie" being fond of humans; why, they are so fond of them they have, by close association with their scientific breeders, taken on many of the traits and characteristics of their masters. Not only this, but they are susceptible to training in a remarkable way.

In one enclosure where we have corralled some hundreds of thousands of the beasties, we have divided these insects into groups, according to characteristics, size, strength, mental endowment, and some other classifications.

Our department has been studying them with the greatest care ever since certain suspicions were aroused by things they did, which, until recently, have passed notice.

Among the most noticeable traits of these vermin is that of clannishness and loyalty to one another. It is surprising how they travel in groups, and defend one another in every possible way. We have discovered that they have their own form of organization and certain community interests, and leaders that direct and manage their collective interests in so far as is possible when scattered about as generally they are.

Certain old-time notions about the cootie's tricks and customs have been corrected by the investigators and timely light is thrown upon their modern activities. The Major states:

Contrary to the usual belief, the "cootie" is not necessarily a permanent institution once established in some choice, warm-blooded soldier. It is true that the newer generations constantly coming on are apt to remain until they begin to increase in too large numbers. But all this time they manage to keep in contact with one another, that is, one group or colony with the colonies near by and around them. Often the "cooties" delegated to act as runners and carry messages to other colonies are killed or injured or for some other cause never reach their destination. However, they are wonderfully successful even then.

Let me go somewhat into detail to show how they keep their lines of communication alive. Here is a detail of cooties that have been living on Private Bill. Bill is in the front lines, and, according to the laws or nature of the cootie, these messengers every so often, which is apt to be several times a day, if that be possible, pass from one location to another, either by attaching themselves to another person, to a rat or some other animal that may be convenient.

When the sun rises in the morning or when it warms up they usually begin to circulate and reach their destination. They do not like the cold.

They have wonderful powers of direction and ability to know where others are located, even at many, many yards away. It may be that there is an odor that attracts them to their leaders, but whatever it is, they make every effort to get to them as fast as possible. We have discovered that "cooties" will cross a space of one hundred feet in a very short time, once they have favorable conditions. Bright, warm weather is best for quick action.

Then, too, we have noticed something stranger still about the various groupings of "cooties." We have determined that they have a language of their own which powerful microphones intensify to a point that makes audible their chatter, so to speak. And then, to make it even more surprising, we one day ran across a German



Grandfather's Clock

That is what generation after generation named this beautiful timepiece, this beloved heirloom, this love-wrought furniture held as a priceless family relic for over two hundred years. Its worth beyond money. Its associations the very life of the immortal dead who created its beauty and service for us to treasure and to keep.

Have you a Grandfather's Clock? What is there more lovely as a work of art, or more useful as a gift to enshrine the family pride, to be a perpetual memorial of home and name for your children and their children's children.

Waltham has kept alive upon this continent the enduring, simple beauty of these Old World and Colonial masterpieces.

A Waltham Grandfather's Clock is made with the same care, given the same distinction as a work of art, enshrines the same grace of architecture, and is even a more perfect clock, in accuracy and workmanship, than these

glorious old examples which illustrate our page.

It is because the Waltham horological standards are so high, so inventively creative, so embracing of all that is best in clock and watch making in the past and in the present that the fame of Waltham Clocks and Watches has gone to the uttermost ends of the earth.

Your dealer can tell you about the Waltham Grandfather's Clock. From him you can purchase it or a Waltham Watch that will give you that distinction in beauty and accuracy of time-keeping associated with the name of Waltham all over the world.

WALTHAM

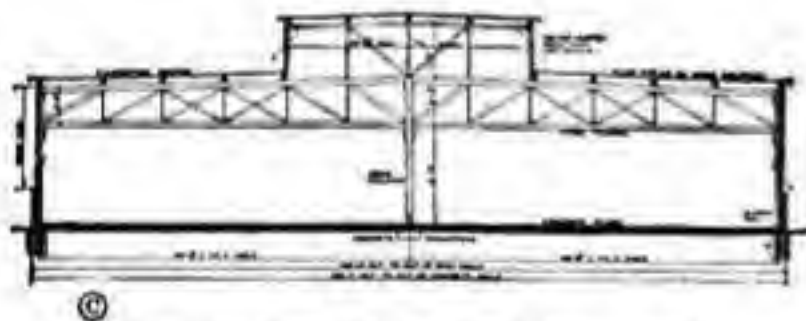
THE WORLD'S WATCH OVER TIME



In Steel



Austin Standards



The Austin Type of Timber Truss—The Timber Truss carries the usual advantages of wood construction. It has large openings and few members.

In buildings where large openings are required for heating and ventilating ducts the Timber Truss is recommended.

The Austin Standards in Wood Construction—The Austin Company is prepared to duplicate its Standard Buildings in either the Lattice or Timber Truss Construction. Austin Engineers are immediately available for the preparation of special designs in wood or steel.



The Government says; "conserve steel."

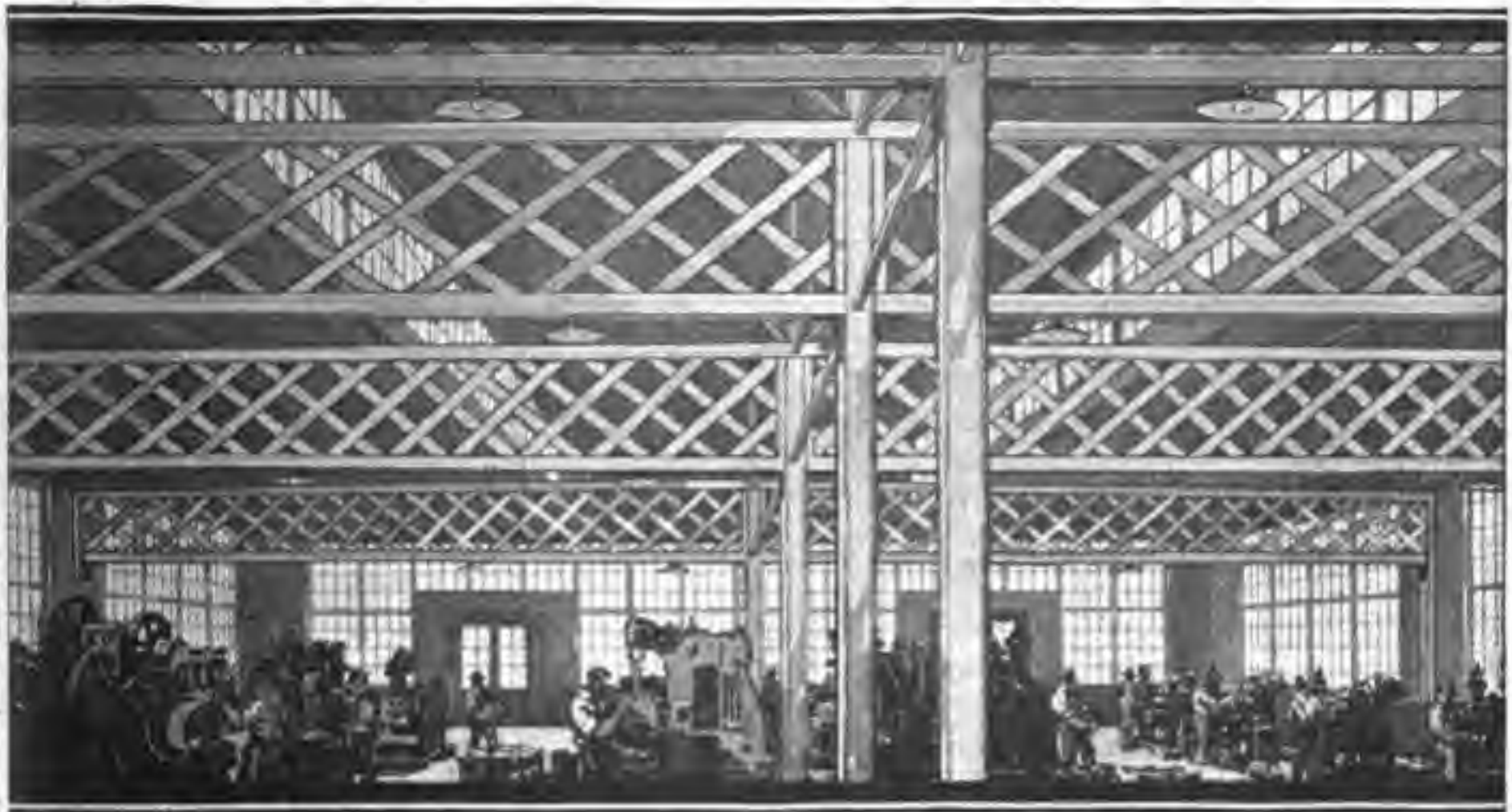
In order that essential industries may continue to obtain Austin Standard Factory-Buildings, a complete series of designs has been perfected—with the buildings practically as before—but constructed of wood instead of steel. Therefore Austin Standard Buildings are available for all essential industries.

Austin No. 3 standard is shown above in both steel and wood construction. This building has attained unqualified success in the manufacturing field and the many owners of Austin Standards will be interested to know that extensions to present buildings may be made whether steel is available or not.

All the facilities of the No. 3 Steel Standard have been retained in the Lattice Truss and the Timber Truss. Both have the same

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In Wood



in Wood or Steel

broad unobstructed working spaces, the same overhead clearance, ventilation and practically the same lighting through monitor and side walls.

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Whether you have urgent need for more factory space of *steel* or *wood* construction wire Austin for an immediate conference. Austin Engineers are always ready for urgent calls.

THE AUSTIN COMPANY

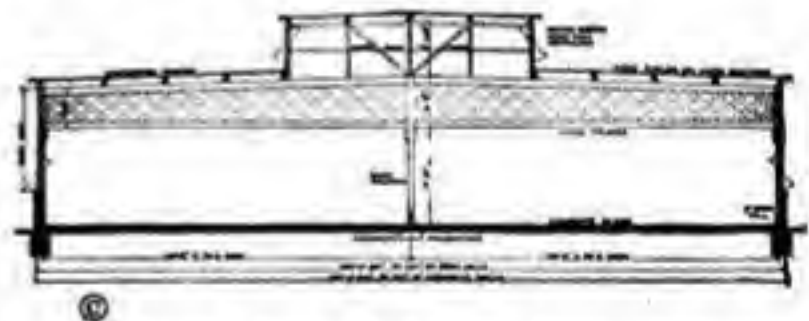
Industrial Engineers and Builders

For U. S. A. and Canada, address nearest office:

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NEW YORK	217 Broadway, Barclay 8886
PHILADELPHIA	1026 Bulletin Bldg., Spruce 1291
WASHINGTON	1313 H St. N. W., Franklin 6420
INDIANAPOLIS	717 Merchants Bank Bldg., Main 6428
PITTSBURGH	493 Union Arcade, Grant 6071
DETROIT	1452 Penobscot Bldg., Cherry 4466
CHICAGO	1174 Continental Com'l Bank Bldg., Wabash 3801

For Foreign Business: The American Steel Export Company
Woolworth Building, New York City

(96)



The Austin Type of Lattice Truss—Engineering details of this sturdy type of wood construction will be found on the cross sections shown. It is an exact duplicate of the steel truss in point of strength. It will carry the same shafting or monorail loads as the steel truss. Shafting can be placed at any desirable point. No steel is required in its construction other than small bolts and nails and no large timbers are required. The usual Austin speed can be applied to wood construction.



AUSTIN

STANDARD FACTORY- BUILDINGS



PRACTICAL and patriotic considerations today dictate that in the purchase of an automobile, you select the car which provides all the needed qualities with the least use of valuable materials. Scientific, light-weight construction makes the Oakland Sensible Six Sedan from 800 to 500 pounds lighter than other cars of similar wheel-base and completeness. This considerable saving of steel and other materials not only serves the national purpose, but gives to Oakland owners important economies in fuel, oil and tires, and in general upkeep expense. Along with this high utility, this Sensible Sedan possesses features of real comfort and convenience. Unusual roominess, permanent pillars, large doors, an efficient heater, and the substantial character of all fittings and finish, make this Sedan especially appropriate to purchase and use at the present time.

The high-speed overhead-valve Oakland Sensible Six engine delivers 44 full horsepower at 2600 r. p. m., or one horsepower to every 56 pounds of car weight in this Sedan model. Oakland owners regularly report gasoline returns of from 18 to 25 miles per gallon and records of from 8,000 to 12,000 miles on tires.

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Touring Car, \$1985; Roadster, \$1295; Sedan, \$1860; Coupe, \$1800. F.O.B. Pontiac, Mich. Additional for wire wheel equipment, \$75.00



OAKLAND
SENSIBLE SIX

in one of the internment camps who volunteered certain information that has proved wonderfully valuable to our work.

The censors' rules will not permit my going into details or explaining what we learned, other than to generally state that this German prisoner informed us how Germans, before the war, had been breeding the "cooties" for years and had developed vast armies of them, all trained to act against their enemies. Not only this, but the Germans have selected from the more intelligent and capable "cooties" a vast army who are directing the actions of the herds that have spread all over the battle-fronts. They have them so trained that they attack the Allies exactly as the German troops do. Not only that, but they have developed among them a remarkable intelligence force, that not only penetrates the lines and ranks of the Allies and carries on its pestering work, but which also reports information back to the Germans.

We learned how the Germans taught the "cooties" to do all this, and know their means of communication with the "cooties." Of course, the "cootie," being of low mental order, only the low mental order of the Germans enables them to reach their level, and make them feel at home and as comrades in arms. They have so worked themselves into the confidence of the "cooties" that they are considered to be one of their strongest and most valuable allies.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

A letter written by a graduate nurse with the Red Cross at the front, and published in this department on October 5, mentioned a Captain Moseley as one of the patients in the writer's care. Captain Moseley has since been reported dead, and his relatives are anxious to secure the name and address of the nurse who cared for him. If the person who forwarded this nurse's letter will communicate, *THE LITERARY DIGEST* will be glad to act as intermediary.

NOTHING seems to chill the ardor of our boys in France. Any little reminder of home quickens their pulses and renews their vigor. As they march through the rain and mud, or fire till the barrels of the big guns turn water to steam they show delight in being in the "big show." As Lieut. Harry B. Henderson, formerly a lawyer in Cheyenne, puts it in a letter to the *Wyoming State Tribune*, "you forget the days and nights without sleep, the marching in the rain, the mired ammunition-trucks, the plain food, the shells, the gas, the incessant roar and explosions, when you meet some lad on the road and look at a paper he has picked up back of the lines. We look at the map and see the course of the advance, and run back with the gospel to the cannonners, who always want to push on farther."

Describing his part in the "big American push," the lieutenant says:

Every night we would advance in the direction of huge fires that glowed ahead of us—the burning munition-dumps and quarters the Germans had erected in the



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If your stenographer has to search through a pile of letters to find the one you want, you're in for a bad five minutes. The Chicago letter will probably elude the stenographer's frantic search, if it looks like any other letter.

There's not an instant's delay, however, if your house is one of the many which have proved the wisdom of using Hammermill Bond for all their printing needs. In this event, the Chicago letter, written on paper of a distinctive color, is instantly picked out.

As a matter of war economy and in co-operation with the Government, we have

cut six colors from our line and Hammermill Bond is now made in Blue, Pink, Green, Canary, Goldenrod, Buff and White, in three finishes—producing a bond, a ripple, and a linen effect.

There is a Hammermill Portfolio, called, "The Signal System," which deals particularly with the value of color identification in office forms and stationery. Write us for it. There are other Hammermill Portfolios of printed forms, a different portfolio for practically every business. We want to send you the one that will help you most, in establishing system and preventing delays and mistakes. Your letterhead will tell us which one you need.

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HAMMERMILL PAPER COMPANY, ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA

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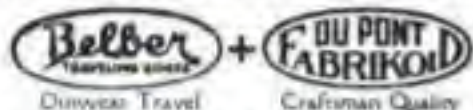
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WILL you buy a "Belber" or simply a bag or a suitcase? Even an expert may be deceived by appearance. The Belber trade mark is your guarantee of intrinsic quality.

Belber leather bags and suitcases are more than beautiful. They give service and stand hard knocks because they are made of grain leather—not buffings, skivers, split leather or sheepskin.

Belber bags and suitcases made of Du Pont Fabrikoid, Craftsman Quality, are produced from a material that is twice as strong as coated split leather. Behind them stands the double guarantee.



If it's a Belber trunk, bag or suitcase, you may be certain of style, beauty, service and satisfaction. Sold by representative dealers everywhere. Brochure upon request.

The Belber Trunk & Bag Co.
PHILADELPHIA PENNA.

No. 692 is a handsome ballow case made of Craftsman Quality Fabrikoid in brown long grain effect. Has good lock and catches, strong corners and heavy cow-hide straps all around.

24 in. size \$15.00
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—Rats and
Mice Cause the
One and Destroy
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They spread disease, undermine and destroy property of every kind and description. They work at night, so that their true destruction is not fully appreciated.

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Springfield, Ohio

Kill
rats,
etc., with
Rat Bis-Kit
Paste. In
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various river valleys, in contemplation of another drive to Paris. We passed several batteries the Germans couldn't get out in time and turned them around. With a little work they were loaded up with some of the ammunition we found in great quantities, and we took pleasure in re-delivering a large part of it.

The cartridge-cases that hold the powder and fit in behind the shell made splendid brass wash basins, so you may imagine the size of the guns. There is one little piece of the mechanism that is easily removed and which holds the entire breech-block together when the gun is fired, and the Huns were retreating too fast to even take that part out. Some of the infantry frequently entered dugouts in which candles still burned and warm food was laid on the table. Frequently we would fire our guns on towns one day and be there ourselves the next.

Trophies and souvenirs of all sorts were strewn on the ground in the dugouts and trenches. We don't make a practise of picking things up, for the most alluring are sometimes attached to hand-grenades and explosive charges. Every one could get all he wished of the heavy belts the Germans wear. They have "Gott mit uns" and a coat of arms on the buckle-plate. There are also quite a few helmets, buttons, lapel insignia, etc., but when you're all tired out it takes a pretty attractive find to even get your attention, for you have to carry enough equipment as it is. We found two emplacements which were installed for the long-range guns, and some idea of their magnitude may be obtained by the size of their ball-bearings, which were eight inches in diameter.

In German knapsacks we found their concentrated ration, which looks like a cake of soap, but is really quite good—something like a gruel when boiled in water—and will feed quite a group of men without much trouble. We had lots of their hand-grenades, which are called "potato-mashers," because they look like the good old kitchen utensil we used around the house for everything from fixing the screen door to hanging pictures and opening cans. To make them explode, you pull a string in the end of the stick and throw the whole thing. The most cheerful fact about them is that the stick comes back when the grenade goes off and often gets the Hun that threw it.

Lieutenant Henderson noticed also that the copper rotating-bands on shell-fragments were merely plated instead of being solid like ours, which is evidently necessary to conserve metal. In a German dugout which he occupied one night he could not sleep because of the presence of a "very hungry flock of the biggest fleas I ever saw. About three of them could run away with a steel helmet." Speaking of equipment, he finds:

The steel helmet or "tin dip" is quite a comfort when splinters fly around, and the respirator which weighs about three pounds is mighty efficient, but those two articles get lots of hard usage unless a shelling is in progress, for their usefulness is of short duration, and then we have to carry them until the next time. It's just like a man with a cheap suit having to carry an umbrella all the time, for a rain would be a regular tragedy.

Somewhere the Bible refers to "the pest that walketh in darkness," and I'm just wondering if any of those good old

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More trucks are required today than ever before and more service is demanded from every truck.

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Republic builds nothing but trucks. Republic engineers specialize on trucks and trucking problems. They know the demands of every kind of hauling and build each truck to give the maximum service required.

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warriors of Israel had the cooties. Anyway, we have all guessed why Napoleon's portraits have one hand under his coat. It's a rather common pose over here. There is a parody on a song I heard over in the States, "They run wild, simply wild over me," and the boys sing it with much feeling.

Our battery has acquired a *Boche* wagon and we've mounted a German water-cooled machine gun on it which we use against bombing-planes. It works very well except we didn't get a few parts that go into the tripod. Some new men just over from the States looked at it with much interest and gave us an earful of news from home.

One of the finest sights I've seen was the return of the French to their farms and homes. Altho everything was ruined as far as possible, they came back with smiles and overjoyed to have the opportunity to rebuild. Through ruined villages I would meet curious processions of cows, kittens, children, old men, and women, all taking part in the great restoration. Rude scythes were made and the fertile lands bristled with activity, for the harvest was rich. The Huns saved us lots of trouble by reaping lots of the grain just before the drive and we just breezed in and threshed it.

Lady Nicotine is a prime favorite among our fighting men. Her fumes carry the soldier's mind above the smoke of war and impart a serenity of mind which the roar of cannon and the clash of steel fail to disturb. "Verily, war hath its compensations," wrote Lieut. Joseph Rodman, of the 18th Engineers (Railway), to his friends in Los Angeles just before being wounded and invalided home. This is his eulogy of the fragrant weed in the form of cigarettes:

Besides myself your box was enjoyed by a bunch of tobaccoless, moneyless poor devils just down from the front. One eighteen-year-old American boy with both hands shot off at the wrists (the most irrepressibly cheerful man in the ward) used to stick his grinning face over my bed so that I could put a lighted "tailor-made" in his cigarette-holder. When his ash reached a precarious length he would cause it to fall by champing his teeth on the holder and grinning meanwhile as if he had discovered like Newton's pet idea.

One of your cigarettes was smoked by a dying man. His passing was vastly different from the soldier's death of fiction. There was no calling for mother, wife, or sweetheart. He praised your cigarette, cursed feebly because his fresh milk tasted sour to him, and quietly "went west."

I may as well make this a cigarette letter. There is a very small percentage of soldiers who do not smoke cigarettes. In the quarter-hour intervals of rest, so frequent in the military apportionment of time, a cigarette just fits in. A cigar or pipe would only be well started in the short interludes between the soldier's duties. A cigar tends to reflection, and the good soldier is supposed to obey without thought; even the Indians know that a pipe is for peace; but the very psychology of a cigarette fits patly into the general scheme of a soldier.

Uniforms are tight-fitting and shy of pocket space; pipes and cigars are bulky and the latter easily broken. Ay, the cigarettes have it. Naturally, soldiering is a nervous business. While one is discussing a cosmic theory or the latest doings of the Dorcas Society with a bunkie either debater

runs a chance of a black eye from the severed head of his opponent. After such a consummation a cigarette is devoutly to be wished.

I am not familiar with Barrie's biography, but I can guess at his biology; evidently he was a *soldat* before he wrote "My Lady Nicotine." Buckets of water did not damp the ardor of Sir Walter Raleigh. Soldiers are fully as thorough enthusiasts as the above gents. Cigarettes are the only qualifying medium to the statement—perhaps you have heard it—of the late General Sherman concerning war.

French "tobacco" is scarce and hard to buy and is used only as a last resort. It is made of macerated rubber, asafetida, and flea powder stirred together with a mordant of glue and asbestine. The chaplains do all they can to discourage its use and they are rather successful on the whole. English tobacco is pure, but it is scarce, high in price, and it "ain't got the kick to it."

Send tobacco, papers, and cigarettes, everybody. Nearly everything else can be procured over here. Send them preferably to the front-line hospitals. Not to the Y, but to the Red Cross, who will distribute them to wounded men who are broke. In the hospitals cigarettes rank next after letters and photographs from home.

Smoking is not prohibited nor even restricted in the army hospitals. Surgeons and nurses know how the soothing influence of tobacco calms shattered nerves, eases pain, quiets the fretful, and breaks the white-walled monotony of months of convalescence. Somehow a dying man goes out with a better heart after a "pill," somehow a man whose condition prohibits the administering of anesthetics is steadier under the knife or the hands of the orthopedist if he is smoking; verily, I am a convert to the preachings of the American Tobacco Company.

Of course, I do not believe in mixing cigarettes with the prunes and prisms of the young ladies' seminary or substituting them for the rubber nipples of the incubator babies, but we have ranged the red *llano* and must have our occasional bite of loco weed. If you must send tracts and testaments, why, indulge your whim, but if you want to soothe pain, camouflage the works of Satan, promote brotherly love and the broader observance of the Golden Rule, send cigarettes first—and last—and all the time.

During this last period I have been four months in the hospital. I'm afraid I'm good for keeps. My back and legs have gone on a strike and I have become steadily worse. However, I may be able to wiggle around yet. *!Queen sala!*

Life in the air "gets the call" over there, according to Private Vincent Murray, who writes urging a friend in New York City to join some flying unit. Private Murray is a New-Yorker who was attending Columbia University when we entered the war, and as a member of the old 7th Regiment he was taken over into the 107th U. S. Infantry, A. E. F. Since the following letter was written he has suffered severely in a gas-attack and is now at a base hospital.

Your letter was delivered to me at dawn on one of my mornings in the trenches and I shall try to give you an idea of what happened on my initial trip to the line. It is rather a hackneyed subject and does not afford a single original crack, for the

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"FOR HUSKY THROATS"



Not a single penny for repair has been spent on this 36x5 Goodyear S-V dual which has run 50,000 miles on the 3 1/2-ton Old Reliable motor truck operated by the World Motor Service, Chicago

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GOODYEAR
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Fifty Thousand Miles In Hard Service

THE tremendous ability of Goodyear S-V Solid Truck Tires to assimilate severe punishment is constantly reaffirmed in owners' stirring narratives of their performance.

On the 3½-ton Old Reliable truck operated by the World Motor Service of Chicago in combined city, suburban and country service, the Goodyear S-V dual Solid Truck Tire shown at the left delivered 50,000 miles and is still in service.

The S-V Tires on this truck traverse a territory ranging 40 miles out of Chicago and cover routes which test to the utmost all their staying powers.

Grinding along under heavy cargoes of groceries, these tires are driven over wide systems of railroad tracks and they cross considerable stretches of bumpy brick pavements and others composed largely of broken stone with sharp edges.

In the section of the city from which the truck starts its delivery trip, the littered spaces in front of loading platforms present varied kinds of tire hazard such as broken glass, sections of crates with projecting nails and metal barrel hoops.

*"Our work is very strenuous but Goodyear S-V Solid Truck Tires give us remarkable service. They resist conditions that literally tear other tires to pieces. One dual seems made of iron because it has given us 50,000 miles and is still running."
— Mr. William Winkler,
President of World Motor Service, Chicago.*

The facts related here are typical of many found in an enormous accumulation of nationwide evidence dealing with the tenacity of the S-V.

It remains to set down that whereas their most sensational long-distance scores have been made over good city pavements, they have also run up unprecedented mileage figures in cases where trucks travel outside of cities and encounter very indifferent roads and particularly bad unpaved areas.

Such evidence furnishes the all-important reason why Goodyear S-V Truck Tires are so broadly adopted in those classes of service for which the solid tire is best fitted.

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Write today for **FREE TRIAL BLANK** and we will have a set of Hasslers put on your Ford without a cent of expense to you. Try them 10 days. Then, if you are willing to do without them, they will be taken off without charge. Don't ride without Hasslers simply because someone discourages you from trying them. Accept this offer and see for yourself. Nearly a million of the Patented Hasslers now in use.

ROBERT H. HASSLER, Inc., 1834 Spruce St., Indianapolis, Indiana

ground has been well covered—so well, that I was fully prepared for nearly everything that happened, like a person reading the book and then seeing the play. But I have made enough excuses—you want to hear about it, so here it is:

We had hiked the greater part of a very warm day and continued until some hour near midnight. We were told that we were nearing the line. Barring an occasional report of a heavy gun, all was quiet. Suddenly, as we passed a little knoll somebody in Corse Peyton tones said that we had passed the reserve line and would be in the front line in a few minutes. Mind you, but for the occasional rattle of a machine gun and a few Verey lights, the setting could have passed for Beach 129th St. Belle Harbor at 12 p.m.

Finally a voice (probably Corse Peyton's understudy) said, "You're in the front line—take your post and shut up." At that moment you could not have teased a wheeze from me if the subtreasury stood in the balance. Silence was being served in large chunks, but I could not figure what the — it was all about. I used every argument I had ever heard in an effort to justify my stupid four-hour watch over some remote French back alley. Democracy, liberty, equality, fraternity, votes for women, and the three-cent fare to Coney all had an inning. Suddenly the German artillery cut loose, ours answered, and everybody burrowed. The strife lasted for an hour; it stopt at dawn and everybody went to sleep. There you are. They tell me Germany has been preparing since 1870. I believe they began making shells on Noah's Ark and saved them all for my first night in the trenches.

Newspaper cables gave a brief account of the heroic death of Sergeant W. D. Purdy, of Marshfield, on the battle-line of France. His brother, Corporal Chester A. Purdy, gives details in the following letter to his mother:

I will explain the accident that caused Willard's death to you. He had been out with a scouting party and had just come in from No Man's Land. All the boys carried bombs in their shirt fronts. When Willard reached in to get his out, the pin that holds the igniter fell out from one—he had three in his shirt. He pulled out two, but did not get the right one. There were too many men around him to pull out his shirt and let the ignited bomb drop in the trench, so he cried to the men to run and he hung on to all three bombs, bending over and holding them close to his body. He could probably have saved his own life if he had pulled out his shirt and let the bombs drop, but if he had done that it surely would have killed five or six of his comrades. He chose death rather than let his men get the fragments from the bursting bombs. All three bombs exploded. He did not suffer much, which was merciful. It was a mighty heroic action, a thing I never would have the nerve to do.

I attended the funeral and was never more proud of my brother. The French and soldiers of all nations who were present saluted as a marked honor to a man who was willing to, and did die, to save the lives of his comrades. We are all mighty proud of him, but it would have been easier for us had he lived. All the officers are very kind and have done more than their share to make things easier for me.

Well, mother, do not worry about me, and when you think of Willard, think of the glory of his death—dying to save the lives of his comrades.

Pains, Callouses or Cramps There?

Are your feet tired and painful at night? The finger points to the Anterior Transverse Arch. When this Arch weakens, it causes uneven pressure, callouses, tender spots and cramps which affect the whole limb and produce bodily fatigue and nervousness. Dr. Scholl's Anterior Metatarsal Arch Supports are designed to give immediate relief, and by supporting the weakened parts, they remove the abnormal pressure and effect a permanent correction.

There is a specially designed Dr. Scholl Corrective or Remedy for every foot ailment, such as weak, turning ankles, fallen or broken arches, callouses, bunions, corns, crooked toes, tired, aching feet, etc.



Showing how Dr. Scholl's Arch Support will correct the abnormal condition of the foot.

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and remedies are sold and expertly fitted by shoe dealers and department stores everywhere. They have been trained in Podiatry—the science of giving foot comfort and have installed Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Service. These dealers are rendering their community a valuable service and deserve your patronage.

Booklet, "Foot and Toe Care," by Dr. Wm. M. Scholl, recognized foot authority, sent free upon request.

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As the inspector looks at the assembly of the axle, he sees taking shape before him the car for which the axle is being built. He sees *himself* at the steering wheel, he hears the unuttered but emphatic warning: "*Would you consider this good enough for your own car? Good enough for you to entrust to it the safety of your wife and children?*"

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And every inspector is supplied with the unerring accuracy of gauges, micrometers and every necessary device for testing and making sure.

But in every factory, without exception, some things must be decided by human



beings. Automatic devices may detect a flaw, but they can not establish principles, create standards, or compel rejection of that which falls below the standard.

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Needless to say, you should have the protection of such standards in every part of your motor-car.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

It Certainly Was.—Strange how things come about. The Germans' March offensive was followed by the Allies' offensive march.—*Syracuse Herald*.

Always a Patriot.—Yankee Doodle came to town riding on a pony.

"Of course I observe gasless Sundays," he explained.—*New York Sun*.

End of the Dream.—"It looks as if Jones is better satisfied with his wife."

"Yes, he is. You see, he went back home on a visit and saw the girl he has been dreaming of for the past twenty years."—*Life*.

Compliment to Conscience.—"Here comes that Miss Gabbins. I think I'll have Nora say I'm out."

"Won't the still, small voice reproach you?"

"Yes; but I'd rather listen to the still, small voice than to hers."—*Boston Transcript*.

Suitcase That Suits Each Case.—POLICEMAN (rounding up draft suspects)—"Have you got a card?"

THE SUSPECTED ONE (with suitcase)—"A whole case of 'em! Which do you want to see—draft, registration, meat, sugar, calling, milk, playing, or postal-card?"—*Judge*.

Unmasked at Last.—"Don't talk to me about Methuselah," exclaimed the army man.

"I never heard anything against him."

"Well, I have my suspicions that he reported his age as high as possible to make sure of being beyond the draft limit."—*Washington Star*.

Everybody Accommodated.—TOMMY (just off train, with considerable luggage)—"Cabby, how much is it for me to Latchford?"

CABBY—"Two shillings, sir."

TOMMY—"How much for my luggage?"

CABBY—"Free, sir."

TOMMY—"Take the luggage, I'll walk."—*Boston Transcript*.

As Man to Man.—"Your wife says you have her terrorized."

"Honest, Judge—"

"I do not ask you this in my official capacity, but as man to man. Do you understand?"

"Yes, your Honor."

"What's your secret?"—*Kansas City Journal*.

Cure for Sleepiness.—SERVANT GIRL—"I'm so awfully sleepy in the morning, doctor."

DOCTOR—"Ah! Have you a sweet-heart, may I ask?"

SERVANT GIRL (blushing)—"Yes."

"Who is he, may I ask?"

"He's the night policeman."

"Ah, then, give him up, and fall in love with the milkman."—*Tit-Bits*.

You Know Who.—The new version: "When the devil was sick he turned to a parliamentary form of government."—*St. Joseph News*.

Music and Mars.—"They say singing men make great fighters."

"I have known it for many years," murmured the grand-opera manager, wearily.—*Washington Star*.

Creditors Must Eat, Too.—MR. THURSDAY—"Our friend, Dodge, tells me that he is doing settlement work lately."

MR. FRIDAY—"Yes, his creditors finally cornered him."—*People's Home Journal*.

Went to the Head.—"Madam, you had better not wear that hat much in this dry town. We've not the location here."

"What has that to do with my hat?"

"I notice it is full of cocktails."—*Baltimore American*.

A Rejected Meal.—TRAMP—"Kind lady would yer please give a pore man a bite to eat?"

THE LADY—"What! You here again? I will call my husband immediately."

TRAMP—"Excuse me, lady, but I ain't no cannibal. I bid yer good-day."—*Boston Transcript*.

Real Balt.—OFFICER—"So you captured a thousand Germans by just calling across No Man's Land. What did you do—promise them a square deal if they surrendered?"

YANKEE PRIVATE—"No; I promised them a square meal."—*Life*.

The Real Article.—"I'm a very busy man, sir. What is your proposition?"

"I want to make you rich."

"Just so. Leave your recipe with me and I'll look it over later. Just now I'm engaged in closing up a little deal by which I expect to make \$3.50 in real money."—*Brooklyn Citizen*.

Getting Wise at Last.—"We played fool," declared the Crown Prince. "I see it now."

"Huh?"

"We had the whole world to pick a fight with."

"Well?"

"And look at the crowd we picked out."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Try to Avoid this Error.—"We had to stop our little girl answering the front-door calls."

"Why?"

"The other day when Ensign Jones came to call on our eldest daughter he was dressed in his white uniform, and when the little one opened the door and saw him she immediately called up-stairs: 'Ma, how much bread do you want to-day?'"—*Detroit Free Press*.

General Gets in Wrong.—When General O'Neill, of Allentown, first went to Spartanburg, S. C., his train was three hours late. The negro escort appointed to receive him at the station had been dismissed. The general walked. Presently he was accosted by a sentry.

"Who is you?"

"General O'Neill."

"Well, you cut the buck and go up there to headquarters to beat de debbil and see my captain and explain yossell. We's been waitin' three hours fer you."—*Los Angeles Times*.

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

THE WESTERN FRONT

October 9.—General Haig reports the whole Hindenburg system cleared on a thirty-five mile front between the Scarpe and the Oise, south of St. Quentin, and that the remnants of thirty enemy divisions are in a wild flight, closely pursued by cavalry. The Allied advance is now nine miles and gaining in speed. Fifteen thousand prisoners were taken October 7, and to-day's captures promise to be greater.

The American First Army made a victorious attack on the whole twenty-five mile front from the center of the Argonne Forest to several miles east of the Meuse. Two thousand prisoners were captured. East of the Meuse Pershing's men advanced two miles, taking Sivry and penetrating Chaume Wood. West of the Meuse the Brunhilde line was penetrated between Cunel and Romagne.

The First British Army capture Ramillies and Cambrai and cross the Scheldt Canal. The enemy is burning and looting the towns and villages that he is evacuating. The German official statement admits "occupying positions to the rear and thereby giving up Cambrai."

In the Champagne the Franco-American troops are punishing the enemy severely on a steady advance.

October 10.—General Haig announces the capture of Le Cateau, a great railway center fifteen miles southeast of Cambrai. At some points the British advance fifteen miles.

A dispatch from Paris states that the battle-ground is aflame from Lens to Verdun, and Allied superiority growing every minute. American, British, and French divisions are pounding on all the thirty-five-mile front of the main German retreat between the Scarpe and the Oise. The enemy's retirement spreads to the south and north; in fact, he is withdrawing on all the 150-mile front from Lens to Reims.

Other dispatches record the capture of the plateau of Croix-sans-Tête by the Allies, and the capture of the Aisne.

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TOLSTOY'S ESSAYS AND LETTERS. Containing new translations by AVLENE MATHE. 12mo, cloth, 372 pages, \$1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publ., New York.

October 11.—Reports from PARIS and LONDON show the enemy's retreat still growing. The American First Army has advanced five miles, clearing the Argonne Forest and taking 1,000 more prisoners, making the total captured since October 8 about 7,000. The Germans abandon their positions north of the Suippe and the Arnes on a forty-mile front, the French advancing six miles. Grandpré is occupied, bringing the Allies about two miles from the railroad center of Vouziers.

Additional reports show the Chemin des Dames being evacuated under blows from Italian and French units; Craonne and La Fère, on the Oise, are half surrounded; Servais, south of La Fère, is captured by the French, and Guise is threatened.

General Haig's men gain two and one-half

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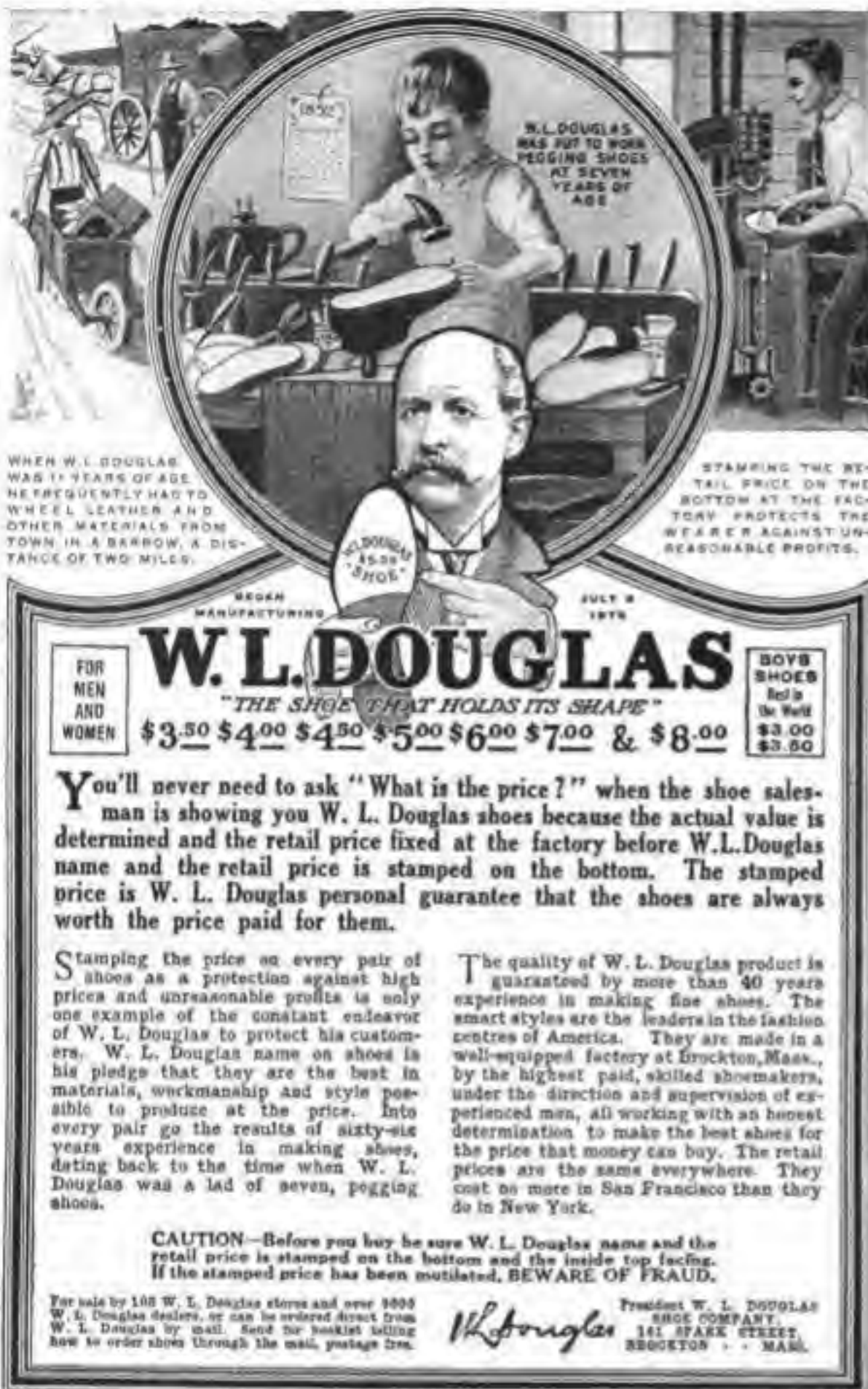
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miles toward Douai, which is being evacuated, and Iwuy and Fressies, north of Cambrai, are taken. The British also take St. Aubert, southeast of Cambrai, and are now seven miles from the Valenciennes-Mézières railroad. They have also crossed the Selle, north of Le Cateau.

A Paris dispatch states that the American "Wildcat" division, which is on the front of Haig's offensive, has captured Vaux-Andigny and St. Souplet. Ten thousand French, men, women, and children, have been liberated by the Allied advance.

October 12.—By the capture of Quinay the British are within one mile of Douai. The Germans are also driven from the railway center of Brébières, Hamel is captured, and the enemy seeks safety behind the Sensée Canal.

The drive of British and American forces east and southeast of Cambrai results in hurried efforts of the Germans to evacuate Valenciennes, which is now in a pocket. French and Italians are dislodging Germans in the Chemin des Dames, and the evacuation of Laon is in sight. Gouraud's French and American troops advance from three to four miles on the Champagne front and capture Vouziers, Guise, Vouziers, and all the villages south of Laon are burning, and the enemy is setting fire to other French towns behind his lines.

October 13.—Paris reports that Foch's forces have wrested Laon, La Fère, and the major part of the St. Gobain massif from the enemy. The Germans fired La Fère before retiring. Italian and French troops force the enemy back to Amifontaine, fifteen miles north of Reims. Farther east Franco-Americans under Gouraud press forward on the sixty-mile front in the Champagne and reach the bend of the Aisne, south of Rethel. Farther west the troops take Asfeld. Official reports show 21,567 prisoners, including 499 officers, 600 guns, and large stores of war-material taken in the Champagne battle.

General Haig's forces occupy the prison and outlying boulevards of Douai. Montreucourt, seven miles south of Valenciennes, is captured and the hold on the Scheldt Canal strengthened.

October 14.—Paris reports the enemy driven back five miles on a twenty-mile front east of Ypres by a new terrific Allied blow in Flanders. French and Italian troops capture and pass beyond Sissonne, now occupying the village of Monceau-les-Leups, south of the Serre.

French, British, and Belgian troops drive their wedge deeper in the enemy's positions, covering the naval bases of Zeebrugge and Ostend.

The armies sweep forward to within four miles of Courtrai, chief railway center between Ypres and Ghent, and Roulers is captured. More than 6,000 prisoners and six complete batteries of guns are taken.

In the Champagne the enemy continues his flight to the north and east. Gouraud's army crosses the Aisne along a wide front and is within twenty-five miles of Mézières, on the Franco-Belgian frontier.

Furious counter-strokes against the British in Picardy and the Americans in the Argonne fail to check the Allied advance. General Haig repels vigorous attacks around Douai.

October 15.—The Allied forces drive six miles deeper into the enemy's Flanders line, capturing Thourout, eighteen miles northeast of Ypres. New British troops thrown across the Lys take Menin, another great railway center. British war-ships are reported entering

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Ostend. Over 10,000 men and 100 guns have been taken in this drive.

Despite resistance and counter-thrusts, the Allies sweep forward on the whole two hundred-mile line to the south. The British are within three miles of Lille and have captured four more villages. On the Picardy-Champagne line more than a dozen villages and additional thousands of prisoners are taken by Pétain's men. Italian forces aided the French in the capture of Sissonne.

The Americans redouble their attacks and widen the breach in the Brunhilde-line, capturing four villages and destroying the enemy's carefully prepared defenses.

Northwest of the Argonne Forest Gouraud resumes his attacks, crossing the Aisne and taking Olizy and Fismes, west of Grandpré.

THE WAR AT SEA

October 10.—A delayed dispatch from a British port states that the Japanese steamship *Hirano Maru*, of 7,935 gross tons, has been torpedoed and sunk about 300 miles south of Ireland. It is feared that 300 lives were lost.

Seventeen ill and wounded men from the sunken American steamship *Ticonderoga* bring to an Atlantic port a story of German atrocity not equaled since the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

The Dublin mail-boat *Leinster* is torpedoed while making a trip to Holyhead. An unconfirmed report says that 400 persons perished.

October 11.—News comes from a British port of the sinking of the transport *Otranto* in the North Channel in a collision with the steamer *Kashmir*. Three hundred and seventy-two American soldiers are reported lost.

On arriving at an American port officers of a Brazilian steamship report an encounter with a German submarine, seventy miles off the North Atlantic coast. The steamer fired at and, they believe, sank the submersible.

The latest estimate is that 480 persons perished when the *Leinster* was sunk by a submarine. The mail-boat carried 687 passengers and had a crew of about 70 men.

October 12.—In a speech at London Vice-Admiral Sims says the average number of enemy submarines operating against merchant ships and transports across the Atlantic is about eighty-nine, but sometimes it runs up to a considerably higher number.

Arriving at an Atlantic port a big British freight-steamer reports being chased early in the day by a U-boat not far from the port.

Three hundred American soldiers, 30 French sailors, and 266 members of the crew of the *Otranto* land at a port in northern Ireland. The number of American soldiers lost is now placed at 366.

London newspapers are filled with indignant condemnation of the cold-blooded murder and massacre in the sinking of the *Leinster*. Sir Edward Carson, head of the British War-Aims Committee, asks that the Government insist that, before further notes are received from German sources, the authors of "this diabolical crime be delivered up and brought to justice."

October 14.—Boston receives news of the sinking of the Brazilian steamship *Guaratuba*, two days out from a French port. A British war-ship sank the attacking submarine.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

October 9.—An American bombing expedition, consisting of more than 350 machines, drops thirty-two tons of

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explosives on German cantonments in the area between Waville and Damvillers, twelve miles north of Verdun. Twelve enemy machines were destroyed. Only one American plane was lost.

October 11.—Since the beginning of the St. Mihiel offensive, states a dispatch from France, thirty-two enemy balloons and airplanes have been brought down by American aircraft cannon and machine guns.

Another dispatch records the one hundredth successive victory of the American aviation pursuit squadron on the night of October 10. Six enemy machines were destroyed.

October 12.—During the last seven days British airmen destroyed eighty-nine German machines and drove twenty-seven down out of control. Fifty-three British machines were reported missing.

October 15.—London reports that the independent air force bombed the Freseaty airdrome and blew up a Zeppelin shed.

THE BALKAN SITUATION

October 9.—Unofficial advices reach London that the Turkish Cabinet had decided to take military measures against Bulgaria, but abandoned the project when it found that the opinion of the country was against them.

During a dinner to the Bulgarian Cabinet, says a dispatch from Sofia, King Boris declared that the will of the people shall be his guide, and that he and his advisers will work together for the good of the people and of Bulgaria.

London reports that 65,000 Bulgarian soldiers have surrendered to the Allies west of Uskup in accordance with the provisions of the armistice.

October 10.—An Amsterdam dispatch states that the Porte has been advised that Bulgaria is expected to send troops against Turkey in an expedition planned by the Entente Allies.

A London dispatch states that Serbian troops are within six miles of Nish, that a Franco-Serbian column is moving around the city from the southeast and another Allied force encircling it from the southwest.

October 13.—The Berlin War Office admits that Allied troops have entered Nish.

Saloniki reports that news of Bulgarian atrocities against the Hellenic population of eastern Macedonia has aroused a strong feeling of indignation in Allied and Greek circles.

October 14.—After capturing Nish, states a London dispatch, the Serbian forces pushed ahead to enemy positions north of the town, while to the west they held the line of Mramor-Prokuplie. French cavalry has occupied the Bela Palanka.

October 15.—Rome reports that Durazzo, the Austrian naval base in Albania, has been taken by Italian forces pushing north through the Balkans. Advancing on a wide front in the Morava Valley, the Servians take more prisoners.

IN PALESTINE

October 10.—Mesopotamian dispatches received in London record the arrival inside the British lines of 47,000 Assyrian, Armenian, and Russian refugees who made their escape through the Turkish front. Ten thousand more refugees are distributed in Kurdistan towns or are wandering in the hills. Two hundred persons, mostly old men, were massacred by the Turks at Urmia.

The British War Office states that French and British war-ships entered

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Beirut, the chief seaport of Syria, October 7, and found the town evacuated by the enemy. Exclusive of those taken by the Arabs, the prisoners captured by the Egyptian expeditionary force has risen to more than 75,000. It is estimated that of the Turkish 4th, 7th, and 8th armies not more than 17,000 escaped.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

October 9.—In spite of the assurance of Lenin, says a dispatch from Stockholm, the Red terrorism continues in Petrograd. The Soviet has rejected the proposal to release political prisoners.

The British War Office reports that in the Shenkursk region, which lies between Archangel, the Vologda Railway, and the Dvina, the enemy is still retiring, followed by a mixed force of Americans and Russians.

October 11.—A dispatch from Vaga, northern Russia, states that a company of former Russian officers who escaped through the Bolshevik lines walked 200 miles through swamps and forests to enlist in the Allied lines.

Tokyo reports that Bolshevik forces abandoned the gold-mining district of Morasofsky when Japanese and other Allied troops approached.

A Petrograd dispatch received at Amsterdam reports that 250 hostages have been shot at Penza, 130 miles northwest of Saratof, in reprisal for the assassination of a member of the Extraordinary Commission and an attack on the prison wardens.

October 12.—A dispatch from Stockholm states that infant mortality in Petrograd has increased to 50 per cent. From 57 to 87 per cent. of enrolled school-children are absent on account of sickness and the situation is growing worse daily.

Washington reports the arrival of an American Red Cross relief ship at Archangel with 4,600 tons of food, drugs, and other supplies for Allied soldiers and destitute civilians.

Reports from Pskof say that German soldiers who were transferred there from the French front to recuperate mutinied and unfurled the red flag and were arrested and disarmed. German soldiers at Lopol are threatening to march to Berlin and demand that the war be ended.

October 13.—A delayed dispatch from Vladivostok announces a coalition between the Omsk and Horvath governments. Several Siberian leaders are given places in the Cabinet.

October 15.—London receives a telegram from Moscow stating that the Bolshevik Government has agreed to release the remaining British officials detained in Russia.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

October 10.—The financial panic in Germany is spreading to small holders of war-bonds and the Government is striving to allay the fears of this class of investors.

It is rumored that General Ludendorff has suffered a physical collapse and relinquished command of the German Army.

London learns from Vienna that the Austro-Hungarian Ministerial Council has decided to introduce national autonomy "in order to make President Wilson's stipulation an accomplished fact."

The semi-official North German Gazette states that the German Minister of Foreign Affairs will soon appoint a committee of officials, parliamentarians, and jurists to frame a German plan for a league of nations.

October 11.—Zurich is informed from

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Vienna that Emperor Charles has issued a manifesto of his decision to unite Croatia, Slavonia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Dalmatia in one state.

October 12.—Italian infantry break into the Austro-Hungarian trenches on Cima Trepezzi, inflicting heavy losses and taking a number of prisoners.

October 13.—Stockholm reports that the Finnish Government has asked Germany to withdraw her troops from Finland.

October 15.—An Amsterdam dispatch states that the German Government asks France to refrain from bombarding the large towns of northern France and to enter into an agreement to permit a portion, at least, of the population of Valenciennes to pass into the French lines.

Another Amsterdam dispatch reports that, according to a Bremen paper, the Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies has unanimously adopted an order begging President Wilson to protect Luxembourg's rights.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

October 9.—In the *Vossische Zeitung*, of Berlin, Georg Bernhard declares that Prince Maximilian's announcement of the request for an armistice was received in the Reichstag in "stony silence."

October 10.—In a speech at Auburn, N. Y., Secretary Lansing said strict justice should be done to Germany, but the Allies should distinguish between the "master and the serf," and not let their hatred be their only guide.

October 11.—According to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam, Austria-Hungary and Turkey have informed Germany that they will accept President Wilson's peace terms. Reuter's learns that Turkey has approached the United States with a view to peace.

Amsterdam transmits a Cologne dispatch stating that the Kaiser has summoned the sovereigns of all the German federal states for a consultation before answering President Wilson's note.

October 12.—Germany's reply to President Wilson, offering to accept his peace terms, is published in Berlin and other European centers before the official dispatch is received in Washington. Rumors of the Kaiser's abdication are also generally published.

The Anglican Diocese of Australia passes a resolution that, in view of the "inhuman treatment accorded to the natives of German colonies, it would be incompatible with the principles of Christianity to allow the natives to be placed again under the yoke of their oppressors."

A dispatch from Washington cautions the people of the United States and Allied countries against taking the German peace note as a complete acceptance of President Wilson's demands.

October 13.—Dwight T. Stone, president of the Unconditional Surrender Club of the United States, telegraphs all branches to call mass-meetings to "take emphatic action urging the American and Allied governments to insist upon complete capitulations of the Huns or a finish fight."

October 14.—Germany's peace note is delivered at the State Department in Washington. In a prompt reply President Wilson leaves all questions of armistice to the military advisers of the Powers arrayed against Germany, insists upon absolute safeguards and guaranties providing for the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the Allied armies; and adds that

Fine for Enamel

It seems a pity to cover up the beauty of "Beautiful birch" with enamel, and yet, so wonderfully adapted is birch to the reception of fine enamels that it is one of the most widely used woods for that purpose.

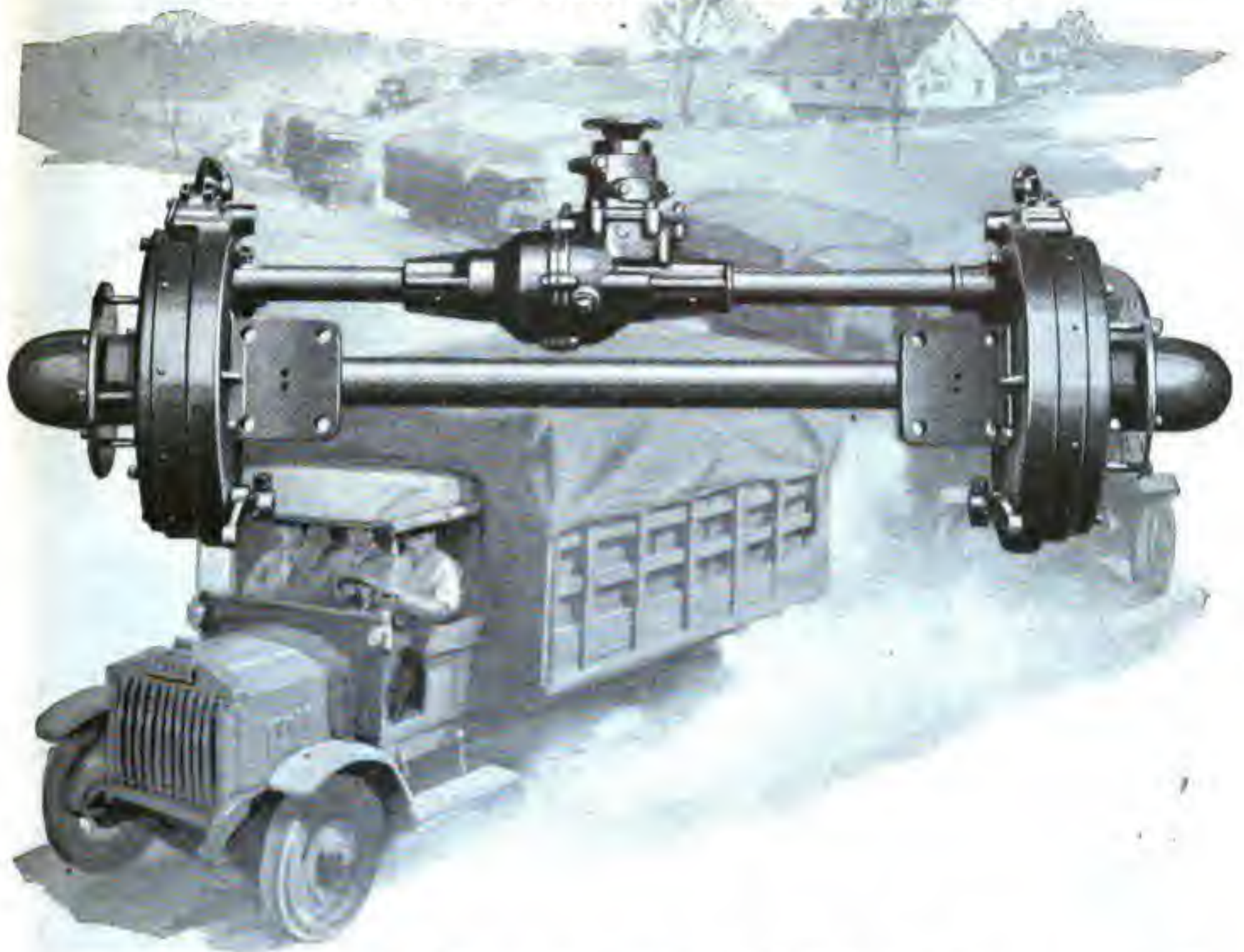
The reason for this is that "Beautiful birch" contains nothing which can produce the faintest discoloration of the coating and is so hard and durable that it withstands the severest use wonderfully. Its reasonable price probably has something to do with it, too.

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You men who are doing the nation's work—you need to conserve yourselves—your energy—your health.

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an armistice can not be considered so long as Germany continues her wanton sinking of passenger-ships at sea and committing acts of inhumanity, spoliation, and desolation on land. As a condition precedent to peace, if "peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves," he demands the elimination of the autocratic power "which has hitherto controlled Germany, or its reduction to virtual impotency."

Washington receives Turkey's official request that President Wilson take peace steps.

The United States Senate breaks all precedents by vigorously applauding President Wilson's reply to Germany's peace note. The Senators regard the reply as the forerunner of unconditional surrender by the Central Powers.

Reuter's learns from authoritative quarters in London that there is no prospect of an early armistice as the result of Germany's overtures.

Secretary of War Baker tells newspaper correspondents that the enlarged military program, which calls for the shipment of 250,000 American troops monthly, will not be influenced by any turn which diplomatic negotiations may take.

October 15.—Reports reaching Washington state that von Hindenburg himself was responsible for the German Government accepting the President's peace terms and seeking an immediate armistice. He told the Reichstag that necessary munitions were lacking to continue the war.

In an address at Toronto, the President of the Privy Council of Canada declares that unconditional surrender is the only condition on which the Dominion is willing to end the war.

Winston Churchill, British Minister of Munitions, in a speech at Manchester says President Wilson's stern and formidable answer to Germany is indorsed by all the Allied countries.

FOREIGN

October 9.—The British Foreign Office receives indirect news of the fall of the Turkish Cabinet.

An announcement in the Berlin newspapers states that, in view of unsafe traffic conditions, the Balkan express will probably only run to Nish, but that it will probably be possible to transport passengers to Sofia and Constantinople in local trains.

October 10.—Stockholm reports that the Finnish Landtag has elected Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, brother-in-law of the Kaiser, King of Finland. The Republican members of the Chamber did not vote.

October 11.—A cable from Porto Rico reports a terrific earthquake and tidal wave at San Juan at 11 o'clock this morning.

Geneva sends word of a grave movement of unrest in Constantinople which is regarded as the beginning of a revolution against the Young Turks.

The Sheffield Daily Telegraph states that Belgian authorities have delivered orders to Belgians living in England to return to their native land.

Melbourne reports that a bill making subscriptions to Australian war-loans compulsory has passed its first reading in the Commonwealth's House of Representatives. The measure exempts citizens whose taxable income falls below \$250 and soldiers and sailors serving abroad.

October 12.—The French Cabinet decides, as a necessary national defense measure, to urge the passage of a bill providing for the taking over of all French railways during hostilities and one year after peace has been declared.



1848

Colt's Firearms



1898

have been supplied to the
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ment for many years. Troops were equipped with Colt made arms in the Mexican War, 1848, during the great struggle from 1861 to 1865, and in the war with Spain, 1898. Through all the years of this Company's existence we have been developing arms which have been adopted by the United States Government and which have made many thousands of friends for the Colt Company.

This great experience now seems to have been but preparation to enable us to serve the United States Government during the present world war. The Colt Company manufactures the Colt, Browning and Vickers Machine Guns in addition to the Colt Automatic Pistol and Colt Revolver, Caliber .45. To the maximum extent of our capacity we are making these essentially military weapons for the Government, and at their request are daily enlarging our facilities. In doing this, which is our duty to the Government, we are each day having to disappoint many friends who wish to procure some particular model of Colt revolver or automatic pistol for their own use. We are sure, however, that all those who have the best interests of the country at heart prefer that at this time our whole effort be expended in making our part of the equipment for the boys who are going to use it "over there."

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A San Juan dispatch states that when the island of Porto Rico was shaken by an earthquake, which was followed by a tidal wave, fourteen persons were killed and over forty injured at Aguadilla. The city hall at Ponce was wrecked and several persons killed.

Calgary reports the entire force at the Ogden shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway, numbering 1,200 men, walking out in sympathy with the striking freight-handlers.

October 13.—Paris reports that the total amount of National Defense bonds subscribed for during September was \$311,800,000.

The Spanish Government decides to put into immediate service sixty-two German ships in Spanish ports as the equivalent of ships torpedoed.

Governor Yager estimates that 150 lives were lost in yesterday's earthquake in Porto Rico. Almost every town on the island reports damaged property and scattering fatalities.

Nearly one hundred lives are lost by an explosion in a munition-plant at Trenton, Ont.

A dispatch from Paris states that two French scientists have succeeded in isolating the infectious agent which causes Spanish influenza.

October 15.—More earthquake shocks are reported in Porto Rico. The Red Cross estimates that over 600 families are homeless.

Washington learns that 250,000 Belgian refugees are making their way from Lille, Croubaix, and other towns near the front lines in an endeavor to escape into Holland.

The British Bureau of Information announces that the approximate British casualties from the beginning of this year to the end of September were more than 700,000. The lowest figures for one week were 4,126 and the highest over 40,000.

DOMESTIC

October 9.—Washington reports that the Government has agreed to pay all interest on outstanding bonds of the Western Union Telegraph Company, all dividends and interest payments due on stocks and bonds of subsidiary companies, all taxes and operating charges on the property, and, in addition, the sum of \$8,000,000 annually to insure the present rate of dividend on the company's stock.

More than 2,500 Home Defense Service nurses available for the Red Cross are being mobilized and sent to camps, hospitals, and ship-building plants to fight Spanish influenza.

The United States Senate ratifies the convention between this country and Japan, extending the general arbitration treaty for five years. The commercial travelers' treaty between the United States and Uruguay was also ratified.

October 10.—The Alien Enemy Property Custodian announces the seizure of all but 100 of the 20,000 shares of the capital stock of the Bridgeport Projectile Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., owned by the German Imperial Government.

A bill introduced in the Senate at Washington provides that all political campaign contributions exceeding \$500 shall be taxed 10 per cent. and lesser amounts subjected to lower rates.

General Pershing cables the Government asking for 900,000 tons of coal per month.

October 11.—General March announces in Washington that American troops sent overseas have passed the 1,900,000 mark.

Since April over 3,000,000 aerial bombs

Salt Mackerel CODFISH, FRESH LOBSTER

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FRIED CLAMS is a relishable, hearty dish, that your whole family will enjoy. No other flavor is just like that of clams, whether fried or in a chowder.

FRESH MACKEREL, perfect for frying, **SHRIMP** to cream on toast, **CRABMEAT** for Newburg or deviled, **SALMON** ready to serve, **SARDINES** of all kinds, **TUNNY** for salad, **SANDWICH FILLINGS** and every good thing packed here or abroad you can get direct from us and keep right on your pantry shelf for regular or emergency use.

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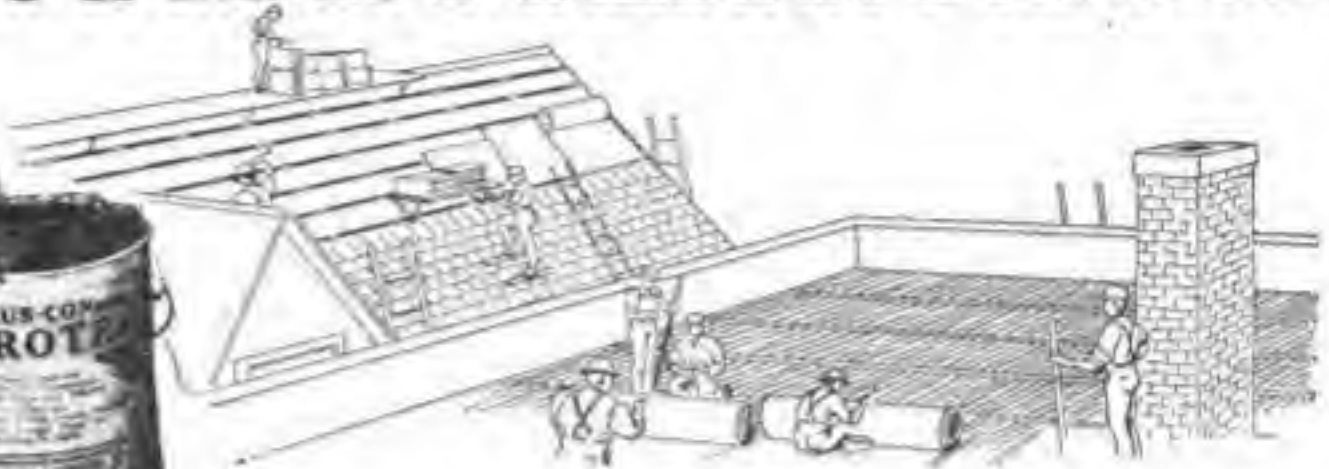
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Our booklet "Furniture of Steel for the Bank and Office" shows our complete line of metal baskets, desks, safes, bond boxes, tables, etc. Every office should have this booklet on file. It will be mailed free to any one who writes for it.

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Save the cost of a new roof —use FIBROTEX at our risk



Every year hundreds of thousands of dollars are wasted through neglect to repair leaky roofs. Material and labor badly needed for other work is used in re-building roofs that could easily be made serviceable and weathertight by stopping the small leaks in time.

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FIBROTEX repairs leaks in roofs of all kinds. Whether it is used to fill cracks in concrete roofs—repair damage done to rusted tin or metal—close apertures in composition or leaks in shingle roofs, it performs its functions efficiently and economically. It may be applied even to wet surfaces where it will bond firmly and tenaciously.

FIBROTEX, a plastic compound of putty-like consistency, manufactured from weather-resisting gums, oils and asbestos fibre—repairs leaky roofs permanently and economically. It is easily applied with an ordinary trowel by unskilled labor.

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Let us send you a trial barrel weighing about 600 lbs., at 7c per pound. If a barrel is more than you need, send \$5.00 for a 50-pound can, money to be refunded if product does not prove absolutely satisfactory to you. Write today, using coupon if convenient.

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- ☐ Please ship one barrel of FIBROTEX (approximately 600 lbs.) at 7c per pound. Guaranteed to be satisfactory to us.
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We are also interested in the following Truscon products as checked:

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- ☐ Truscon Agatex (Concentrated)
For chemically hardening cement floors.
- ☐ Truscon Waterproofing Paste
For waterproofing concrete.
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For cement floors.
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Truscon Agatex (Concentrated)

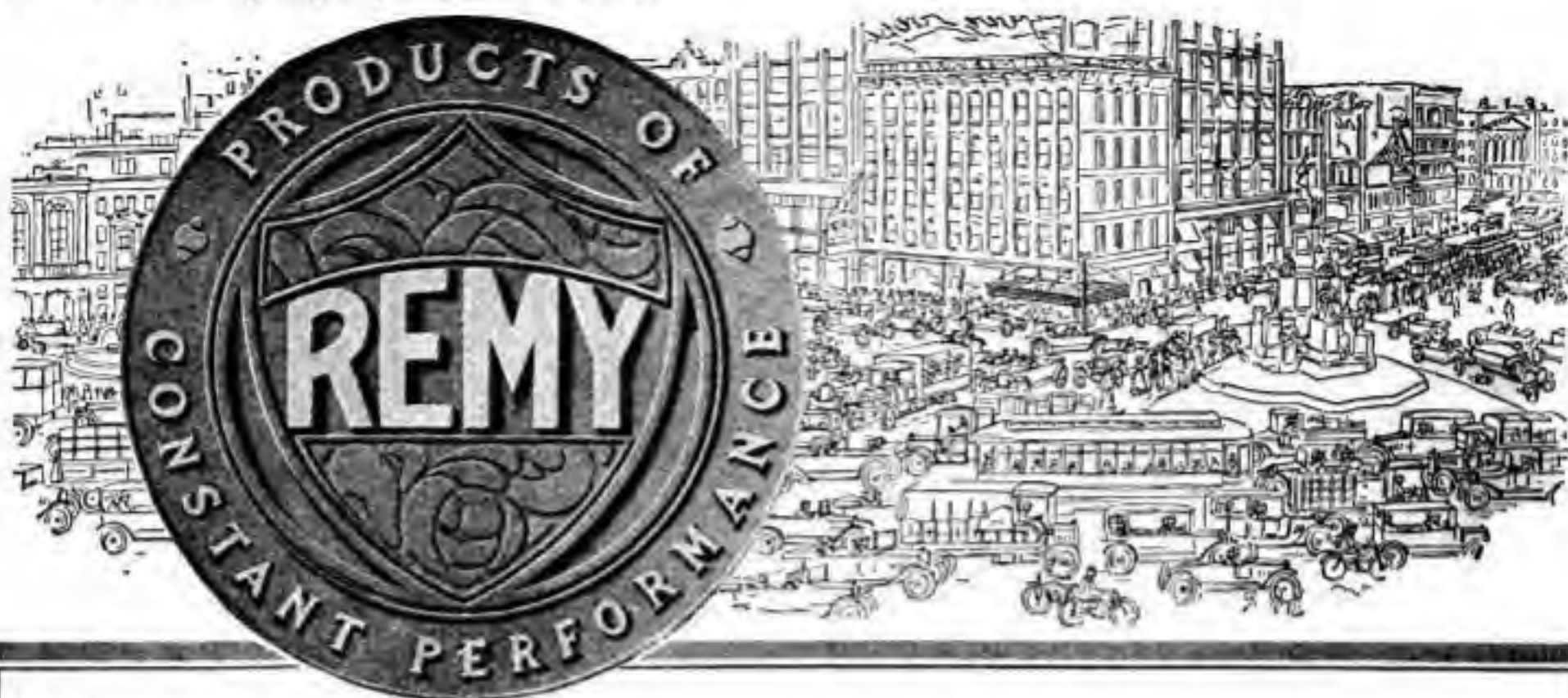
Truscon Agatex is a well-known product for hardening cement floors. We can now furnish Agatex in concentrated form which gives still greater economy.

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It is then that you should realize the full value of Remy's Constant Performance. Remy products are built to work in the tight places as well as on the open road. With an added pride in your car, you appreciate the wisdom of the automobile maker who determined upon Remy because he kept your satisfaction in mind rather than lower manufacturing costs for himself.

REMY ELECTRIC COMPANY

Motor Equipment Division, Detroit, Mich.

*General Offices and Factories:
Anderson, Indiana*

*Laboratories:
Detroit, Michigan*

Tractor Equipment Division, Chicago, Illinois

REMY

STARTING LIGHTING IGNITION SYSTEMS

have been delivered to the Government by the manufacturers. Ordnance experts think this almost a sufficient number to meet the demands of any contemplated aviation program.

Influenza and pneumonia increase in Greater New York, 4,293 cases of the former and 394 of the latter being reported to-day. Washington reports that the total number of influenza cases at camps since the beginning of the epidemic has reached 223,000, pneumonia cases, 27,907, and deaths, 8,335.

October 12.—Because of the continued spread of influenza the Supreme Court of the United States decides upon another week's recess.

The War Risk Insurance Bureau asks Congress for \$134,000,000 additional to pay family allotments and allowances of soldiers during the present fiscal year. Previous appropriations have aggregated \$141,000,000.

The Central Federated Union passes resolutions calling a general Pan-American conference of organized labor in New York City on November 29, to help cement cooperation between the Latin-American republics and the United States.

October 13.—A dispatch from Duluth, Minn., reports whole sections of northern Wisconsin and Minnesota timberland on fire and a number of towns in ruins. Over 500 persons are killed and thousands are homeless. In Duluth alone there are 12,000 penniless refugees quartered in hospitals, churches, schools, and private homes.

October 14.—Adjutant-General Rhinow, who has taken charge in the burnt-timber districts in Minnesota and northern Wisconsin, estimates that the dead will be close upon 1,000. Fully fifty square miles, it is reported, have been stripped clean of timber, crops, live stock, and human habitation.

The Federal Public Health Service announces that it is mobilized for a national campaign against the epidemic of Spanish influenza.

October 15.—It is reported in Washington that an inquiry into the whole range of German propaganda in this country is likely to develop from the Senate's investigation of the purchase of the Washington Times by Arthur Brisbane with money contributed by the brewers.

Forest fires break out afresh in the Duluth district and several towns are threatened with destruction. Thus far the bodies of 725 victims have been recovered in the devastated sections.

Influenza continues increasing in Greater New York. Cases reported to-day, 5,113, as compared with 4,925 yesterday. Since September 18 the total number of cases reported were 48,024, with 2,296 deaths.

Washington reports that the disease has reached epidemic proportions in practically every State in the country. In only three States is it reported as stationary. In army-camps the epidemic is subsiding. The total of cases reported was 6,498, a decrease of 773 from yesterday. Pneumonia cases were 1,916, against 2,523 the day before, but the number of deaths increased, being 889, against 716 yesterday.

No Help.—A man was rebuked in court for endeavoring to confirm a palpably absurd story told by his wife.

"You should be more careful," the judge said. "I tell you candidly I don't believe one word of your wife's story."

The man looked at the judge and sighed mournfully.

"That's all very well," he said. "You may do as you like, but I've got to."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

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IT is possible in this space to name only a few of the many great public service corporations who are users of ART METAL steel office furniture, safes and files:

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You can take advantage of the present high rate market and make reservations of these unusually attractive investments now. Delivery and payment may be made any time up to and including the first of January.

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INVESTMENTS-AND-FINANCE

AS TO PRESENT INFLATION IN THIS COUNTRY

WHETHER or not there has been real inflation in this country as a consequence of war-demands was discussed recently in a National City Bank bulletin. The writer began with saying that in wages and commodities the effects of inflation "have been visible for some time," but not "in the prices of securities and real estate." Much inquiry and comment have been heard on this subject. Since inflation affects the purchasing power of money, many have asked why it does not show itself in the prices of stocks, bonds, and real estate. The writer undertakes to explain:

"Some persons apply the term inflation only to an undue expansion of paper currency, but an expansion of bank loans and deposits has the same effect, since checks are now the common medium of payments. Others in referring to inflation have in mind a general state of abnormally high prices incidental to great industrial activity, whatever the primary cause may have been. Many people argue that the inflation of credits at this time is wholly the result of the war-demands, but they take no account of the part played by an increased supply of credit or money in facilitating the demands. In time of peace a country's industries are occupied in supplying its consumptive wants and in construction work to enlarge its powers of production. If, when a country goes to war, it would curtail these accustomed demands enough to offset the new war-demands, there would be no rise of prices. But people do not curtail their accustomed demands to any such extent. They go on trying to buy and consume as usual, and since there is not labor enough to do everything, employers raise wages to get labor away from one another, and all prices and costs rise. More credit is required to handle all business under these conditions, but whatever amount of credit is supplied is quickly absorbed, because the bidding for labor and materials continues. In short, each new supply of credit finances a further rise of prices, because costs and prices follow each other around a circle.

"The primary cause of this great rise of wages and prices of course is the war. It has taken millions of men from the industries and set up an enormous demand for the war-supplies. It has given an abnormal value to everything that can be made serviceable for war-purposes or that supplies immediate needs. There is a strenuous effort to expand the production of these necessary supplies. All energies are directed into this channel. In the endeavor to accomplish this expansion along certain lines an expansion of credit occurs, but the use and influence of this credit are closely confined to these lines. Indeed, the expansion of credit in part results from efforts to transfer capital from other lines. Owners mortgage or sell out fix investments in other kinds of property at a sacrifice for the purpose of converting their capital into war-uses. They sell municipal bonds, railway bonds, stocks, real estate, etc., in order to buy government offerings or to supply capital to the war-industries.

"A few stocks have gained in market value because the financial condition of the companies has improved, but, as a rule, market gains do not equal the gains in assets. One reason for this probably is that uncertainty hangs over the prospects for business after the war, but another is that the investing power of the country is being directed into other channels. Formal notice has been given to the New York Stock Exchange that credit expansion for the purpose of stock purchases will not be

permitted; but even before this notice was given borrowing upon stocks had been voluntarily reduced to a point much below normal.

"Real estate does not feel the expansion of credit because almost none of the credit is being used for the purchase of real estate. Nobody wants vacant, unproductive real estate at a time when the cost of improvements is double that of normal times. Real estate feels the stimulus only if within the field of war-activities; otherwise it is depressed by the lack of demand and the efforts to convert such property into cash for investment in other fields.

"How long will this condition exist? When may a tendency to equalize the effects of inflation be expected to develop? The answer is that there is no certainty that the effects of inflation will reach stocks. That is to say, general deflation may come before the effects of inflation reach stocks. It depends upon conditions after the war. When the war comes to an end and offerings of government bonds cease, undoubtedly the situation will change; but so many changes will occur that it is not safe to predict what the result will be. If industrial activity and earnings continue as at present after the Treasury drops out of the market as borrower, it is safe to predict that capital will flow into the general investment market, and stocks, bonds, securities, and real estate will receive their normal share of attention, and benefit accordingly, but this is assuming the very conditions about which there is uncertainty.

"Stocks represent proprietary interest in companies whose assets consist of land, buildings, machinery, materials, goods, etc. If labor costs were established on the present level to stay, it would be impossible to duplicate these properties except with a much higher capitalization than they have, and this fact would naturally raise their capital value and thus bring about higher prices for the certificates of ownership. This is the method by which logically the effects of inflation would spread to stocks. But labor costs probably will decline after the war, and it is also to be considered that in many lines a large increase of capacity has been developed during the war and costs written off out of war-profits. It is not probable, therefore, that the high costs of duplicating existing plants will be a present influence after the war.

"To sum up the status of stocks, securities, real estate, and such other forms of property as have not shown the influence of credit inflation, the explanation is that credit inflation acts upon prices only as it increases demand, and in the instance named the demand has not been increased. On the contrary, the expansion of credit is itself a symptom of a general effort to convert, pledge, or subordinate other forms of property to the forms which are more immediately serviceable in the war emergency. The war-influence dominates depressing some values and enhancing others.

"After the war is over there will be a change of all conditions. When the government orders are finished and paid for, unless a similar volume of equally urgent demands springs up from new sources, the inflation of credits will subside. Bank loans and deposits will decline and the percentage of bank-reserves will rise. This would mean a readjustment of values toward the prewar basis. Evidently the course of this readjustment will be governed by the industrial situation and prospects at that time. If the transition from war-conditions to peace condition is fortunately accomplished; if industry is well sustained and free from disorganizing controversies, so that both the



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Through the Division of Films, Charles S. Hart, Director, Washington, D. C.



vesting and consuming power of the country is large, the establishment of a feeling of full confidence is likely to be followed by one of the greatest periods of construction and expansion the country has ever known. The future of wages, prices, and values in general will depend upon harmonious, highly organized, efficient, well-balanced industry, creating new wealth at a rate sufficient to satisfy the growing wants of the people.

"A tight rein is being held upon every tendency to use credit outside of essential purposes, and there is little temptation or opportunity to use it along venturesome lines. As a result there is less uncertainty about the credits of the country."

WAYS IN WHICH THE BRITISH WAR-DEBT MAY BE CARED FOR

It is declared by a writer in the *London Statist* that "a great many writers and speakers are hugging themselves with the hope that because we have lent a very large sum to our Allies and our Dominions, the debt will not be as crushing as it is often represented." Such people are described as "of the happy, irresponsible kind, who always manage to see sunshine even while the heaviest rain is falling," and who forget that "a very large part of what we have lent to our Allies has been lent to Russia; and Russia has repudiated her liabilities." Granted that the Bolshevik rule will be thrown aside, that a decent Government will come into office, and that Russia will keep faith with her creditors in the end, "how long," the writer asks, "will it be before we get to the end? How long will it be, for example, before all the revolutionary sediment which has been stirred up settles down again and something like decent Government is established? Even when there is a decent Government, the best-intentioned can not make something out of nothing. There will have to be a period of clearing the Germans out, of absolutely restoring order, of giving everybody, men and women alike, confidence that life and property are both safe; and then there will have to be a time of hard work before Russia can turn round and tell her creditors that she is in a position to show that Russians are as honest as other people." What is true of Russia the writer believes to be equally true of Belgium, Servia, and Roumania. Hence it "will be a long time before we shall be able to get the interest upon the debt in full which we have lent to our Allies and to our Dominions." Some method should be devised of lessening the debt. As to methods for doing this, the writer says:

"Some time ago we suggested one plan, namely, that the rich should volunteer to pay off, let us say, a thousand million; and we showed that if that was done quickly and wisely it would make it possible to reduce the rate of interest on the debt by at least $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. almost immediately. That is one plan. But we are afraid the rich are not willing to volunteer. And we are not prepared to propose compulsion. Another plan is, since the rich will not volunteer, to impose a special tax upon every member of the community who has, let us say, an unencumbered income of £5,000 a year; and that that special tax should be in addition to all existing and future proposed taxes, and should be allocated rigorously to the repayment of debt.

"A third plan would be to disendow the Churches of England and Scotland, and to employ the whole of the funds so set free in the payment of the debt. There ought to be, if that plan were adopted, no waste of the funds, such as was committed when Mr. Gladstone disendowed the Irish Church. Everything that contributes in every way



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17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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A man can gain some new knowledge from the Standard Dictionary every day through his whole life—and then turn it over to his children for their benefit.

to the maintenance of the two Churches should be reckoned in, and should be most rigorously employed to redeem debt. There are a large number of pious people who object. For the life of us we can not understand the principle of their objection. It seems to us that the endowment of a Church is of very much less importance than the lives, the health, and even the reasonable comfort of the very poor.

"Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman once excited great hostility by making what was an almost commonplace among the well-informed, that one-third of the population of this supposed-to-be-rich country lives habitually on the brink of starvation. We have no desire, and still less inclination, to fight the battle over again. All we care to say is that the comfort, the health, and the reasonable safety of the very poor, the very old men and women who have worked hard in their time, very young children, who are pining in this glorious weather in the slums and alleys of London and other great towns, and men who for some fault, probably, or some misfortune, are unable to secure permanent employment—all these people, not to mention the criminal classes and the immoral classes, are living in deep poverty. Sometimes they make a swag, and the criminal and the immoral among them have a good time for a night or two. Sometimes they do not know where they will find a breakfast or a dinner. And we are asked to believe that God more highly approves of relieving the rich from the necessity of providing clergymen with homes and incomes than of saving the very poor, and especially the old worn-out men and women and the young children just toddling, from all the horrors of the slums.

"When the war ends, and all our manhood returns, we shall have as serious a time to face as a nation ever has been confronted with. Our Government has done everything that it was possible for it, even by chance, to hit upon to go wrong. And it has spent money so lavishly that all Europe is in a state of poverty which has not been equaled probably since the Thirty Years' War. We venture to doubt whether even the war against Revolutionary France did so much to sink the whole population of Europe as has this present war. And, as if sinking the population was not enough, we have piled up debt at such a rate that if it were not for the United States and Japan there would be widespread doubts whether many governments, with the best will in the world, would be able to face what they are called upon to do. Whatever plan may ultimately be adopted, it is extremely desirable that the public should give its best thought to the subject. It is one that will try us sorely by and by. It is one that can be solved. We do not think so lightly of the resources of the United Kingdom that a means can not be found of lightening that burden of debt, even within a very few years after peace returns. But it is in the highest degree desirable that whatever plan is adopted shall be the plan of the whole community.

"The new Parliament will carry no weight with it. We shall have to wait for the return of the soldiers and sailors for legislation that every man will respect as representing the votes of the real population of the United Kingdom; and until then it is desirable that no definite plan for dealing with the debt shall be undertaken; unless, indeed, either the rich volunteer to pay off a thousand millions, or the rich volunteer to bear a special taxation for the early reduction of debt."

Another Excuse Shattered.—"I don't see why you find fault with him so much?"

"He's a blundering fool."

"That may be, but he's a young man, and he's very ambitious."

"Oh, shucks. The Kaiser was ambitious."—*Detroit Free Press.*

1

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to a printers' strike.

The Literary Digest

(Title Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)

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New York **FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY** London

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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Whole Number 1490

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

UNSCRAMBLING "MITTELEUROPA"

GERMANY'S DOOM WAS FINALLY SEALED when her last two allies, Turkey and Austria, realized the uselessness of further fighting and surrendered to the Entente. Instead of Germany consolidating an empire in Central Europe, interested observers now see the Allies encouraging the development of a group of small independent nations between the Alps and the Karpathians, between the Adriatic and the Danube, and in Western Asia. When Europe was reconstituted after the overthrow of Napoleon, Austria took the leading part. The Austrian Metterich, worshipping political reaction as something holy, for a generation pulled from Vienna the diplomatic strings that kept princes on their thrones and peoples in subjection. It is, therefore, singularly fitting that the triumph of democracy a century or so should be built upon the ruins of the Austrian Empire, that the first nations to experience the birth of freedom through the sweep of the armies of the free

should be the races so long shackled by the Hapsburg. The political task of building the new from the ruins of the old is never a simple one. It may be fairly easy in what was once Turkey, for we now have an independent Arabia, Palestine and Mesopotamia already enjoy the blessings of British rule, while Smyrna has for some time had a practically independent ruler, and Turkish rule in many spots has been but nominal. But the task ahead of us in Central Europe can only, editors declare, be compared to "unscrambling eggs." With famine, revolution, and economic collapse at home, the appearance of Allied troops on the Danube and the advance of the Italians across the Piave were the signal for a quick exchange from offering to begging for peace on the part of Austria. But, as some one asked in Paris, is there any longer any Austria to make peace? The ax is laid at the foot of the Hapsburg tree, observes the *Buffalo Evening News*, the other dailies prefer a different figure for the crashing of the ramshackle Austrian Empire. The *Boston Christian Science Monitor* likens it to the breaking up of a wrecked ship. Others call it "dismembering," and the *New York Globe* sees Austria "dissolved, blown up from its own internal picric acid," and the Danubian basin "littered with the fragments of a broken régime." Vienna has acknowledged the independence of Hungary, of the Czecho-Slovaks, of the Jugoslavs, the Austrian Germans talk of their own separate nation,

and minor nationalities have raised the standard of revolt in various parts of the Hapsburg patrimony. The sudden crumbling of this great and ancient empire is envisaged by our editors as one of the great facts of this war. "One of the Great Powers, the most evil, looking back over all the centuries, the headquarters of tyranny and reaction, of persecution, political and religious, seems about to disappear," says Mr. Simonds in the *New York Tribune*; "thirty millions of slaves are to become free men; the progress of the French Revolution, arrested at the Congress of Vienna, has been extended." This, we are told, is the "great human fact," but editors also point out that the break-up of Austria means much to us from the political and military aspects. For one thing, notes the *New York Journal of Commerce*, "the moment the Brenner Pass is open for the troops of the Allies to invade Bavaria, or they can advance uninterrupted across the Hungarian plain to occupy Dresden and

Berlin, Germany will have to acknowledge her irretrievable defeat." Furthermore, a permanent result of the liberation of the subject peoples of Austria-Hungary would be:

"(1) Instead of fifty-one million of Austro-Hungarian subjects, Germany could exploit the resources of only twenty-two millions of Austro-Germans and Magyars; (2) these liberated nationalities would form a barrier between Germany and the Balkans owing to their racial tradition of anti-Germanism and their geographical position. Or, to borrow the concise formula of Mr. Dubose: 'If we are of those who speak of demolishing Austria and do not speak of demolishing Germany, it is because (1) the demolition of the one appears to us definitive, while that of the second appears ephemeral; (2) because the demolition of Germany appears to us superfluous on the day when Prussia will be cast down; (3) because the demolition of Austria will be the ruin of the bloc of Central Europe, which was hostile to us, and in particular of the mutual aid of German and Hungarian, assured by the Austro-Hungarian compromise of 1867.'"

It is but in accord with the ordinary and expected workings of human nature, the *Chattanooga News* observes, "that the Entente and ourselves encourage the breaking up of the Central monarchies into smaller units"—

"Germany pursued a similar course toward the Ukraine, Russian Poland, Lithuania, Esthonia, Livonia, and Finland. For centuries the chief fear of Germany had been of a Muscovite invasion. Now it practises to the east the policy of 'Divide



TWO REASONS WHY VIENNA QUIT.

The Italians struck at A, at B the Allies conquered Albania and Serbia and established a foothold on the Danube.

and rule.' So France and England are not yet willing to face a future restored Germany, with powerful allies in Austria and the Balkans. So anything we can do to promote the separatist spirit in enemy countries is fair in war. We hope to create a front in the interior of enemy lands. It was just in this way that the Federal Government encouraged in the '60's the formation of West Virginia out of the flank of the Old Dominion and received it into the Union."

But, the Tennessee daily continues:

"It must be frankly said that there is a danger in paying too much attention to racial aspirations. Problems will arise for

world in turmoil. The Balkans have displayed in our time, even as Italy did in the Middle Ages, the dangers of having a new nation every few leagues.

"America is heartily for the emancipation of the Czechs, the Hungarians, the South Slavs, the Poles, the Roumanians, the Italians, and the Ruthenians, on whom has been laid the heavy hand of Teutonism; but will the emancipation make for a durable peace? If from the Baltic to the Adriatic, from the Alps to the Dardanelles, come into being nearly a score of small nations, each one jealous of its place in the sun, it is not certain pacifism will result. Call the roll of the proposed commination: Livonia, Courland, Lithuania, the Ukraine, Poland, Bohemia,

Hungary, German Austria, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Albania, and Greece.

"The influence of the big nations should go to making the aggregates as large as possible. The world has an interest in the reconstitution of Russia, a large Poland, a greater Roumania, a Jugo-Slavia that will bring together not merely Croats, Dalmatians, Styrians, and the Serbians of political Hungary and of Bosnia, but Serbia and Montenegro. The big nations have grave faults, but the little ones, except they accumulate a tradition like that of seasoned Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, etc., have even graver ones. Think of a dozen new tariff frontiers!

"Something approximating to the Big Brother relation which this country would like to sustain to the nations of the western hemisphere seems a necessity of the world-situation. It is doubtful if any league of peace will be successful which is strictly logical in its adherence to the principle of equality of national right."

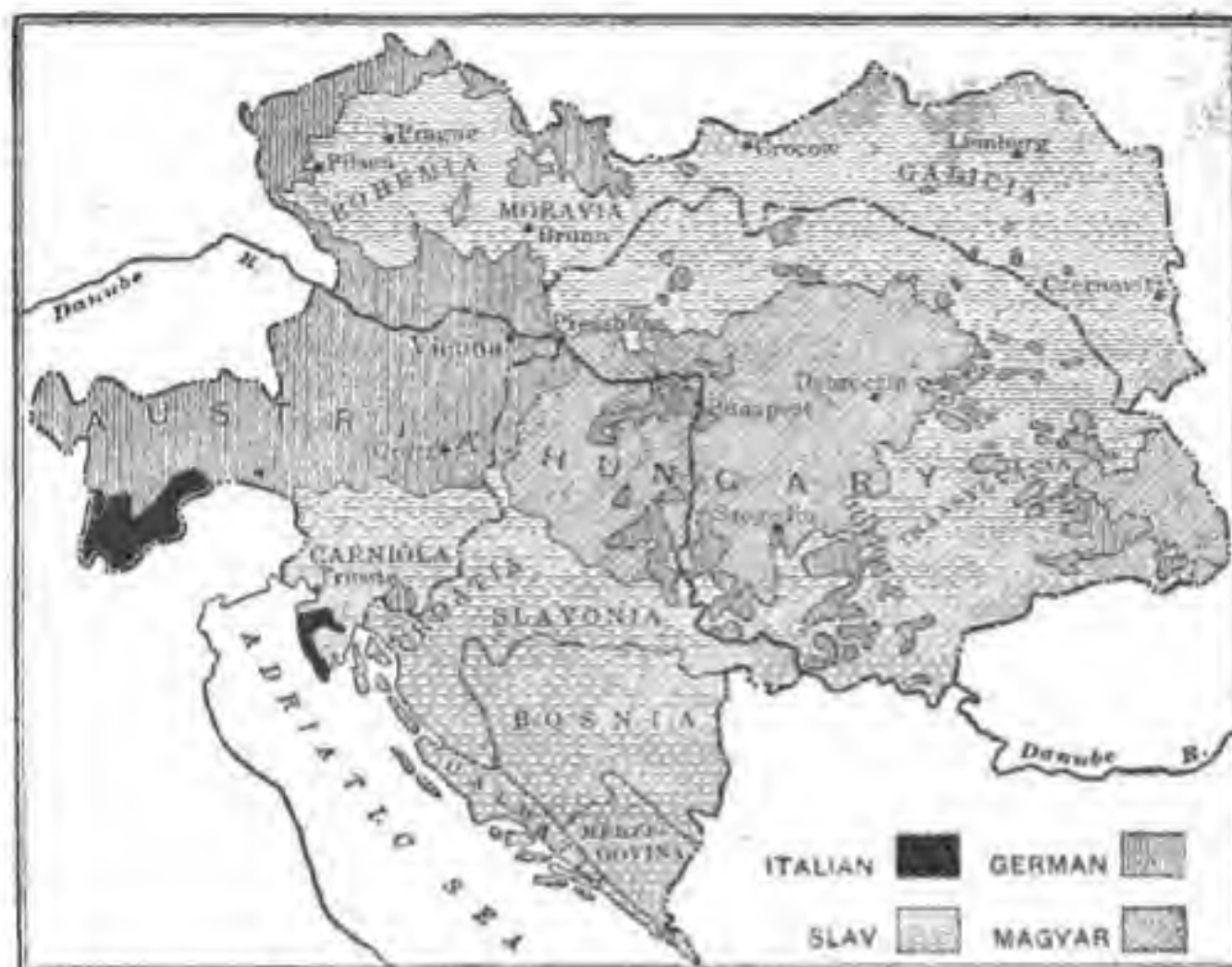
The *Memphis Commercial Appeal* fears Austria will go "through the convulsions that marked the disintegration in Russia." Only—

"The struggle in Austria will be greater, because there will be racial as well as class hatreds, and there

is nothing more bitter than a racial hatred. So the very disintegration of Austria is fraught with danger to the Allies."

Since the visit of Kossuth, Americans have sympathized with Hungarian dreams of independence. To-day the Emperor of Austria-Hungary has given the Magyar state a complete independent cabinet, and Count Michael Karolyi, president of the Hungarian Independence party, promises the formation of an independent antidynastic state with a democratic constitution. But that Hungary is speaking too late to save herself is an opinion which has been formed by several of our editors. Hungary, the *New York Evening Post* observes, "wants to give the impression that she has broken loose from the Dual Monarchy, and hence has been relieved of all blood-guilt in the war, and should be allowed to go her way undisturbed; but the peace conference will not be deceived." Then there are the subject peoples of Hungary whose view-point, as the *New York Sun* notes, was strikingly revealed to the ruling Magyars "when the Croatian regiments at Fiume, Hungary's only seaport, revolted and took possession of the town in the name of the new Czecho-Slovak state." The *Boston Transcript* points out that "the principle of the self-determination of nationalities will inevitably deprive Hungary, as she is now constituted, of all her Moravian counties in the north, of all Transylvania, of the Roumanian Banat in the southeast, and of Croatia and Slavonia in the southwest. Hungary will be reduced to her purely Magyar element." The *Transcript* concludes that:

"The truly great nation which will emerge from the Austro-



AUSTRIA-HUNGARY'S RACIAL PROBLEM, WHICH THE ALLIES ARE HELPING TO SOLVE.

The Slavs of Bohemia and Moravia make up the new Czecho-Slovak state. The Poles of Galicia may join their brothers to the north to form an independent Poland. The people of Transylvania are largely akin to the Roumanians to the south. A group of Slav states in the lower center of the map may join with Montenegro and Serbia to make up a great Jugo-Slav nation.

settlement which are insoluble. Take, for instance, the Balkans: races and religions are mixed there to an extent which can be described by no other term so well as 'scrambled eggs.'

"There is no more certain cause for a future war than the dismemberment of a country. The President has kept this idea before us. It was the wrong done France in 1871 which, as the President has said, kept Europe disturbed for fifty years, and in the case of Italy, the provinces for which she is fighting were given Austria in the time of Napoleon. That same ruler reduced Prussian territory by half, and in 1813, after his flight from Moscow, the Prussians fell on him.

"It will probably be found on investigation that not all these people, nor those of Transylvania, wish to desert their old allegiance. In Bohemia and in the Tyrol there is a large Teutonic population."

It is largely because it has been such "a singular and paradoxical dominion" that the breaking up of Austria presents such difficulties, the *New York Globe* thinks. It recalls certain facts:

"A steady war-maker, she has steadily been defeated, yet after each overthrow she has emerged substantially intact and often with gains of territory. France, Germany, and Italy have beaten her. Russia saved her when Hungary had brought the Hapsburgs to their knees. She has been the ward of Europe, whose efforts to commit suicide have been frustrated. The Hapsburg power was the reason Gladstone glanced at when he remarked, great liberal and friend of small nations tho he was, that if Austria-Hungary did not exist it would be necessary to invent her. Europe has felt, were the conglomerate populations of the upper Danubian Valley not artificially held together, that the bickerings of a multitude of petty states would keep the

Hungarian wreck will be Czecho-Slovakia, which will stand in middle-Europe as Mount Zion stood in Judea, beautiful for situation, and crowned with her ancient and cultured capital, Prague. Czecho-Slovakia, leading by the hand Jugo-Slavia, farther south, will possess a moral and intellectual hegemony among the Slavic races, and will by this means quite overshadow Hungary, which has made its choice for ill instead of for good."

Austria's announced willingness to deal directly with the Czecho-Slovak National Council, the raising of the red and white flag in Prague, and the tearing down of the symbols of Hapsburg rule in the old Bohemian city, are first steps in the recovery of national independence by this state, whose armies have fought so valiantly thousands of miles from their homeland.

Somewhat less attention has been paid to the Jugo-Slavs. Slovenes, Croats, and Servians recently declared upon certain fundamental principles through the executive committee of their national council. These were:

"First, to bring about a reunion of all the Slovenes, Croats, and Servians on a racial basis, without reference to their present political frontiers.

"Secondly, to create a sovereign state on a democratic basis.

"Thirdly, to see that the nationalities represented by the council have a delegate at the peace conference."

Who will lead in the new Slavonic state, the Servian, the Croatian, or the Slovene? This question is answered thus by such a distinguished Servian as Professor Michael Pupin:

"The ablest of them will be the leaders, and the others will follow. But the foundation on which the South Slavonic state is to be raised must be Servia, as was defined in the declaration of Corfu by representatives of the Government of Servia and the South Slav committee of London, the leaders of the South Slavs in Austria-Hungary. The real reason why Servia must be the foundation of the South Slavonic state is because Servia is a democracy and has been so for more than a century, and the Servian is well trained in a democratic form of government. The Slovene and the Croatian are not, but they will undoubtedly take to it rapidly, because, being Slavs, they have a natural inclination toward democracy, an inclination which has, how-

of Servia. It should also be remembered that Servia has had the leadership of the South Slavonic movement for more than fifty years. It was because this movement seemed to the Germans such a threatening one that Servia was attacked in 1914.

"If a South Slav state is to be formed in the Balkans, and if the Servians are to be the pillars of this state, as they really will



"PLEASE PASS THE PIE!"

—Tuthill in the St. Louis Star.

be, then it is unthinkable to form it under any other basis than a constitutional monarchy, with the dynasty of Karageorgevitch at its head. Under the Karageorgevitch we can have a truly democratic Jugo-Slavia, in which the Servian, the Croatian, and the Slovene will enjoy absolutely equal rights and privileges."

The Poles, whose cause has been so ably led in this country by Mr. Paderewski, expect to form a united state from Russian, Prussian, and Austrian Poland, with access to the Baltic Sea, presumably by way of Danzig. A Polish army, which was brought to life by a decree of President Poincaré of France, was given the sanction of the United States and other Allied governments. Mr. Paderewski has recruited in this country a considerable force which is being trained in this country and Canada and being transported constantly by contingents to join the Polish army in France, writers in the press remind us. A free Poland with the boundaries now marked out for it would be a nation of twenty million inhabitants.

Italy, of course, will now receive her "Irredenta." There remains the great German population of the old Austrian duchies. German writers have suggested that these ten million Germans will join the German Empire as a new federal state. German-Austrian deputies in the Austrian Reichsrath have met to announce the creation of a "German state of Austria," which will represent Austria which will seek access to the Adriatic Sea, and will conduct its own separate peace negotiations. The *Chicago Daily News* thinks that the acquisition of the German provinces of Austria would far more than compensate Germany in territory and population if she loses Posen and Danzig to Poland, Alsace-Lorraine to France, and Schleswig to Denmark. But the *New York Times* points out that in the first place if German Austria should enter the German Empire, "it is quite conceivable that she might be a center of anti-Prussian feeling around which other South German states could rally." Moreover,

"If the newly freed Slav peoples succeed in establishing the federation for which they hope, it is quite possible that the new center of gravity in Central Europe may be at Prague or Warsaw. The future holds difficulties, but it is far less promising for Germany than the old system by which Vienna and Budapest could force millions of Slavs and Latins to support Pan-German plans."



THE JIG-SAW.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

ever, been dwarfed by the long subjection to the autocracy of Austria and of Hungary.

"The Servian of Servia has also made more sacrifices in blood, in treasure, and in suffering of every kind to win the independence of the Jugo-Slavs. The Allies know that the Servian of Servia is a brave and loyal ally and that they can trust him. There is no doubt in my mind that before many years have passed the Allies will have found out that the Croats, the Slovenes, and the Servians of Austria are just as brave and loyal as the Servians

OUR "POST OF HONOR" IN THE BATTLE

"WITHOUT THE PRESSURE EXERTED upon the enemy by your incessant attacks between the Argonne and the Meuse," said a French army chief to an American general, as reported in a dispatch from the Main Headquarters of the First American Army to the *New York World*, "Ostend, Bruges, and Lille might still be in German hands." While American forces, fighting against the strongest concentration of German power on any front, grind

their way into the Verdun "hinge" of the whole German line northward to the Holland border, evidences increase that to our two new armies has been confided the "post of honor" on the Western Front. Testimony regarding our importance in the military scheme of things comes, as is fitting, largely from our Allies and from German sources. If Foch turns the present German retreat through Belgium and northern France into a rout, most critics are agreed that the cutting of the German communications north of Verdun by American soldiers will furnish the decisive blow.

Two recent events, so small in themselves as to be pretty well buried in the news of peace proposals and politics, take on vital significance when viewed together in the light of the deadlines to Germany of even a comparatively slight American advance. The first of these events, the shelling of the main line of the railroad in the region of Conflans by 16-inch American naval guns, marks the beginning of the rupture of German communications, which the second event, the capture of the little village of Aincreville on



LIEUT.-GEN. HUNTER LIGGETT.
Commanding the First American
Field Army in France.

the following day, seems to make certain. As a correspondent points out in *The World*, the distinguished German General von Marwitz, called in the day before to stop the Americans, had ordered that the line of hills running westward from Dun-sur-Meuse to Buzancy were to be held "whatever the cost of holding them may be," since possession of them would give the American artillery a free sweep of the all-important trunk-line railroad from Metz to Lille. Another writer in this paper points out that "Aincreville is only three miles southwest of Dun and the hills taken are only eight miles south of the vital crossing of the Meuse at Stenay. The advance made by the Americans is about two miles."

Fighting on this front, where Germany has sent in "three times as many reinforcements to each division in the line as at Cambrai," resembles the old terrific pounding tactics of trench

warfare rather than the warfare of movement which has begun further north. A single town has been taken and lost fourteen times before becoming definitely American. Counter-attacks are frequent. Says a correspondent, writing after the last American advance:

"This form of resistance is accompanied by a concentric artillery-fire whose violence recalls the first battle before Verdun, and it is the most painful ordeal which the American troops have yet had to undergo. But where our infantry cede feet, under a Niagara of high explosives in Belleau Wood on the right, they gain yards in the center.

"Everywhere the fighting is incessant. Mostly it is dull, drab, and dirty; always it is bloody and heroic on the part of the enemy as well as by our own boys. The coming of the dove of peace is inaudible out here."

Another correspondent, writing to the *New York Times*, explains that the success of the American operations north of Verdun is not to be measured in kilometers gained, but in its effect on the whole situation:

"Since General Pershing's men launched their first attack, in the mist of the morning of September 26, they have fought and put out some twenty German divisions, among which are some of the best in the German Army, such as three of the five Guard divisions and the 28th, known as the Kaiser's Own. In front of us now there are some eighteen more divisions, and others are being brought up day by day to confront us.

"On the front of the First American Army the last four weeks have seen some of the fiercest fighting of the whole war, where the best soldiers the Kaiser has are fighting youthful Americans under orders to hold at all costs the line which protects the Luxembourg gateway, the most important artery of the German Army. Captured German officers explain: 'We have just got to hold north of Verdun.' A captured order of a German general says the fate of the Fatherland may hang on the fight north of Verdun. If the Mézières-Luxembourg railroad system is reached or put under easy gun-fire, all communication for the German front from in front of Laon to the Meuse falls."

In four weeks, announces a Headquarters statement covering operations between October 1 and October 28, the American forces on this front have passed through the Hindenburg line, the Volker line, the Kriemhilde line, and now face the Freya line, while the Germans are busy on further fortifications in the rear. In this time the Americans have captured more than 20,000 prisoners and 127 guns of all calibers. In addition, a large number of machine guns and antitank guns and much ammunition have been taken. American gunners have fired



LIEUT.-GEN. H. L. BULLARD.
Commanding the Second American
Field Army in France.

more than 2,500,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, at times running as high as 150,000 a day. They have used more than 1,000 cannon of all calibers, not including captured guns, which, using their own ammunition, have been turned against the Germans. Since September 26, 230 airplanes have been brought down and 23 enemy observation-balloons have been shot down in flames. This record is regarded as remarkably good, in view of the fact that the weather has been adverse, with but three really good flying days. The American air-bombing service has made many successful sallies behind the enemy lines by day and night, dropping more than 80,000 pounds of high explosive bombs. On one of these expeditions more than 200 airplanes were used, making the largest airplane concentration on a single mission ever known. American engineers have done yeoman work in remaking roads ruined by four years of shelling and German mines. Over a five-kilometer zone ahead of the army's starting-off point no roads existed, and the Americans faced a formidable task to keep supplies, food, and ammunition moving steadily, as has to be done to run a great army. Forty thousand engineers, working day and night, rebuilt the needed roads, using stone from destroyed villages for a great part, and incidentally wiping off the map villages which for four years had existed only in dismal and scattered piles of moss-blanketed stones.

Nor will the coming bad weather bring any respite to "the makers of the war," who do not "love it well enough to wish for its continuance throughout the coming winter," declares the *Boston Transcript*. "Our most convincing answer to the German requests for an armistice," in the opinion of the editor of this paper, is our preparation for a winter campaign:

"Before our men, whose task is the conquest of Alsace, lies that historic valley which runs between the Vosges and the Rhine from Altkirch to Frankenthal. May it not be haunted by the souls of some of its brave sons who fought for France? It is easy to believe that our soldiers may be led by the martial spirit of Kléber and the Kellermanns—one of the latter the savior of France at Valmy, and the other, his son, the leader whose impetuous charge turned Marengo into a victory. There, betwixt mountain range and river bank, with fortresses in front, there will be fierce fighting for possession of Alsace. And for Lorraine the fighting may be even fiercer a little way to the west in the sector where our aviators drop their compliments on Metz.

"The men who have already broken up thirty of his divisions there will keep him busy. They will see to it that he shall have no rest. And that is the all-inclusive purpose of the winter's work. The German armies must get no chance of recuperation and reconstruction, no time to manufacture fresh stores of guns and ammunition, no opportunity to fortify any new line of defense. These are just the things for which they wish to obtain an armistice, and we should be fools indeed if we let them have their wish. We are not prolonging the war by the determination to carry it right on through the winter without a pause. On the contrary, we are shortening it, by preventing the Germans from getting their breath for its prolongation."

PEACE TO MAKE FOOD SCARCER

BY A SELECTIVE DRAFT OF CONSCIENCE, each family in the country is a separate unit in "the invincible American food army," we are told by the Food Administration, which urges earnestly that "every table should be spread and every meal should be eaten with the wants of the world in mind, eaten with war-conscience to guide." Feeding the armies and civilians of the belligerent Powers is a pressing problem of the moment, but it is foolish to think, as the *New York*

Globe and other journals point out, that the end of the war will mean an end of food shortage. Note is taken of the utterance of Mr. Pack, of the National War Garden Commission, that with every mile of land in France and Belgium recaptured from the Germans there will be so many more thousands of people dependent upon the United States and Canada for their food. And *The Globe* goes on to say that if peace comes within the year there will be enormous markets for food in Germany and Austria, and it thinks it will be the United States and Canada that will have to meet the needs of those starving populations, altho others may object to obeying the scriptural injunction that "If thine enemy hunger, feed him." We are told also that Russia is facing one of the worst famines in the history of the world, which will become acute in the spring of 1919. *The Wall Street Journal* admonishes us that if any one is disposed to think of himself first, "let him remember that the amount of wheat he usually consumes here at home will keep three children alive for the same length of time in the

refugee camps," and under the severely strict rationing systems that now prevail almost everywhere in Europe "it would sustain two women in Allied countries." We are assured by the Federal Food Board, which outlines the program of the Food Administration, that altho details of this program change every day, almost every hour, the main outline has not been altered since the Inter-Allied Food Council agreed that America should provide this year 17,550,000 tons of food, an increase of fifty per cent. over last year's prodigious achievement. From the statement of the board as given to the press we quote the following informing and impressive observations:

"The largest item in the program of food exports is 10,400,000 tons of bread-making flour and grains—more than 400,000,000 bushels. Part of that is the surplus of one of the largest wheat crops ever harvested in this country—reduced again by a shortage of corn. A substantial part of this saving will come from the conscious, deliberate saving of 100,000,000 American citizens, male and female, big and little.

"Suppose that of the 400,000,000 bushels and over that we ship, 100,000,000 is to be accomplished by saving. So far as this account is concerned, the actual amount to be saved is not essential; an imaginary figure will do. For the total shipment will include bread grains all lumped together, wheat, rye, barley, and to some extent corn, and the proportions will vary as



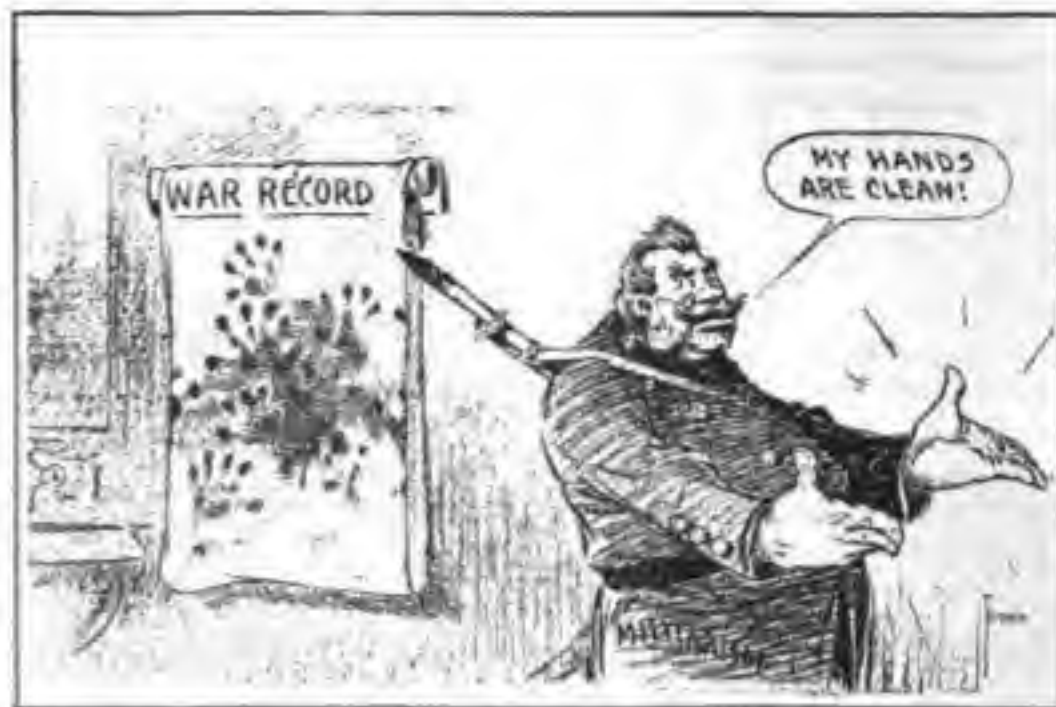
AS THE GERMAN SOLDIER SEES HIMSELF.

Cover design of a German map taken in a German officer's dugout and sent to us by Lieut. I. S. Randall, A. E. F.



THE BEAST THAT TALKS LIKE A MAN.

"I demand an honorable Peace—no humiliation, etc."
—Harding in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.



ALL READY FOR PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

—Brown in the *Chicago Daily News*.

"A PROUD PEOPLE, ACCUSTOMED TO VICTORY"—MAXIMILIAN.

the program works out. Say for the present we are to find 100,000,000 bushels by saving. Put that in the terms of the individual. It is the same as tho each one allowed himself four bushels of grain in his bread for the year in place of five bushels, which was the ordinary calculation in the bygone, wasteful days."

From Washington Mr. Judson C. Welliver, staff correspondent of the *New York Globe*, writes that it is startling to be assured by the Food Administration that this country has produced less foodstuffs this year than last, because most people believe the contrary, and that is "one of the bad features of the situation." He tells us further that—

"The wheat crop of 1918 is not a record-breaker, but it is far ahead of last year's. The public has had that sole fact dinned into its ears till it has attached too much importance to it. While there is indeed an increase in wheat, there are deficits in many other crops, and in the aggregate a big and real shortage. Here is a balance-sheet of the essential crops made up for me by the Food Administration experts which I am assured gives an accurate impression of the real situation.

"Increases in production of the following crops for 1918, as against 1917, are:

	Increase in Bushels
Wheat	267,000,000
Barley	26,000,000
Rye	16,000,000
Buckwheat	2,000,000
Rice	5,000,000
Beans	3,000,000
Total	319,000,000

"But this is offset by decreases, as against 1917, as follows:

	Decrease in Bushels
Corn	441,000,000
Oats	52,000,000
Potatoes	51,000,000
Sweet potatoes	2,000,000
Total	546,000,000

"Thus, there is a net decrease of 227,000,000 bushels, which, taking thirty-three bushels to the ton, means well over 7,000,000 tons."

Mr. Welliver points out, however, that the deficit is not so serious as the bushelage figures make it appear, because of the immense importance of wheat, and he proceeds:

"The Food Administration's answer is—first, that with the world in its present scrape, food is food and bushels are bushels. People in Europe, and people here, are going to be compelled to eat whatever food can be given them. Europe must, for instance, take more corn than ever before, and learn how to use it. The alternative will be to go hungry.

"The second part of the answer is that there is no such immense concealed surplus of food in the country now as there was last winter."

A HEALTHIER, WEALTHIER, WISER LAND

THE "EARLY TO BED and early to rise" theory was amply vindicated by the results of the seven months of "daylight-saving," observe the sagacious writers for the press as they note how much healthier, wealthier, and wiser we all are than we would have been if the clocks had not all been set ahead during the past spring and summer. Of course, the *Providence Journal* rises to remark, there were a few minor drawbacks connected with this national attempt "to rise with the lark and with the lark to bed." "Parents of small children will testify that there has been more trouble than usual about the going-to-bed hour, and it may be said that we have had less benefit than usual from summer moonlight evenings because Luna does not make her appearance as early as she used to do." But against all such trivial troubles are opposed the overwhelming advantages that have come to a hundred million people.

Are we healthier? "Outdoor life has been everywhere stimulated," replies this *Providence* daily; "we have lived nearer to nature, come closer to obeying her laws; we have abandoned in some measure our foolish habit of lying abed long after the sun got up." The *New York Sun* answers the same question by relating that "factory work of all kinds, which requires strong light and accurate eyesight, has been benefited to an extent which no one has been able to estimate in terms of money, and the health of working men and women in every line of employment has been improved through working in daylight," and by reporting the assertions of humanitarians "that the number of accidents in factories, on transportation-lines, and on the highways has been reduced greatly."

Of course we are wiser. We have learned, as the *New York Globe* notes, how to make "life more enjoyable for everybody." We have learned something of the beauties of that morning hour, others observe. We have not been deceiving ourselves, as some opponents of the plan used to say, but, like truly wise people, have, in the words of the *Boston Transcript*, "simply demonstrated our moral superiority to our mechanical arrangements."

But perhaps most people will judge of the success of the daylight-saving plan by the dollars and cents standard, and will ask, Has it made us wealthier, as well as healthier and wiser? Most editors agree that it has, and special authorities are both emphatic and specific on this point. President Marks, of the National Daylight Saving Association, has not yet compiled definite figures on the saving in gas and electricity, but cites his

own personal experience to show how the amount can be estimated. For instance, he says,

"At my camp in the Adirondacks this summer we burned denatured alcohol for lighting purposes as in the past. Usually we have had to burn forty gallons, but this year we needed but thirteen. The saving elsewhere must have been fairly proportionate."

Some practical results of America's first season of daylight saving were stated by Senator Calder, the sponsor of the daylight-saving measure in Congress, just before the close of the period affected, March 31 to October 27. The Senator from New York reports a saving of a million and a quarter tons of coal, and an estimated cut of \$2,000,000 in the gas-bills of the nation. As he says:

"This additional hour of daylight has been most helpful to the men, women, and children of the nation who have taken advantage of it to plant war-gardens, thereby not only relieving the strain upon the farm but to a very considerable degree tending toward economy in family expenditure. It has also saved, too, in gas and electric bills not less than ten per cent. of the money formerly spent for this purpose. In addition, it will, during the seven months of operation this year, save at least one million tons of coal. It has afforded in the construction of cantonments for our Army, in the manufacture of munitions and war-supplies of every character, and in the building of ships one more hour of daylight for the men engaged in those industries. Without question this bill has been more helpful in the great war-work in which this nation is engaged than any other one thing."

"One and a quarter millions of tons of coal saved by turning the clock ahead an hour for seven months is the estimate of the United States Fuel Administration of the economy effected by lessening the load on lighting plants through the daylight-saving scheme."

President Charles Lathrop Pack, of the National War Garden Commission, credits the daylight-saving law with being largely responsible for the production of the record \$500,000,000 crop of the war-gardens, which is fifty-one per cent. greater than the crop last year, when the gardeners did not have the extra hour for working. Mr. Pack also calls attention to the indirect effect of the garden-work during the extra hour, in giving the workers more "pep" for the next day's regular tasks. Thousands, he says, "went into their gardens after work in the big plants and there produced food in the plots started for them by the management, who found a war-gardener to be a very good worker."

The daylight-saving measure has met with such wide approval, altho "the unscientific proposal for its continuance through the winter months" was rejected, that the Springfield *Republican* thinks "it may surprise a good many city folk to realize how it is viewed by some of the farmers," and says:

"A prominent farmer from over the line in Connecticut explained recently that in practical effect it meant a lost hour of work in the fields, for the reason that fruits, vegetables, and tobacco could not be safely handled until the dew had dried off them, a process consuming just about the additional early morning hour obtained through the summer by the daylight-saving plan. It was his opinion that another year the plan should not be revived, and that if the manufacturers wanted to obtain its advantages all they had to do was to induce their employees to begin work an hour earlier. . . . Each of us is inclined to

think that the other fellow can readjust his daily program with less difficulty than we ourselves."

We are reminded by the New York *Evening Post* that the daylight-saving law is continuous in its operation. That is to say, "it does not end with this year, but will necessitate the advance of the clock again on the last Sunday of next March, which will fall on the 30th." It is the editorial consensus that daylight-saving is now a permanent feature of our national life, and the Pittsburgh *Leader* concludes that next year and in the following years "we shall turn the clock forward and backward without giving the matter any special consideration."

GERMAN TOYS NOT WANTED

A STORM OF SCORN AND INDIGNATION strong enough to remind many editors of our long-past Boston Tea Party has been roused by that Dutch ship which landed a cargo of German toys in New York. Toys "Made in Germany" for American children—"such a delicate idea!" cries the New York *Globe*. Among the toys properly to be

found in the cargo, suggests the New York *Herald*, would be one "designed to educate as well as please, called Little Bertha, consisting of a cannon together with wooden figures of hospital nurses, hostages, and babies to serve as targets. Several children may play at this game, each shooting in turn and scoring one for hitting a hostage, two for a nurse, and one for an infant. A great deal of innocent fun is provided by a toy chopper with a real blade which lops off the hands of wax figures resembling Belgian children." A writer in the New York *Times* recalls the *Lusitania* and the *Zeppelin* raids over London and Paris, with their tolls of child victims, and the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* passionately declares:

"To imagine the Hun in the rôle of maker of playthings which delight the hearts of children is as incongruous as it would be to think of a rattlesnake spitting attar of roses from its fangs."

Several authorities suspect, in the appearance of this cargo "under a gracious guaranty of safety by the German Government," a German "test case" to sound American feeling about merchandise bearing the "Made in Germany" stamp. The 4,000 cases of toys, valued at \$250,000, were purchased and paid for by seven American wholesale dealers, most of them "with Old-World names," as one commentator points out, in 1914, and have been held in Rotterdam ever since, pending the consent of the United States State Department for their importation, and the guaranty of the German Government that the Dutch ship which brought them wouldn't be torpedoed. If it was in the German reckoning to release this cargo as the opening wedge of an "economic invasion," not only have they failed utterly of their purpose, as the Baltimore *Sun* points out, but their attempt has furnished another spectacle of typical Teutonic brutality and stupidity in dealing with other nations. "The news demonstrates anew the fact," comments the Hartford *Courant*, "that the mental processes of the Teutons are wholly beyond the comprehension of other people. . . . They may be surprised at the military successes of the Allies, but a greater



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THE SAME OLD CRY,

"Kamerad!"

—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

surprise is coming when they once more attempt to resume trade relations with the world."

One of the seven consignees of the cargo promptly refused to accept delivery. "Long ago," announced the head of this firm, "we eliminated these goods from our catalog, charged them off our books, accepted our loss, and forgot all about them. We feel that American children should have American-made toys, and we are therefore willing to accept any loss which may be occasioned by the refusal of this shipment." The *Boston Globe* and *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore) offer congratulations on this stand. Declares *The Record*:

"It is none too soon to begin the campaign against the importation of German-made goods. Imagine for one moment any American mother giving to her baby toys made by Germany while she thinks of tens of thousands of babies murdered by Germany in this war. Every toy made in Germany and every other piece of goods of every kind will for generations bear a bloody stain which all the waters of all the oceans can never wash out."

Among patriotic organizations which approve this general view of the matter, either through the passage of resolutions or through statements by executive officers, are the Baltimore War Mothers, the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, and the American Defense Society. The Boycott Committee of this last organization, after taking steps to have the cargo refused by all its consignees, issued an appeal that "all customers examine both toys and other merchandise carefully for the stamp 'Made in Germany,' in order to 'show Germany that goods made by her bloody-handed baby-killers will not be tolerated in America.'" The Association of American Toy Manufacturers, which happened to be in session in New York when the *Nieuw Amsterdam* brought its unlucky cargo into the harbor, passed a resolution calling on Congress to enact laws barring all German goods from this country until the Central Powers have submitted to an Allied peace. Says the *New York Tribune*, reviewing these various movements of protest:

"Private patriotism has now made impossible what Government laxity threatened. We trust the lesson has been learned and the danger will not be repeated."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

GERMAN efficiency has had a sufficiency.—*Columbia Record*.

NEXT thing we know Germany will go dry.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*.

DOLLARS to doughnuts is no longer the big odds it used to be.—*Danvers Globe*.

THE only thing more destructive than an invading Hun is a retreating one.—*Chicago Tribune*.

IT may be hard to tell who is leading the German armies, but we all know who is running them.—*St. Louis Star*.

THE only difficulty about reprisals is that the Allies are too civilized to inflict them in kind.—*Richmond Virginian*.

WELL, the prospect for thrones for all those six sons as the outcome of the war begins to look pretty bad.—*Columbus Dispatch*.

GERMANY'S system seems to be to offer as a peace inducement something that Forch has made her do already.—*New York Tribune*.

BILL KAISER said to Ambassador Gerard: "I shall stand no nonsense from America." Well, you're not getting it, Bill.—*Columbia Record*.

LOOK out for sudden affectionate demonstrations from neutrals who have been waiting to see which way the cat would jump.—*Washington Post*.

BIG Bill Hohenzollern now realizes more clearly than ever what a mistake he made when he picked on quiet, peaceable Wood Wilson.—*Anaconda Standard*.

IF a league of nations is to include barbarians who fire shrapnel at boats laden with women and children, there won't be any waiting list of applicants.—*Indianapolis News*.

AND again we wonder how much time the average returned soldier will have for the kind of religion preached by the minister who claimed exemption from military service because he was a theological student.—*Chicago Gazette*.

SEEMS as if the Government ought to take over the entire supply of one or two of these patent medicines. If they are up to their advertising, an army properly primed with them ought to be able to clean up the enemy in half a day.—*Los Angeles Times*.

American feeling as to German merchandise had previously been aroused and tested to some extent by *The Hardware Age* (New York). A recent editorial in this organ directed against American use of German products resulted in the paper's receipt of over 4,000 letters on the subject, and in the distribution of 250,700 reprints of the editorial, all on direct request. Part of this polemic, which might be considered prophetic of the present situation, points out:

"America has fed starving Belgium. We fed and clothed and cared for her suffering people long before we became her proud ally on the battle-fields. Thousands of orphaned Belgian and French children have been adopted into American homes. In the days to come are we going to force these children to play with German-made toys? God forbid! American toy-manufacturers have stripped us of the last vestige of an excuse for the purchase of toys from the Huns. Our factories are making more toys than we ever imported, and they are not the flimsy jim-cracks we formerly bought from abroad. They are largely exercise toys which develop a child's body, or mechanical or structural toys which train the mind. Before the war we imported eight million dollars' worth of toys from the Central Powers. Who will make our kiddies' toys in the days to come? Once more, Mr. Buyer, it's up to you."

The *Brooklyn Eagle*, considering the matter in a vein which might be termed more "hard-headed" than most of its contemporaries, concludes that, even tho the old trade-mark, "Made in Germany," has gone forever—

"The real test will come in those products of which Germany is still able to maintain a monopoly or in which she is able to undersell our own manufacturers or those of our Allies. In those cases the temptation to pass off German-made goods under other names will be strong and it will probably prevail. . . . Goods bearing the names of other countries, because they originated there, but actually made in Germany, have been sold in this country for years because Germany was the best, if not the only, source of supply. If Germany continues to be the only source of supply of certain wares they will still be sold here, but the development of American manufactures stimulated by the war promises to reduce German monopoly to negligible limits. Where competition with American goods is involved the reception of the German toys indicates that other German goods will have a hard row to hoe."

RETREAT is the order of *der Tag*.—*Wall Street Journal*.

LOOKS as tho the Kaiser must fight or work.—*Baltimore American*.

THE Huns will never entirely appreciate Kaiser Bill until they begin to foot his war-bill.—*Columbia Record*.

RETRIBUTION for Germany presents the biggest problem in penology that the world ever studied.—*Venango Herald*.

PRINCE MAX will find that the easiest way to deal with the Allies is to take the helm from Wilhelm.—*New Orleans Item*.

WE are also expecting to hear that John Barleycorn would be willing to negotiate an "honorable peace."—*Anaconda Standard*.

GERMANY professes to have had a change of heart. Be that as it may, we demand also a change of head.—*Baltimore American*.

GERMANY has found a substitute for everything else. It shouldn't be hard to find a substitute for the Kaiser.—*St. Louis Star*.

LOOKS as tho the Prussian officers might as well begin practising stepping off the sidewalks now to let civilians pass.—*Columbus Dispatch*.

WE have just been enjoying the latest photograph of the Clown Prince. His is, indeed, the face that launched a thousand quips.—*St. Louis Star*.

THE Germans are now using armor that protects chest and abdomen. Unless it is reversible it will doubtless prove of little worth.—*Ashville Times*.

PRINCE MAX was, back in '90, confined in an insane asylum, which fact perhaps especially fitted him for handling his country's present emergency.—*Nashville Banner*.

IF it's true that Wilhelm has abdicated, we hope Mr. Wilson will have a heart and not turn his job over to Mr. McAdoo. No use in riding a free horse to death.—*Macon Telegraph*.

THE report that the *Leriatan*, formerly the *Vaterland*, has moved more soldiers across the Atlantic than any other ship is a mistake. The *Lusitania* has moved most of them.—*Houston Post*.

IT is going to be pretty hard on the poor, patient German people, with all the other things they have to bear, not to have any more atrocities to look forward to.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

MOTHERS AND FATHERS OF AMERICA GIVE TO YOUR OWN SONS!

IT WAS AT A LITTLE HOSPITAL IN FRANCE. One of the workers—Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus—what does it matter, they are all the same—was one day passing by and suddenly thought of a Scotch boy with whom he had been talking before that same afternoon. He entered the tent expecting to find the boy marked that night for transfer home. But when he approached he saw that something had happened, something had intervened between all hopes and plans. The wounded lad's eyes were bright with fever and he beckoned to the man of mercy. "Come here, mummy," he said; "put your arm under my head and I think I will sleep to-night."

"And then," says the worker, "I saw that he had become a child again. 'Hear me say my prayers now, mummy,' he said, and beginning 'Our Father which art in Heaven,' he felt his way through it like a blind man in a narrow alley, till he got tangled in forgetfulness and stumbled for a moment into silence. Then, looking up at me, he said, 'Kiss me, mummy,' and I kissed him and tucked him in as his mother used to do when he was a boy at home, and by way of sleep that night he found a dawn beyond our daybreak."

Your son, perhaps, is there—that boy you love so well. He may be wounded. God forbid! But if he is, an arm will pillow his head to-night and fatherly hands will be on his and kindly lips will speak those words that you would speak if you were by his side. It will be the hands and lips of one of that band of consecrated men, one of those big-hearted brothers, who welcomed your boy that home-sick day he came to camp, who sailed with him on the transport, who went, perhaps, through the hell-fire of shot and bursting shell to save him when he was wounded, who brought food and comfort and friendliness and home to him on the very fire-step of the front-line trench.

These big brothers are calling to you from France for help. Nay, they are calling to you from every cantonment, from every camp, here and abroad, where our soldier lads are gathered together. "Fathers and Mothers of America!" they say, "your boys are in our hands. We want to send them back to you clean, strong, brave, victorious. God willing, these shall not be wasted months or years. We are working and praying so that even while he fights your son will grow in stature—body, mind, and soul. Money is needed—a veritable tide of gold—to make this possible. Fathers and Mothers of America, give to your own sons!"

Shall we add our poor word to the passionate appeal for \$170,000,000 that is being made by these seven societies, these great brotherhoods that stand behind our armies—the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Salvation Army, the American Library Association, the War Camp Community Service? No, there is no need for us to tell you why you should give. Your own heart is crying out to you *now* to give. Give money? Why, you would give your right hand, you would give your beating heart itself, if it would bring your boy comfort and happiness in his life or peace in his death.

Little enough do we know what these lads of ours are enduring without complaint; little enough do we know how they die without bitterness, thinking never of self, but of suffering ebans and loved ones at home, humble in their self-sacrifice. Little can we hope to imagine what "Y" or "K. of C." men and huts mean to them, we who are safe and warm and with friends.

"Sometimes," says a "Y" worker, "I sit all day beside a

man, feeling my heart just break listening to him as he speaks words of love and messages of deepest tenderness in his dying fever to those far off across the seas whom he thinks to be right up near his stretcher-bed. And then a man who has been blinded wants me to hold one of his hands; another poor lad sobbs out his life, his head in my arms, crying for his mother as you and I cried for ours when we were lonely; and I guide the hands of another—a big boy, torn and shattered by a shell, as he writes good-by to his sweetheart and tells her God will bring them together again."

What do we know of such things as these—we in America? What do we know of the horror of the rain-soaked trench at night, with the shells flying overhead like bats out of hell? What do we know of the gnawing cramp of hunger or the hideous wrench of agonizing wounds? Our eyes have not seen the human wreckage of the battle-field, our ears have not heard its awful cries. Our lips have not yet touched the cup. Our meatless days, our wheatless meals, our good ladies knitting—would we dare look on one poor crumpled form in Flanders field and call these things "giving"? Not if we are men. If our fields had been plowed by murderous guns, if our cities had been looted, razed, and ruined, if our men had been crucified and shot, if our mothers, wives, and daughters had been dragged like the women of Lille by gray-clad demons to slavery, then we would be able to speak a language of sacrifice we do not yet know or even dimly understand. Then would we have learned something of the courage of Christ when he refused the stupefying drink upon the cross, and faced suffering—yes, welcomed and greeted it, as a very end and aim of life.

It is a splendid thing to give billions to war that war may cease. It is thrice blessed to give to these magnificent and merciful organizations that have been formed not to take life, but to save it, not to give wounds, but to bind them up, not to spread disaster and blasting death, but to dispense good cheer and kindness and knowledge and comfort and brotherly love among our own boys.

It is a privilege to give to this great cause when for the first time in history Jew, Protestant, and Catholic are sinking the bitter differences of centuries, when prejudices are sweeping out like ash in furnace-winds, and creeds are commingling in the final gold of truth. This cause is, indeed, His cause, and each dollar we give is given into the very treasury of Heaven.

We regard the work of these humane fraternities of such supreme importance, we feel that their appeal is so urgent, that, altho, like others, we have given, and given generously, we hope, to every worthy war-time cause, we have determined to contribute our check for ten thousand dollars on the very first day of the drive.

If for a moment, far from the peril and sudden death of the trenches, we are tempted to shrink from new sacrifices, we have but to look around about us to remember our duty, for already in our streets the crutch tells its simple story and carries its mute appeal to the heart; already our consciences are challenged by the eloquence of the empty sleeve; already we are faced by the outward evidences of these our boys who have laid not merely money, but life and body themselves, upon the altar.

Fathers and Mothers of America! Your sons need warm hearts to father them and ministering hands to sustain them; they need every comfort, every care, every protection that money can buy and love provide. Were peace declared tomorrow they would need them even more, if possible, during the trying months when they are waiting to return to you. It is your own flesh and blood that is calling you. As you cherish American manhood, and in the name of God who gives victory to the right, answer the call.

FOREIGN - COMMENT



British official photograph. As prepared by Dickinson & Dickinson, New York.

ALL THE HUNS LEFT OF THE FRENCH PITTSBURG: LENS TO-DAY.

This is a general view of what was once the great mining and industrial city of Lens. It was taken by the British immediately after the Germans left. Some papers are now asking: "Should not Essen receive the same treatment?"

GERMAN COLONIES AS "U"-BOAT BASES

THE REASON IS NOW CLEAR for the stubborn determination shown by the Huns that, come what may, Germany's one indispensable peace condition is the return of her colonies. How fixt is this idea can be seen from a speech made by Dr. Solf, Germany's Foreign Minister, in the midst of the political crisis following President Wilson's notes. At a meeting in Munich, in the presence of the King of Bavaria, Dr. Solf remarked:

"The fate of the world will in future no longer be exclusively decided in Europe. Enemy propaganda works among the credulous with the threadbare argument that our rule was one of the 'mailed fist.' Unaffected by the changing fortunes of war, we must, even in a moment of depression, not abandon our active colonial policy.

"The Imperial Government adheres firmly to its demand for the return of our African and South-Sea possessions, as well as a fresh partition of Africa, such as to consolidate our scattered possessions. Belgium, Portugal, and France possess excessively large stretches of territory. We do not want the lion's share. The broadest classes of the nation must be brought to perceive that the war must not end without the Empire receiving what it needs."

The British Colonial Minister, Mr. Walter Long, immediately replied, pointing out what really lies behind this demand. In a speech to the British Colonial press delegates he is reported by the *London Daily Chronicle* as saying:

"I am here to-night to say this—that if these territories are returned to Germany the sacrifice of our heroes will have been made in vain, and I say that the spirits of those men will come from their graves and rebuke you if, after the sword has done its splendid work, the pen is so cowardly as to give back what the sword has won. . . .

"In the Pacific there are islands taken from Germany, valuable in themselves, valuable for what they possess, for their mineral properties, but ten times more valuable for something else. It will not be merely as valuable possessions that the Germans will regard them. They will regard them as bases for wireless, for aeroplanes, for submarines."

The *London Morning Post* develops the theme editorially:

"There are many reasons why Germany must be deprived of these lands; all of them are sufficient, and one is absolutely conclusive. It is that civilization can not possibly afford to give Germany the opportunity of establishing submarine bases

overseas. A survey of Mercator's projection will show that, given a sea endurance of from 17,000 to 30,000 miles, a range which they already possess, German submarines based on the ex-German colonial coasts, would command the trade-routes of the world. No maritime Power, or group of Powers, could effectually control so vast a sphere of influence. The possession of naval bases in the Cameroons, in German East Africa, and in German New Guinea would enable Germany to hold up the trade of the world at any moment without warning, and thus to impose her will upon any other nation or group of nations. It is for this reason that Germany, in July, 1914, offered to respect the integrity of France, excepting the French colonies, if England would remain neutral. It is for this reason that Germany would now barter almost anything in exchange for her lost colonies. It is for this reason that Captain von Weise, addressing a mass-meeting in Berlin on behalf of the German Government, said: 'We need colonies in the Pacific for military and strategic reasons; we need naval bases.' And it is for the same reason that the rulers of Germany have suggested the 'internationalization' of British naval bases. Once Germany regained her overseas possessions, no power on earth could prevent her from dominating all seas."

Dr. Solf argues that without her colonies Germany would be in a state of helpless economic dependence upon a hostile world. As he sees it:

"The regaining of our colonies is a task of national importance which is not eclipsed by any other. The tropical and sub-tropical lands supplied 50 per cent. of all the raw materials for which we and our industries are dependent on foreign countries. The present substitute materials can not suffice for peace. For the wool alone Germany would have to keep fifty million sheep, which is practically impossible. The supply of raw materials, which will be much more difficult in the future, is the weakest point of our world economy. Without colonies of our own we must remain dependent on the arbitrariness of foreign countries."

The *Morning Post* makes short work of this argument and of the plea that the German colonies are indispensable as a refuge for Germany's surplus population by saying:

"The German colonies have never served, and never would have served, as homes for the superfluous population of Germany. German emigrants preferred to settle anywhere else, and no wonder. Nor have the German colonies provided raw material for Germany. The total exports of the German colonies did not exceed five millions' worth. Germany, as we are now beginning to learn—as even the Liberal party is beginning to admit—controlled in great measure the product and sale of raw

material in every other country. In the second place, the German colonies were never intended to serve any purpose other than a military purpose. The design of Germany in attacking France (an enterprise in whose preparation she assumed the neutrality of Great Britain) was first to vanquish France, and then to take Martinique, French Guinea, Dakar, Madagascar, Cochin China, and New Caledonia. Possessing these naval bases, and already owning the Cameroons, the East-African littoral, and German New Guinea, Germany could have challenged the world."

Meanwhile, it appears that Mr. Gompers, during his European trip, has been interpreting the "No indemnity, no annexation" formula to mean that the German colonies must be restored. This excites the wrath of the *London Saturday Review*, which has a word to say:

"Mr. Samuel Gompers, who has broken his 'birth's invidious bar' and climbed to a position of power in the United States only second to that of President Wilson, must be a man of extraordinary ability. The Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist Conference has proved to be as divided and tumultuous as most democratic assemblies. But if Mr. Gompers really represents the opinion of organized labor in America, it is as well to note that he excludes from the peace terms (1) the economic boycott, (2) all annexations and indemnities. The first exclusion puts the lid on Mr. Hughes and the tariffists. The second means the restoration of the colonies to Germany and of Mesopotamia to the Turks, and prohibits compensation to Belgium. We do not know whether it bars the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine to France. But as Great Britain and the Dominions will never agree to give the colonies back to Germany or Mesopotamia to the Turks, it would be as well if the British and American Governments came to some clear understanding about the speeches of Mr. Samuel Gompers."

DISPOSING OF THE "SWAG"—It is from the *Christiania Morgenbladet* that we learn how the Huns dispose of what they have stolen. A correspondent writes:

"Furniture from belligerent countries.' But it is not hidden in the somber shop of a receiver of stolen goods. It is posted in our most fashionable street, on the sign of the shop and in all the houses and in the advertising columns of the papers. It is purchased by our *nouveaux riches*. The most beautiful pieces were already sold, said the man whom I found in the shop.

"The furniture comes from numerous Belgian and French homes which have been disbanded," he said.

"Which come here from Germany," I said.

"No. Directly from France; I am selling them for a Norwegian who is traveling." (He was not willing to tell me his name.) "They have been declared here at the French consulate; they are, therefore, certified as legitimate French exports."

"But he could not furnish any certificate of provenience—I represented myself as a scrupulous amateur—and, in answer to my superfluous question, said that the legation and the consulate denied having put their stamp on such commerce."

"If our sofas and armchairs could speak, they would have much to tell. They would speak of families whose daily life they graced, perhaps for generations, and of which the Gobelin upholstery still preserves the atmosphere."

Editorially the *Morgenbladet* says:

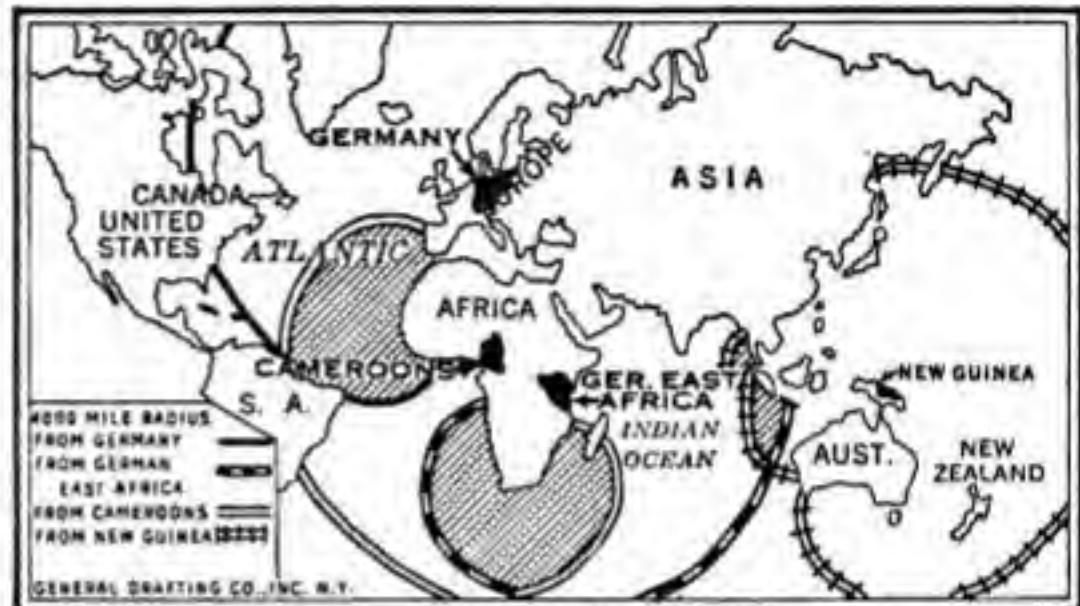
"The importation of furniture is one of the activities promoted by the war—all the more unexpected because it overthrows the ancient foundations of the philosophy of law and the rights of people. 'It is permitted to exact war-contributions from the conquered—that is, the state; but it is not permitted to appropriate private property; that would be robbery,' says Kant, one of the thinkers oftenest cited by the exporters of the furniture in question.

"Indeed, as Kant would say, this furniture is stolen from French and Belgian homes. The traffic is so flourishing because the cost price defies competition and the supply exceeds the amount which the furniture makers could furnish—at any rate, in Norway.

"The 'Speditionen und Lagerhaus Akt Ges.,' Aix-la-Chapelle, and a great many other old and new firms, as announced in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, furnish information and estimates in regard to the transportation of furniture from the Belgian cities to Germany and Austria-Hungary."

MR. WILSON'S "COWBOY BRUTALITY"

FOR SOME UNACCOUNTABLE REASON the President does not seem to be just at the moment as widely popular as he was in the Central Empires when the press of Vienna and Berlin showered roses upon him for his "peace without victory" speech. In those days he was "the enlightened leader of the world's democracy." To-day the *Kölnische Zeitung* informs us that he is dealing with the Central Powers "with the coarse brutality of a cowboy." The *Vienna Neue Freie*



WHY GERMANY'S COLONIES CANNOT BE RETURNED.

This map, adapted from one issued by the British Admiralty, shows the trade areas in which German submarines could operate if Germany had naval bases in the Cameroons, German East Africa, and German New Guinea. The outlines (see key on left) represent a radius of 4,000 miles; the cross-shaded areas are doubly dangerous to sea traffic because they would be exposed to U-boat piracy from two bases.

Presse thinks that the President is suffering from exaggerated ambition:

"There are wars in which nation arrays itself against nation with the instinctive conviction that one of them must be brought low in order that the other may stride across its prostrate form and win the place predestined for itself. But there can never be a war like this between the Central Powers and America, and the idiotic talk that demands the sacrifice of some millions of young soldiers in order that the Junkers may cease to rule in Prussia is about the stupidest possible pretext for President Wilson's demoniacal wrath.

"No; the intoxication of power, the desire to arrogate to himself the hegemony of the world, that is the motive. Washington is to become the center where the destinies of Europe are to be decided and New York is to become the money-market of the world where ruined and beggared nations are to seek the capital for their rehabilitation.

"Peace will come when England has struggled through to a realization of the fact that she has far more to fear from the United States than from Germany."

The government-controlled Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* is hurt at the lack of deference the President shows in his notes, and insinuates that more politeness would be shown were it not for the fact that the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army is just a little swelled-headed at the success of our boys in France. As the *Lokal Anzeiger* so sweetly puts it:

"The initial successes of his troops in France seem to have deprived the man entirely of his reason and of every remaining vestige of insight and good will."

The *Hamburger Echo* gravely discusses "the régime of terror exercised by Wilson, possess in the United States of a despotic power greater than that ever held by a Czar of Russia."



1916.



1917.



1918.

Belgian U. S. A. official photograph from Underwood & Underwood, New York.

These aeroplane views of a strongly fortified enemy position near Langemarck, in Flanders, were made from the same spot at three annual intervals. From them some idea can be obtained of the devastating nature of modern warfare. It will be noted in the last picture that everything except the great high-road has been obliterated by artillery-fire.

INDIAN LEADERS DUBIOUS ON HOME RULE

THE MUCH-HERALDED PLAN for Home Rule for India, which owes its inception to Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, and Mr. E. S. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, has certainly not been "damned with faint praise." The Anglo-Indians have unsparingly condemned it, so too have the extreme element in Bengal. Perhaps it might be said that leaders of Indian thought have "praised it with faint damn."

Briefly, the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme provides for the gradual introduction of Home Rule for India, first by admitting Indians to a larger extent than at present into local and municipal bodies, then into the provincial councils, and finally into the supreme legislative body in India, the Viceroy's council. For the present, the Anglo-Indian majority is carefully safeguarded, but with time and education Indians are to receive more power. Three facts stand out clearly from the discussions of the scheme. First, there is little disposition on the part of any one to withhold from the authors credit for making an honest attempt to solve a difficult problem. Secondly, even the most advanced Nationalist leaders are not anxious entirely to reject the scheme, tho some of them at first took that view. Thirdly, moderate as well as advanced leaders feel that the proposals do not go far enough, and insist upon greater or less modification. A scrutiny of the views expressed by leaders belonging to various parties at once makes these three points clear.

Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee, who at one time was known as a "red radical," and who for many years has been a caustic critic of British administration of India, has welcomed the Montagu-Chelmsford *Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms* as "a momentous historical document." Speaking at the Indian Association meeting in Calcutta, he declared, as reported in his newspaper, the *Calcutta Bengali*:

"We may think that in some important respects it (the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme) needs modification, but speaking for myself, I have no hesitation in saying, and I trust I may be

allowed to speak for you, that it marks a definite stage, it may be the first stage, toward the progressive realization of responsible government."

That is precisely the attitude adopted by Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, the Indian industrialist, economist, and political leader; Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court, and, like Sir Dinshaw, an ex-President of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, and other equally eminent Indian leaders. In a manifesto issued by them and condensed in the *Madras Indian Review* they declare:

"The proposed scheme forms a complicated structure capable of improvement in some particulars, especially at the top, but is nevertheless a progressive measure. The reforms are calculated to make the provinces of British India reach the goal of complete responsible government. . . . On the whole, the proposals are evolved with great forethought and conceived in a spirit of genuine sympathy with Indian political aspirations, for which the distinguished authors are entitled to the country's gratitude."

On the contrary, Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the great Indian Nationalist leader, professes to be greatly disappointed with the Montagu-Chelmsford reform scheme, and urges in his paper, the *Poona Mahratta*—

"The necessity of standing fast by the Indian National Congress ideal and to make efforts for its realization by making every endeavor to place the question before the British public who are the ultimate judges in this case and whose decisions the Cabinet and the bureaucracy are bound to obey."

Mr. Tilak has been able to carry the main body of the Indian National Congress with him, with the result that Mr. Bannerjee and others of like mind have felt constrained to secede from that organization. He and his friends not only demand much more than do Indian leaders of the opposite school, but they also ask that a time-limit of fifteen years be definitely prescribed by parliamentary statute, at the end of which period India should automatically be given full control over her domestic affairs. On the other hand, Mr. Bannerjee and his colleagues are contented

to achieve responsible government by a series of stages to be determined, from time to time, by the actual progress of Indians toward that goal. But, as already stated, they are not contented to leave the scheme as it stands. The Hon. V. S. Srinavasa Sastri writes for them in *The Servant of India* (Poona):

"There are great defects in the scheme which must be remedied before we can accord enthusiastic approval. We can not consent to leave the government of India absolutely untouched by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. . . . The country attaches the greatest possible importance to fiscal autonomy, on which no definite recommendation is made in the report on constitutional reforms."

It is important to note that the cleavage in Indian opinion is political, not racial nor religious. Among those who are siding with Mr. Tilak are Indians of all races and creeds, and the same is essentially true of the other school. That the advanced Moslem view is the same as the advanced Hindu view will be apparent from a comparison of the following quotation from a statement made in *The Indian Review* (Madras) by the Hon. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, an ex-President of the All-India Moslem League, with the extract from Mr. Tilak's paper:

"We should treat the report and the scheme contained in it with due respect and serious consideration and concentrate all our forces and energies with a view to focus the public opinion of the country in the direction of securing these vital changes; then, if we are all agreed, I feel confident that the scheme will have to be modified. Criticism and discussion are expressly invited on the subject, and the Cabinet and Parliament will give effect to the changes that we may seek."

Anglo-Indian opinion, expressed in the *London Round Table*, holds that 95 per cent. in India oppose Home Rule:

"The masses care not one whit for politics; Home Rule they do not understand. They prefer the English district magistrate. They only ask to remain in eternal and bovine quiescence. They feel confidence in the Englishman because he has always shown himself the 'Protector of the Poor,' and because he is neither Hindu nor Mussulman, and has a reputation for honesty."

PLAIN WORDS FOR WILLIAM

THE POOR KAISER is being very badly treated these days by his own people. In a recent speech at Essen he made a desperate bid for popularity by coming out with an unequivocal declaration in favor of promoting free and equal manhood suffrage in Prussia. This was too much for his democratic Chancellor, Prince Maximilian, and according to the *Berlin Vorwärts*, he saw to it that the All-Highest was carefully censored and all allusion to the suffrage question removed. The German censorship seems to be slightly anomalous, for nowadays the Socialist papers seem to be saying just what they think, as, for example, the gentle description of the Kaiser given by the *Münchener Post*, which runs:

"William II. has now ruled over Germany for over thirty years, but the soul of the German people, in good and evil, is closed to him, who is connected abroad with a thousand ties, family and social, and even related by blood to England, and the German soul remains to him a book with seven seals."

"In the nations of the Entente he sees only enemies yellow with envy. He is convinced that the enemy is determined to crush and destroy us, altho Germany's greatest enemy—Lloyd George—has spoken quite otherwise. All his senses appear to be blind and dumb, even to the stirring and critical conditions surrounding him in Germany."

In the Reichstag the words are even plainer. Here is part of a debate recently cabled over:

"The question can not longer be evaded," said Dr. Cohn. "War with the Hohenzollerns or peace without the Hohenzollerns. World-revolution will follow on world-imperialism and world-militarism, and we will overcome them. We extend our hand to our friends beyond the frontier in this struggle."

"The speech was received with such commotion, cries of 'Shame!' and applause, that the Vice-President threatened to have the Chamber cleared."

"Another Socialist, Otto Rühle, was called to order for declaring that the Emperor must abdicate. He retorted: 'A call to order won't save him from the Criminal Court.'"



CAIN.

More than 14,000 British non-combatants—men, women, and children—have been murdered by the Kaiser's command.

—*Punch* (London).



THE KAISER.

How the Kaiser should pay for his deeds.

—*The Hystander* (London).

THE CAUSE AND A POSSIBLE EFFECT: A LONDON VIEW.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



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INVISIBLY WOUNDED: PATIENTS AT THE MILITARY HOSPITAL AT LAKEWOOD, N. J., REGAINING HEALTH.

INVISIBLE WOUNDS

THE LOSS OF AN ARM or a leg naturally arouses sympathy. There is even a sort of romance about a blinded soldier. Yet some of war's worst wrecks bear no outward signs of injury, and are, so far as one can see, hale and hearty men. It is of these that Capt. Arthur H. Samuels, of the United States Sanitary Corps, writes in *Carry On* (New York, September), under the heading that we use for this article. "There is always a disposition on the part of the public," he says, "to recognize the obvious." The man who has been outwardly injured will have little trouble, Captain Samuels thinks, in taking his place once more among our useful citizens. It is understood pretty clearly that the man who has suffered loss of limb can, with or without appliances, be employed in business, industry, and agriculture with profit to himself and to his employer:

"But what of the soldier who comes back broken within by the ravages of modern warfare? What of the man whose lungs have been seared by the poisonous gases of the enemy? What of our nerve-racked, shell-shocked fighters—the victims of liquid fire and tuberculosis? These men bear wounds quite as honorable as their brothers who are obviously handicapped; but the wounds they carry are invisible.

"Intrepidity and brilliant physical action resulting in loss of limb are picturesque manifestations of courage, and the fruits of glory are commensurate. We read of a British captain who has been decorated with the Victoria Cross because of extraordinary service, the nature of which might not be revealed until after the war. Here, indeed, was a reward for hidden valor. This man was not allowed to tell what feats of daring had brought him such high honor. Scoffers there were, who whispered of influence at court—until finally the Government announced that the V. C. was conferred as a result of several handsome submarine bombings, a material reduction of the enemy's seapower. Not even a correspondent was present.

"There can be no doubt that the public is being reconstructed in its former attitude toward the disabled soldier. But it is true as well that the present tendency is to spend most of its sym-

pathy and encouragement on the man with visible wounds, and there is danger that a disproportionate amount of attention will be applied at the expense of the equally deserving fighter whose injuries are hidden from the public eye.

"It is not the picturesque side of reconstruction that will afford the most troublesome problems for this country. The heart must be stirred not entirely through the eye, for it is a fact, based on the casualties of the past four years, that the greater percentage of soldiers passing through reconstruction-centers are suffering from internal rather than outward surgical injuries. Many men who have been temporarily weakened by the rigors of service will appear to be strong and well.

"At one of the reconstruction-hospitals there arrived recently a hulk of a man whose physique belied his condition. Before he entered the service more than a year ago he had been a fireman. He was returned from France as a disabled soldier, but except for a slight pallor, he looked capable of doing very strenuous work.

"'I feel pretty good,' he said, 'but my nerve is gone—I can't stand the gaff like I used to.'

"Here is a man apparently intact but suffering from a nervous condition brought on by the hardships of long fighting. He is receiving the best medical care, and when he is discharged from the hospital and the Army he will have received, as part of his treatment, training and education to fit him for a gainful occupation; and, if necessary, will be out in a place free from the noise and strain of his previous livelihood.

"The invisibly wounded of this type are entitled to full consideration at the hands of their families, their friends and employers. It will be difficult in many instances for the business man eager to open his doors to the returned fighter to understand why men who look hale and hearty enough will be unable to go into certain jobs involving heavy indoor work. Employers, especially, will have to understand this aspect of the problem and exercise discretion, always, of course, on the assumption that the ex-soldier or ex-sailor bases his claim legitimately.

"The public will be completely reconstructed only when it has effected a true balance between consideration and opportunity. The possible dangers of hero-worship and pampering can be overstated, but at the same time neither can the need of intelligent consideration for these men. These bearers of invisible

wounds will receive the same attention from the Medical Department of the Army as the outwardly handicapped. This treatment will fit them for the future as it will the others.

"They must not be passed by because their sacrifices are not obvious; they must be given full opportunity to regain their positions in the scheme of American life, sharing the same privileges and the same chances for lucrative employment as their comrades otherwise handicapped.

"The adjustment of society and industry after the war will hang very much on the crystallization of the public mind in this matter. It is going to require nice rather than snap judgment. Broad rules on which the general plan may be based must be altered to meet the condition of the individual. And it should never be lost sight of that the returned soldier and sailor are human beings, not machine cogs, and that no two human beings are alike."

COTTON GOWNS FOR POWDER CHARGES—How is the charge of powder put into a big gun? It is not shoveled in, as coal is put into a furnace, tho the inexperienced layman might so suppose. The powder is put up in bags, and it is these that are handled by the gunners. At present the bags are of silk, for reasons that are explained in the subjoined extract from *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York, September 25), but there are prospects that a substitute of cotton fabric may shortly be available. Says the paper just named:

"At present millions of yards of silk are required in making the bags which contain the large powder charges used in the firing of heavy artillery. These bags are inserted in the gun immediately behind the projectile, and the firing of them gives the propelling force that hurls the projectile at the target. This propelling charge is, of course, entirely distinct from the charge within the projectile that explodes the missile after it reaches the target. Heretofore silk has been depended upon for these bags for the reason that no other cloth material has been found that would meet the peculiar conditions required. It is essential that not a particle of the bag-container shall remain after the gun is fired. Otherwise a smoldering piece of the fabric might cause a premature explosion when a new charge was inserted. Chemically treated cotton cloth, as a substitute for silk, is being tested out by the Ordnance Department. If found practicable for ordnance uses, the discovery will effect the double result of meeting a serious shortage in silk and of bringing about a money-saving in the ordnance program estimated at between \$25,000,000 and \$35,000,000. Preliminary tests already made at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds have encouraged the department to proceed further with its experiments."

DAMASCUS STEEL

IN TAKING DAMASCUS, the Allies have captured what was once the world's most important munition-center. Before the use of gunpowder, weapons of steel, such as sword and spear, were the soldier's chief reliance; and in making and distributing the finer grades of steel Damascus led the world. The knight who owned a "Damascus blade" had the very best thing of its kind, still unsurpassed, tho the sword has gone out of fashion. According to a writer in *The Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*, quoted in *The English Mechanic* (London, August 9), this high-grade steel came originally from India and was the result of a process devised and developed by Hindu artificers. He writes:

"One of the many articles which contributed to the world-importance of Indian trade was the famous Indian steel. It appeared in Western Europe during the Middle Ages, under the name of damascene, or Damascus steel. By another trade route through Persia and the Caucasus it found its way to Russia.

"The iron and steel industry was highly developed in ancient India. A witness to this exists not only in the famous wrought-iron pillar of Delhi, but in many other specimens, some of them at least being undoubtedly high carbon crucible steels.

"To this last category belonged the wootz, or small cakes of carbon steel, from which the damascene blades were manufactured. Some of such cakes were investigated by Réaumur, but he found nobody in Paris who could forge them. Some others were presented to the Royal Society by Dr. Scott, of Bomlay, and brought to this country by Dr. Pearson. Faraday took a keen interest in them, and his investigation of alloy steel, conducted in conjunction with Stodart, was the result.

"Subsequent researches of General Anosoff, Professor Tchernoff, and the author led to show that damascene steel was a very pure high carbon crucible steel with excellent mechanical qualities and a splendid watering.

"In his recent paper on this subject to the Iron and Steel Institute, the author explained that the splendid watering of the oriental blades showed the amount of mechanical treatment the original cake was subjected to. . . . In order not to spoil this watering, the oriental maker never dared to exceed the temperature of about 700 degrees. . . .

"The author wishes to draw the attention of all interested in the production of high carbon and alloy steels to the many possibilities, especially from the point of view of after-war trade, which the damascene steel, or, we may better say, the 'damascene process,' offers to the steel-maker in this country and in the Indian Empire."



IN A BRITISH HOSPITAL.



IN A GERMAN HOSPITAL.

YOU WOULD HARDLY THINK THEY WERE WOUNDED.



TOO ENORMOUS TO BE SHIPPED FULLY ASSEMBLED: LEVIATHANS OF THE RAILS.

These locomotives are, therefore, transported in parts, and the detached parts occupy one flat car, one gondola, and one box car.

IS THIS THE LIMIT IN LOCOMOTIVES?

THE MOST POWERFUL LOCOMOTIVES in the world, just built for the Virginian Railway, would seem to be pretty nearly at the upper limit of what is possible under present railway conditions. The boilers are nearly as high as the top of the smoke-stacks, the cylinders are as large as whole locomotive-boilers of fifty years ago, and it took two weeks to get them from Schenectady, N. Y., where they were built, to Princeton, W. Va. They had to be shipped in parts, as the railways between these points could not handle them fully assembled. These monsters, with their tenders, are 105 feet long and have a tractive power of over 88 tons. The horse-power developed is as great as that of four of the new cargo-ships now being built for the United States Shipping Board. To quote and condense an article in *The Scientific American* (New York, October 12) describing these giant tractors:

"Certainly the boiler, 9 feet 4½ inches in diameter, can go no higher. It is already level with the top of the cab; the smoke-stack has shrunk to a mere ring; and the sand-boxes have been crowded from their immemorial position of dignity astride the boiler and forced to cling snugly against its side.

"If the future 'mammoth' can go no higher, it certainly cannot spread out to the sides, as a glance at the castings containing the two 48-inch cylinders will show; and as for length, an engine with its tender that measures 105 feet over all has surely reached the limit.

"This Mallet locomotive, with a tractive power of 147,200 pounds, working compound, and 176,600 pounds, working simple, is one of ten which are now being delivered to the Virginian Railway by the American Locomotive Company. They are being built to the order of the authorities of the Virginian Railway, who have the problem of handling a constantly increasing volume of traffic on an exceptionally difficult part of the system.

"The portion of the line between Elmore and Clark's Gap on the Deepwater division, a distance of about fourteen miles, has a grade for the last eleven and one-half miles of 2.07 per cent. This is the crucial part of the entire system, as all the tonnage of the Virginian Railway passes over it. During the last eleven years Mallet locomotives have been employed in handling this traffic. The size and power of these locomotives have progressively advanced to keep pace with the growth in volume of traffic.

"The traffic volume is still

growing, and as the track is single, and as it is not desired to increase the number of engines on any train above three, it has been found necessary to put still larger locomotives into service. The enormous locomotives under discussion were developed in order to accomplish this result.

"The boiler pressure is 215 pounds to the square inch. The tender carries 12 tons of coal and 13,000 gallons of water. The consumption of coal is 6½ tons per hour, and it is fed to the furnace by a mechanical stoker.

"The horse-power, when the engine is exerting its maximum effort, is 5,040, which is approximately equal to the combined horse-power of four of the 3,500 fabricated cargo-ships which are being built for the United States Shipping Board.

"The design as a whole follows the builder's ordinary practice, differing from previous designs only in modifications made necessary by the increased power. The shipping arrangement required considerable planning before the railroad carriers could be convinced that they could safely accept and move via their lines locomotives of such size and weight.

"In preparing for shipment of large locomotives, it is first necessary to submit diagrams showing the estimated height and width clearance dimensions and the distribution of weights on each axle to the operating or engineering department of each carrier over whose line it is intended to route the shipment, this in order to secure their agreement to handle the shipment when offered to their line. If some projection exceeds the carrier's clearance limitations, an effort is made to meet the objection by removing that part, if possible, and reapplying it on arrival at destination. Or, if the weights are too heavy for some trestle or bridge via a natural route, an effort is made to find a way to ship via a detour route.

"These large locomotives presented an unusual problem. It was impossible to ship them completely assembled and moving dead on their own wheels. After the consideration of many plans, it was finally decided to leave the boiler on the frames but trimmed of all outside parts and projections. The cab, low-pressure cylinders, and other certain parts were removed and the remaining skeleton with tender was shipped on their own wheels. Each locomotive required one flat car, one gondola and one box car to carry the loose and detached parts.

"Authority was eventually secured for shipping in this manner although under special operating instructions and via detour routes.

"The engines could only be handled one at a time from Cape Charles to Norfolk, as there was only one float—the latest one built—capable of handling the bulky shipment under special instructions.

"Each locomotive was accompanied by a messenger, who had



Illustration by courtesy of "The Scientific American."

LOW-PRESSURE CYLINDERS ABOUT TO BE SHIPPED.

sleeping quarters fitted up in the cab, which was loaded on a fat car. Approximately two weeks was the actual running time from Schenectady, N. Y., to Princeton, W. Va."

VACUUM-PICKED COTTON

COTTON IS NOW GATHERED in the Imperial Valley of California by a device that works on the principle of the vacuum-cleaner. It is asserted that cotton picked by it is cleaner than that picked by hand and that by its aid an inexperienced laborer can work three or four times as fast as experts in the old methods. The machine weighs but 1,000 pounds, and is easily moved. Around its light skeleton are a 300-pound, 16-horse-power engine, a suction-pump for the nozles, and a centrifugal separator for parting the cotton from leaves, sticks, and other débris taken in by the picking nozles. These nozles are five in number, at the end of light, 18-foot rubber pipes connected with an 8-foot tube running transversely over the machine. To quote from an article in *The Scientific American* (New York, October 19):

"The powerful suction-pump on the machine endeavors constantly to keep the picking pipes in a state of vacuum, wherefore, when the nozzle is passed over a row of bolls, the suction picks up the cotton and carries it through the pipe and to the centrifugal separator. Here a powerful fan with hollow vanes, a departure in fan construction, separates the cotton from the leaves, the sticks, and the 'motes,' which are not desirable, and finally drives the separated mass through a curved pipe at the rear. The leaves and motes are driven out through perforations in the top of the pipe, the cotton is driven through to the sack or basket at the end.

"Each one of the five picking nozles and rubber pipes is handled by a man, and the speed of action depends on the skill he acquires. A single sweep of the patent nozzle across a row of the white blossoms is alleged to pick them clean, the time being about that required to pick one boll.

"The rate of picking cotton by hand seems to vary from 100 to 200 pounds per day—the record being made by a colored person who picked 900 pounds in a day, but did it on the run, and without attempting to do more than to get the easiest reached. Also cotton-pickers are wasteful, the waste running as high as 50 per cent. of the crop, and the amount, according to the government reports, running into hundreds of millions. It is human nature to pick the bolls on the top, and to let those lying in the back-breaking strata at the bottom of the bush remain to sleep in the Southern sunshine.

"The persons running the California machine, described and illustrated, claim that five men with the machine can pick 1,000 pounds per man per day of ten hours, or 5,000 pounds per day, and that it does a clean job instead of a wasteful one, because the nozles do not mind being required to get down into the bottom of the plant.

"There remain plenty of woodpiles for the Ethiopian to hide in, and it may be that the machine without brains, even tho directed by human hands at the very nozles, will still not pick with the proper discrimination, but the fact remains that this is the first one on record to reach even the present stage of hopefulness.

"As cotton authorities allege that last year not far from a million persons were engaged in the harvesting of cotton, the machine able to do the work of five times the number of men needed to operate it, and to do it with little labor on the part of the crew, might well be an invention of serious national need."

INFECTION FROM SHAVING-BRUSHES

NEW SHAVING-BRUSHES should be thoroughly and carefully washed in hot, soapy water before use. The bristles of such brushes may come from infected animals, and anthrax spores have been known to be transmitted thus to human users. The popular myth that infection of this kind is of German origin is not only improbable, but unnecessary, but the war is doubtless one of the remote causes, as it is responsible for a lack of care in importing animal products and in treating them thoroughly with antiseptics. The remedy lies in separate disinfection by the user, and this would appear to apply not only to shaving-brushes, but to all other implements made of bristles or hair. Leather is presumably cleansed by the various processes to which it is subjected in tanning. Says a writer in *American Medicine* (New York):

"Anthrax in its industrial forms primarily results from the handling of hides, hair, and carcasses of infected animals. According to *Public Health Reports*, the Surgeon-General of the Army has reported the occurrence of several cases of anthrax due to infected shaving-brushes. The experience of England indicates that a number of victims of malignant pustule have originated

through the use of new shaving-brushes, the bristles of which have been found to contain the highly resistant anthrax spores. Some of the infected brushes, according to all accounts, were made from hair which had presumably been disinfected in accordance with all requirements.

"Anthrax, generally a disease of animals, such as horses, cattle, and sheep, does not possess a high degree of virulence for human beings, but nevertheless the occurrence of any disease of this character is sufficient warrant for drawing attention to the importance of the effective sterilization of hides and hair previous to manipulation and use by human beings. Hog bristles apparently are comparatively free from anthrax, even when emanating from countries where infected horsehair is common. The great demand for brush material and the difficulties in securing an adequate quantity from the usual trade-channels possibly have led to a letting down of the preventive measures in old establishments and the exhibition of carelessness on the part of new manufacturers less familiar with the inherent dangers arising from imperfectly disinfected horsehair. The anthrax spores are highly resistant to sunlight and dryness and require boiling for at least two hours in order to destroy them, or an hour in the autoclave at 220° F.

"The horsehair which appears to be the source of greatest danger has come from China and Siberia and is of a gray or yellowish color, and the imitation badger hair.

"As a practical measure of protection, thorough and repeated washings in hot, soapy water appear to secure the mechanical removal of the dangerous infective material, and, in consequence, new shaving-brushes should not be used without this preliminary operation of cleansing. Even with this precaution the danger of infection is not entirely removed, as anthrax bacilli or spores may be found on the ends of the hair imbedded in the handle. The only certain measure of protection for the shaver is the elimination of the infection previous to the manufacture of shaving-brushes.

"The seriousness and high mortality-rate of anthrax are sufficient reasons for protecting not merely those whose occupations require the handling of potentially infective material, but also those who unwittingly make use of shaving-brushes as part of their routine of cleanliness. There is virtually no sound excuse for the transference of malignant pustule to civilians or soldiers through shaving-brushes."



IT PICKS 5,000 POUNDS OF COTTON A DAY

SOUNDING NIAGARA'S RAPIDS

TO TAKE ACCURATE SOUNDINGS on the brink of a cataract when the water is rushing forward at the speed of a railway-train would appear to be almost an impossibility. It has been successfully accomplished at Niagara by Leon R. Brown, office and field engineer of New York State railways, who describes his feat in *Engineering News-Record* (New York, October 3). The work was done just above the Horseshoe Falls and required the services of twelve men, none of whom was on or in the water when the soundings were made, the apparatus being operated entirely from the shore. The special float and weighted sounding-pole devised, controlled by cables on windlasses, required a month of experimenting before they would work satisfactorily, but all the soundings were then taken in a few days. Says Mr. Brown:

"Over a large part of the area of the Niagara River, just above the Horseshoe Falls, between Goat Island and the Canadian shore, the river varies in depth from 10 to 20 feet and has a velocity of about 30 feet per second. The bottom is worn very uneven by the action of the water on the limestone and is strewn with many large boulders. The purpose of the soundings was not only to obtain the depth of the water, but also to obtain elevations of the bottom of the river so contours could be shown.

"For a person to venture out with a boat or raft, even when secured to the shore with strong cables, was out of the question, for the craft would have been quickly overturned by striking a rock, or drawn entirely under by the swift current. It was impossible, because of the width of the river, to get soundings from a car carried on an overhead cable, and no diver, however heavily weighted, could keep his feet in the river.

The conclusion was reached, after some experimenting, that in order not to risk human life some way must be devised to obtain these soundings from the shore.

"The plan chosen was to operate a float or raft with cables from the shore. The float contained a sounding-pole graduated in feet and weighted at one end, so arranged that it would always remain upright in the water. The pole moved up and down vertically and was operated by a trip rope from the shore. Its position was located by triangulation from the shore, and the elevation of the river bottom was obtained by level readings on the pole.

"The float was constructed of three 12 by 12-inch pine timbers 16 feet long, arranged in the form of a triangle, with the ends mitered and securely bolted. This was much more rigid than a square frame would have been, and did not require lateral bracing. The triangular shape also lent itself especially well to the action of the current and the scheme of navigation that was used to move the float from one point to another."

One of the most difficult problems was to get the float into a position to take soundings. This was finally solved by using cables controlled by windlasses on shore, which, together with the action of the current, held the float steady in any desired position. To quote further:

"The sounding-pole was 30 feet long, about 5 inches in

diameter, and octagonal in shape. The advantage of this shape was that the paint wore off only at the corners. It was found that a round pole sliding up and down in its pipe soon wore off all the graduations.

"The bottom of the pole, for about 10 feet where it received the most wear, was wrapt in sheet zinc, and around this at the extreme end was cast a lead weight of 200 pounds. This was done by pouring melted lead into the space between the pole and a short piece of 8-inch cast-iron pipe. . . .

"The operation of the sounding apparatus was now found to be nearly perfect. The first soundings were taken upstream, and as near to the windlasses as was possible.

"Starting at the shore, a row of soundings was taken out at right angles to the shore. The raft was then let downstream 20 feet and another row taken back toward the shore. When it was in the best working order a sounding could be taken and the raft moved to another position in about a minute. It required . . . a month of experimenting to get the float in good working order. . . .

"The writer believes that however swift the current or uneven the bottom, however wide the river or turbulent the water, or however dangerous the location, accurate soundings may be taken in water up to 20 or 30 feet deep cheaply, quickly, and safely with an apparatus of this general description."



PROBING A SECRET OF NIAGARA.

CONCRETE CRACKED BY ELECTRICITY

Concrete may be cracked and ruined by the action of electric currents on iron bars embedded therein for reinforcement. The United States Bureau of Standards reported this action some time ago, and it is now being seriously studied by experts, we are told by an editorial writer in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York, October 15). The current promotes chemical action and forms lay-

ers of iron oxid, with an accompanying expansion of 220 per cent., cracking the concrete. At the same time the alkaline constituents of the cement are concentrated, softening the mass and making it easily crushed or broken. What creates the current is not accurately known; but it may be partially due to differences in concentration caused by surface evaporation. Says the editor of the paper named above:

"Exhaustive studies of this corrosion are being made. It is fundamental to modern engineering practise that means for overcoming it should be found at once. The domains of the chemical and civil engineers overlap here, and it is incumbent on the former to use his most efficient research methods and find the solution of the problem.

"Ordinary rust-proofing methods are not available, except for a limited use of paint, which has certain serious defects. . . . However, while chemists and engineers seek a means of checking the corrosion, why not change the design of reinforcements so that this internal pressure will not have to be counteracted by the low tensile strength of concrete? A trial might be made on heavy rolled metal fabricated with a pipe machine but not welded at the lap. Lateral strains produced by the increment in volume of the reinforcements due to rust would be absorbed by deflecting the tubular bars."

LETTERS - AND - ART

AN "AMBASSADOR OF THE DEAD"

A WREATH placed on the bier at the mass held for Joyce Kilmer was inscribed as a tribute from the poets of England, and was, perhaps, the first public sign that one of them was among us as ambassador. Robert Nichols is his name, one of the young Oxford "Elizabethans"

who forsook their books at the first call and went to France, many of them to die. Nichols was fortunate to escape with his life, but with the mental maiming that is termed "shell-shock." Under this affliction, however, he is buoyant and protests that he's going to be all right. "I don't want to be a bloomin' martyr" are his words, and to put away martyrdom he still works for the British Government. He will accompany a collection of war-pictures to various cities here, beginning with Washington. They are the work of Sir William Orpen, Augustus John, Muirhead Bone, Paul Nash, James McBeigh, Wyndham Lewis, and William Roberts. Later he promises some lectures on English poets, particularly those who, like himself, answered the call. It pleases him in a somewhat somber mood to speak of himself as "Ambassador of the Dead." The *New York Evening Post* writes:

"Mr. Nichols, who, along with Robert Graves and Siegfried Sassoon, is already known here as one of the 'Three Musketeers' who have wrenched striking poetry out of the trenches, is something of a surprise. Of course, there should be now nothing surprising about having a shell-shocked boy-poet come from England to talk about the other English boys who are dead or maimed and to tell their share in the fighting and the art of the war. But it seems so short a time ago that one first began to think of how that generation of English college lads would go. Now one of them has come over to us—a strangely aged boy, walking slowly and with a cane, referring to notes lest his memory go back on him, and with that peculiar shell-shock look on his face with which most of us are not yet acquainted.

"Mr. Nichols had been 'up' (which means in Oxford) only a part of one year when the war came, and he went at once. He was in the war a little over a year before he was disabled, and at the front only a month and a half. Then he spent five months in a hospital, and since that time has been working for the Government in the Ministry of Labor, and even going back to France again as a correspondent, getting detailed information for the Government, as so many English writers are doing these days.

"It was the only way I could get back," he said.

"He is writing now a brief history of 'The Sappers,' the result of his visit to the Ypres salient. Now he is here, as a kind of link between the young artists of his country and of this country, to tell exactly what his friends are, or were, like; what they did in the war; and to make better known here their poems and pictures and music. . . .

"In the poets he is, perhaps, more personally interested than in any of the others, since he himself is one of them. Among those who have died he mentions Rupert Brooke, of course, Alan McIntosh, Julian Grenfell, and Charles Sorley, author of 'Marlboro' and Other Poems.'

"Masefield said to me that Sorley was the greatest loss sustained by English literature during the war," he said.

"But Mr. Nichols refuses to believe that it is the war which made these men poets, or that the war helped the revival of writing poetry in England. 'That had begun before,' he remarked, 'and the war only made a larger audience. People turned to it. These young poets would have written anyway, but they would have written differently.'

"Of the generation just older than his own, the men who have not been taken by the war, he has the warm enthusiasm of the undergraduate who hardly realizes yet that he himself is beginning to be classed along with them.

"There are at least a dozen of them," he said. "Masefield is the greatest poet in England. And after him there are W. H. Davies and Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, Walter de la Mare, Ralph Hodgson, James Stephens, Lascelles Abercrombie, D. H. Lawrence, W. J. Squier, John Freeman."

"Mr. Nichols is not in sympathy with the Imagistes, and is filled with a keen curiosity to find out the workings of the poetic mind in this country—both Imagiste and otherwise. Frost, Masters, and Vachel

Lindsay are, of course, the three American poets which he now knows best and most admires. . .

"It seems to me," said this tall, lame boy with the old face, "that my generation has lost everything which there is to lose—except its honor and the memory of the personalities of the ones who died."

A "peculiar tenderness," so the *New York Sun* is convinced, will be manifested in the welcome extended to Mr. Nichols, especially in his capacity of lecturer on his colleagues killed in battle.

"It has been one of the spiritual phenomena of this war that in the midst of such universal sorrow, such colossal tragedy and tremendous loss, the world's heart and mind have been recurrently sensible of a very special sense of sorrow, tragedy, and loss as one after one these young poets of England have fallen on the field of honor. Mr. Nichols comes to tell American audiences more of these men, whose names are already something of a beautiful legend in the thought of the world. The designation given him as he left England on his mission is poetry itself. He comes as 'the Ambassador of the Dead.'

"It is not necessary to borrow glory from the splendid circumstance of their death in order to claim a special significance for the names that Mr. Nichols will speak. They had already—before the storm broke in Europe—begun to assume, as a group, a definite place in the history of English poetry, and as individuals to acquire something more than a colloquial fame. The expression 'the young Elizabethans' had begun to be heard wherever



LIEUTENANT ROBERT NICHOLS.

He will lecture in this country on the "Young Elizabethans," whose early singing was stifled by the war.

English poetry was disesteemed. The names of Morley and Brooke and the others were known on both sides of the Atlantic some time before the war came to give them that peculiar and shining immortality that attaches to the combination of poetry, youth, and death in battle. . . .

"These men of whom Mr. Nichols will speak fall at that end of the arc where our preference has been accustomed to lie. The name which, as a group, they were beginning to acquire is neither inapt nor extravagant. Young Elizabethans they were

it is much more than that. Indeed, it is not so much their dying—which is just an accident befalling one and not another—as their living so greatly, on such a height, that gives them their authority. It is not dying, but despising death that is the great thing. It is only an act of will and imagination that when translated into the language of art can make those who are utter strangers to its experience catch its fire, if but for a moment, forget self, despise cares, defy death, and embrace the faith that the things that matter are things of which no stroke of man or of fortune can rob us.

"That is what the last of these wonderful boys, Mr. Robert Nichols, can and does do for us. He is unquestionably one of the poets directly given us by the war. . . . There is a great gulf between what he wrote before and what he has written since he began the great experience. Before it he was a writer of verses. The war has made him a poet, one of the three or four in whom it has found that rare matter on which alone it can set the seal of this kind of greatness. The earlier poems (he generally gives the dates of composition) are, on the whole, admirable exercises, but nothing that would have very much concerned us here.

"But all these flutings count as nothing as soon as the trumpet has sounded. . . . Nothing can prevent poetry like this from taking its place among those permanent possessions of the race which will remain to tell the great-grandchildren of our soldiers to what pure heights of the spirit Englishmen rose out of the great war's horror of waste and ugliness, noise and pain and death!

"And it is a happiness to think that in this case the promise of such poetry is not one that must, alas! remain unfulfilled. The war has robbed English poetry of more than one Marcellus, of some of whom we knew nothing till we knew our loss. But . . . all who care for our poetry will expect that what the war gave to Mr. Nichols peace will not take away, and that age will complete what youth has so finely begun."

This poem, from the pen of Mr. J. I. C. Clarke, is taken from the *New York Times* and commemorates the episode "at the solemn memorial mass for Joyce Kilmer, St. Patrick's, New York, October 14, 1918":

LAURELS

Before the vast cathedral's altar dim
Six flambeaux lit the flag-draped coffin-board.
Not yet had floated forth the pleading hymn:
"From out the deeps I've cried to thee, O Lord!"

Few mourners yet had gathered for the rites,
Symbols that man must die to live again;
Not yet the black-robed priests and acolytes
Were there intoning: "Rest in peace. Amen".

When up the long, paved aisle a single tread
Reechoed faintly through the vaulted nave,
A soldier with a green wreath for the dead—
Our warrior-poet in his far, red grave.

Pale was the soldier, halting his footfall,
One who himself had faced the fires of hell,
And fearless heard the shrieking death-bolts call,
And knew the pang when flesh is plowed by shell.

He stood, and raised the wreath of green on high—
Green laurel sacred to the true and bold—
As if to Joyce in Heaven, ere 'twould lie
Beside the star-flag's glowing fold on fold.

Then knelt this messenger of love to pray,
His lifted face all wet with holy tears.
My soul saw angels bear each drop away
To shine Love's chancel lights through endless years.

Nor pomp of ritual, nor altar glow,
Nor wise sweet words the preacher said,
Nor guard in arms, nor censers to and fro
Seemed meet as these fresh laurels for our dead.

He did not sing, he did not serve in vain,
Whose laurels crimsoned in the freedom strife,
The brave man's sacrament, therein to gain
Transcending memory, eternal life.



New York "Times" Photo Service

KILMER'S GRAVE IN FRANCE.

Alongside a fellow soldier, whose cross appears at the reader's left.

—in directness and simplicity of speech, in the singing quality of their verse, in their objective concepts, in their response to sensation, and—this, in the circumstances, the most tragic of all—their love of English field and sky and sea. In all these things they were more reminiscent of the roistering and talented singers of the Mermaid Inn than have been any of the intermediate schools; like them, too, in the fine youthfulness that runs everywhere barefoot through their poetry. And like them again in that they burst suddenly and generously into song at a period nearly sterile and silent. Very much the same as in the sixteenth century, it were as tho a warm wind had blown over England and the countryside awoke with a thousand choirs.

"Their love of English town and field and sky can not have failed to strike the attention of any who have read these poets of the last decade. Another book of 'Place Names in English Poetry' could be derived from their volumes. Their use of English towns and streets and countrysides threatened at first to make their poetry colloquial; it ended by making England universal. It was not the exalting of England the nation; it was a lover's praise of England, the country of blue skies, of sunny downs, and 'the fallow on the hill not yet brought in.'

"In the midst of all this—the youth of it, the beauty of it, the exultation and the music—came the blast of war, the blight and the wreckage and silence. 'They had been music for the world'—and now they are still. We shall never know the measure of the loss. Most of them were yet young when the England that they loved called for a sterner thing than song. Some of them remain—Mr. Nichols, several times wounded; Wilfrid Gibson, now in service; John Drinkwater, and others. Out of the wreckage something may be saved. But when it comes to casting up the cost of the war to England and the world the names that Mr. Nichols will recall will go far toward reminding us that the total is beyond possibility of estimate."

The fact remains, says the *London Times*, that we "yield a special authority to the poet who has been under fire":

"The words of Rupert Brooke or Julian Grenfell do gain a peculiar authority from being the words of men who have ventured not a part, but the whole of their share in this world's interests. 'Truth sits upon the lips of dying men.' Yes—but

EMANCIPATION OF STONEHENGE

READERS OF THOMAS HARDY'S "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" who have never traveled to Stonehenge have an unforgettable image of it gained through the novelist's imaginative picture. It was here that *Tess* awaited the minions of the law who were to come and take her to satisfy its demands for killing her worthless husband. It will strike many readers as odd that this famous monument of a forgotten past should only now be coming into the possession of the British Crown. Its former owner, Mr. C. H. E. Chubb, of Bemerton Lodge, Salisbury, has offered it to the nation, and its acceptance has been guaranteed through Sir Alfred Mond. "As the remains of a long by-gone civilization," says Sir Alfred, "it has a value and an interest equaled by no other monument in the United Kingdom." A paragraphist in the *Manchester Guardian* observes that "the fact that Stonehenge passes back to the state during the greatest war that Britain has known invites symbolic interpretation, and will surely produce a new legend. Mr. Chesterton for one might see to that." In proffering the gift Mr. Chubb writes this letter to Sir Alfred Mond, which *The Guardian* reproduces:

"BEMERTON LODGE, SALISBURY,

"September 15, 1918.

"DEAR SIR: Stonehenge is perhaps the best-known and most interesting of our national monuments, and has always appealed strongly to British imagination. To me, who was born close to it and during my boyhood and youth visited it at all hours of day and night, under every conceivable condition of weather, in driving tempests of hail, rain, and snow, in fierce thunder-storms, glorious moonlight, and beautiful sunshine, it always has had an inexpressible charm.

"I became owner of it with a deep sense of pleasure, and had contemplated that it might remain a cherished possession of my family for long years to come. It has, however, been pressed upon me that the nation would like to have it for its own, and would prize it most highly. Therefore, I have decided to give up this unique possession, and offer it to you, his Majesty's First Commissioner of Works, as a gift, to be held for the nation. It brings in a revenue, and its possession would be far from an expense. If my wife and I may express a wish, tho' far from making it a condition of the gift, we should be glad if, during the continuance of the war, the income should be handed to the Red Cross Society, whose work at the present time is of such great national value. This point, however, must be entirely within your discretion.

"I have the honor to be yours faithfully,

"C. H. E. CHUBB."

Before Mr. Chubb's ownership the place was in the hands of Sir Edmund Antrobus, of Amesbury Abbey, Salisbury, who put a wire fence around it and charged admission, facts that lead the above-mentioned paragrapher to say that the news that Stonehenge's "vicissitudes in private ownership are over will be heard with deep satisfaction." He adds a historical note:

"Its origin has been attributed to the Phenicians, the Belgæ, the Druids, the Saxons, and the Danes. Learned men through the ages have founded many theories on it. Some call it a temple of the sun, others the temple of serpent worship, a shrine of Buddha, a planetarium, a monumental gallows on which defeated British leaders were solemnly hanged in honor of Woden, a Gûlga where the national army met and leaders were buried, and a calendar in stone for measuring the solar year."

Its history in modern times is reviewed in another column of *The Guardian*:

"Gratitude to the owner of Stonehenge for handing over to the nation the greatest and oldest of its memorials may without

offense be tempered with wonder that it has so long remained in private possession. Mr. Chubb has regarded as a trust and an honor the care of this priceless possession, and it is in this spirit that he parts with it. But to many of its owners Stonehenge has been either a white elephant or a mere source of gain, and few things are more discreditable to our national spirit than the way in which it has been wrangled over in the courts, robbed of its trilithons to make bridges and mill-dams, and allowed to



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FROM BEFORE THE DAWN OF HISTORY.

Stonehenge, England's Druidic monument, now passes to the state, and may be converted into a "national memorial of the immortal dead."

suffer needless damage from storm and the relic-hunter. The duty of its care will now fall to the Ancient Monuments Commission, and it is safe from wanton neglect. But even national care is not likely to draw from it the answer to its mysteries, and to enable an accurate account to be given of its age or purpose. Even if the sun-worship theory be thoroughly established, and scientific calculation of the date when the sun on midsummer day must have risen in line with the 'avenue' be held to prove the great circle over 3,500 years old, it is still impossible to know how the great blocks were got to their positions. And that, one thinks, is well, for in an age that finds out so many things it is good to have something left to wonder at."

Now that a war-memorial for Hyde Park has been proposed, Canon H. D. R. Rawnsley writes to the *London Times* to point out that Stonehenge is the almost inevitable site for such a permanent commemoration. He says:

"We can none of us be too grateful to Mr. Chubb for his public-spirited gift of Stonehenge to the nation. It may not be feasible, but the thought constantly recurs, why not make the great meeting-place of an ancient British race who worshiped the sun a national memorial of the immortal dead who have laid down their lives that the Sun of Righteousness might arise with healing in his wings for the whole civilized world?"

"Salisbury Plain as a military training-ground has done much toward winning the war. What could be more fitting

than that here, in the midst of Salisbury Plain, there should be at this old meeting-place of prehistoric tribesmen and warriors an assemblage on midsummer day of each year, or at stated intervals; and that a solemn service should be held in memory not only of Wiltshire men, but of all the men of the British Empire who have died for right against might—for justice, freedom, and peace?

"The gates of the great stone pylons stand open wide to all the quarters of the heavens, and seem to invite the going forth of light and liberty to all the world. Nothing would be needed but a huge stone Celtic cross in the neighborhood of the circle, with a simple dedication thereon to the imperishable memory of the gallant dead.

"I feel that such a monument in the solemn propinquity of this great British shrine would be preferable to a Priapic monument of cones and Eastern welis on a huge bare platform in Hyde Park."

"CLEANING UP" THE ORCHESTRAS

MOST OF THE EXCITEMENT in the musical history of the past four years has been furnished by conductors instead of prima donnas. It is not suggested that jealousy of the long monopoly enjoyed by the sisterhood led the former to seize the international situation and make it their own. Certainly no prima donna from whatever impulse will find her acts so filling the historical page as those of Dr. Muek and Dr. Kunwald. They are now interned. Toscanini went back to Italy to lend his assistance to his native country, but the editor of *The Musical Courier* (New York) is responsible for the statement that "he stopt conducting a concert in Rome because the audience objected to the German numbers on his program." Mr. Josef Stransky, of the Philharmonic, has been the target for attack, but, as the same writer says, "he pointed to the fact that he has taken out American naturalization papers, and emphasized his Czecho-Slovak origin." Besides Mr. Stransky, Alfred Hertz, of the San Francisco Orchestra, and Arthur Bodansky, of the Metropolitan Opera, also "asked Uncle Sam for first papers of citizenship." Frederick Stock, of Chicago, finds himself in so anomalous a position that we give this extract from the *Chicago Tribune*, citing it in more detail:

"In a letter which expresses a very fine-spirited sense of responsibility and unselfish devotion to the Chicago Orchestra, its conductor, Mr. Frederick A. Stock, has tendered his resignation to the Orchestral Association.

"The tender has been accepted by the trustees for reasons which in no way reflect upon Mr. Stock, but are founded on the same careful regard for the welfare of the great institution they serve as has moved Mr. Stock's action.

"Mr. Stock feels, and the trustees accept his point of view, that his failure to perfect the legal formalities of citizenship by taking out his second papers lays him open, and possibly the orchestra likewise, to some public criticism. Technically Mr. Stock is an 'alien enemy,' and Mr. Stock, with very rare consideration, has felt that his continuance as conductor might be misconstrued and erected, however unjustly, into an offense against the institution. To avoid any possible shadow of affront to its patronage or the introduction of any sentiment which might deprive the concerts of their proper atmosphere, Mr. Stock and the trustees, on the former's generous initiative, have adopted the course taken.

"At the same time the trustees take occasion to make it clear that Mr. Stock's essential loyalty to the nation is fully recognized by them, as well as his years of faithful service to the orchestra. The resignation, therefore, will interrupt Mr. Stock's official connection with the orchestra, not finally sever it, for it is desired and expected that he will take up the baton again when the present legal objection has been removed. The feeling shown by the trustees has been earned by a devotion not often found in service, and it will be shared by the great majority, if not indeed all, of the orchestra patrons. It is proper for the public to know of the confidence felt by the trustees in Mr. Stock and to recognize the honorable motives which moved him. He retires with great credit and will be welcomed back with friendliness unabated, if not indeed increased."

The Boston Symphony situation, solved by the engagement of Henri Rabaud, was treated in this department October 26.

The Musical Courier's editor points out that the interim before he begins his duties will be filled by Pierre Monteux, who "when he first landed here refused to conduct a Richard Strauss work," but "he has just announced that during the month of his temporary conductorship of the Boston Symphony he will program Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Schubert, Liszt, and other Austro-German classics." Nothing is said, tho, about Mr. Monteux's frequently stated discrimination between living and dead German composers. The editor's final observation is:

"After the Boston and Cincinnati sensations, a 'cleaning-up' process took place in all the American orchestras, and to-day it is fairly certain that if any pro-Germans exist in those bodies they are more silent than the well-known untalkative Sphinx."

TURGENEF'S FAILURE

WARS MAKE LIGHT of the passing of great writers, to say nothing of the observance of their centenaries.

With the world at peace, October 28, the day one hundred years ago on which Ivan Turgenev was born, would not have passed with little notice. But his fame, according to the *New York Evening Post*, has suffered more than temporary eclipse. The expectations of his contemporaries that Turgenev would found a school, it thinks, have been largely disappointed. Even in Russia he has not been followed:

"The younger generation of Russian novelists, as Gorky, Andreyev, and Artzibashev, are not Turgenev's sons; in France, Bourget has written admiringly of him, but the French novelists have gone other roads; and while the young English writers show much Russian influence, it is influence almost a pole asunder from that of Turgenev.

"In the sense that his genius was too universal in sympathy, balanced in poise, and symmetrical in development to make him the founder of any clearly marked school, it is only the natural that has happened. His art is not doctrinaire and easily labeled. His inclination during his French residence was toward those figures who succeeded the great romantic school of Hugo and Gautier and fell before the extreme realistic school of Zola and the De Goncourts; and far more than Flaubert, he showed a compromise between old and new, a union of their best qualities without their extremes. He has many of the virtues of the romanticist—abiding youthfulness, a sense of the beauties of wild nature and human qualities, sympathy with passion, delicacy and charm of style, and a touch of innate poetry and even mysticism. We must go to Shakespeare or to Gottfried Keller's novel on the *Romeo and Juliet* theme to find anything so throbbingly aglow with the spirit of young love, and yet so tenderly tragic in its handling, as 'Spring Freshets'; we must go far to find anything so rainblingly, sunnily of the birch woods, open plains, and hardy country population as the 'Sportsman's Sketches.'

"Turgenev is also a realist in the sense that implies reality without overloaded detail and steadiness of gaze without commonplaceness or harshness. His pages abound in passages of the most careful rendering of natural scenes and of interiors, and his portraits of his most intricate and difficult characters in particular are done with a verisimilitude that overlooks not the pettiest revealing incident. His art is too near the objective to make it possible for us to call him a psychologist; and yet it has not that rough objectivity of some French novelists, that Olympian cruelty which argues against the author's sympathy with his characters. He draws the dreamy, windy idealist, *Rudin*, with sympathy for his ideals as well as sense of their failure; he draws the ferocious peasant *Jermolai*, who bites a wounded bird to kill it, with sympathy underlying the unflinching brushwork; understanding them, he feels a certain compassion for the most worthless bureaucrats of 'Smoke.' He is as far from being satirical as from being sentimental. . . . In such a writer there is little to attract the novelists who insist on being of the naturalistic school, the melioristic school, or what not."

But the writer here surmises that we shall come to pay Turgenev the compliment of saying that "where his influence is greatest it will be least traceable"—that his long gallery of novels and stories "will remain most attractive, artistic, and withal enlightening."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

EVIL EFFECTS OF COMPETITIVE MISSIONS

SHALL DENOMINATIONS be nationalized or nations be denominationalized? Such a question puts in somewhat cryptic form the impending transformation in missionary fields. Either the old order must be perpetuated and strengthened or each nation be encouraged to express its Christian faith in ways most congenial to itself. Mr. William T. Ellis poses the question in its simplest form by reference to China and America. "Shall all the various American denominations now conducting missions in China continue to propagate their own forms and faith among the Chinese, so that the converts to Christianity in China may soon have almost as many creeds as the United States; or shall the Chinese Christians amalgamate into one national Chinese Church, irrespective of their original relationship to various denominational missions?" If in asking this question about China the same thing be considered in relation to all the lands of Asia, Africa, and Europe, especially Russia, the problem, according to Mr. Ellis, becomes "the now familiar one of Bolshevik internationalism," wherein class or organization takes precedence of national lines and loyalties versus the American doctrine of national rights and national identities." The first steps of a solution are to be noted in China, says Mr. Ellis in *The Christian Century* (Chicago), and the ball there started rolling may "demolish many hoary traditions and precedents and organizations." For—

"Chinese Christians are getting together in a Chinese church and the missionaries are abetting them in it. Already something like ten separate Presbyterian denominations from the United States, Canada, and Great Britain have organized themselves into one ecclesiastical body without the word Presbyterian in its name, and both the British and American Congregationalists are asking to be taken in also. Property and pride and prestige are all deemed insufficient to prevent this great merger, which is avowedly only the forerunner of still greater consolidations. Indian and Japanese Christians had already effected notable unions.

"As a matter of common sense, the Chinese Christian does not care a copper cash for the distinctive names and forms of the American denominations. Why should he? His sense of humor long ago pointed out the absurdity of perpetuating in China Northern and Southern Presbyterian denominations, Northern and Southern Methodist denominations, and Northern and Southern Baptist denominations, the only difference being a war in America half a century ago between Northern and Southern States!

"It would take a rare Chinese scholar indeed to find an ideograph to express 'Old-Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Baptist Church'—for there really is such a denomination listed by the United States census, tho, I believe, it has no missions in China. The 'Holy Rollers' have missions in China, as have others of the newest and most eccentric type of American denominations. Shall we, therefore, have Chinese Dowieites and 'Holy Rollers'?

"There are in China at the present time seventy-eight denominational missionary societies at work, and, as Dr. James L. Barton points out, 'under their leadership seventy-eight different kinds of Protestant churches have been created and are being perpetuated. To many of the Chinese this array represents seventy-eight different kinds of Christians. Few, indeed, of the Chinese Christians have any conception of the real reason why they bear a name which to them has no significance, and which none of them can accurately pronounce.'"

Presbyterians and Methodists through their spokesmen have come out in favor of the national church as against the international denomination. Rev. Dr. James L. Barton, secretary of the American Board, writes in *The Missionary Review of the World* (New York):

"The vital question is, are we justified in perpetuating a

custom that is manifestly divisive, often destructively competitive, and for which there is no warrant in Scripture? I do not believe the rank and file of our churches and the intelligent supporters of our foreign missionary enterprises, if they understood the facts, would favor our continuing to propagate divisions abroad in order that they may have the satisfaction of knowing that their gifts are aiding in making Christians who bear the same denominational label as that borne by the contributor.

"The conduct of the war in France, for the first three years and more, when each one of the Allies acted separately under its own leaders, in cooperation, but as independent units, shows the wastefulness and inefficiency of that line of action. This mistaken method of conducting a great military campaign has now been corrected by the most revolutionary military readjustment history records. If governments can bring about this unprecedented and even revolutionary change in order to overcome a common enemy, can not the Church do as much in order to create a single agency for the spiritual conquest of the world?"

From the same general set of facts Bishop Bashford, of the Methodist Church, also quoted by Mr. Ellis, argues for the international churches:

"The universality of Christianity is not best displayed by the manifestations of national and race characteristics.

"As a matter of fact, with the existing organization of the churches in the home lands, the churches on mission fields will keep in closer touch with, and will secure more aid from, the home bases by maintaining ecclesiastical connections with their mother church than by a separate independent organization on the mission field.

"With the strong trend toward nationalism which characterized the political history of the nineteenth century, and which was one cause of the present war, the churches will contribute more to world harmony if each denomination belts the globe with its work and workers, rather than by the separate organization of the Christian forces of each nation into a national church with the emphasis upon race characteristics and the consequent loss of the vision of the universal church.

"No one will contend that forty or fifty national churches—one for each nation, maintained over against each other for all time—is the goal of Christian unity. The vital question is, therefore, does the path to the higher, final unity lie through the organization of national units maintaining race characteristics, supported from the national treasury and devoted to all international conflicts to national ideals, or does it lie through a Presbyterianism and a Methodism and a Congregationalism, each universalized and belting the globe with its members, each accustomed to various races and sympathizing with the aspirations of them all? The prospects of the higher unity certainly lie along the latter rather than the former path.

"In the New Testament we find no trace of a national church and no enunciation of principles which would lead to a national church.

"It is this note of universality which differentiates the Church from the nation and the family. Hence the very phrase, 'A National Church,' is a contradiction in terms.

"Finally, for the Christian Church to accept any form of nationalism as its goal when the whole world is moving toward internationalism seems to us a fatal blunder. It requires no prophet to foretell that if nationalism was the key to the political history of the nineteenth century, internationalism will be the key to the political history of the twentieth century. At the very time when commerce and industry and politics are becoming international, when the world is unconsciously accepting universal love manifested by universal service as the only solution of human problems—for the Christian Church to revert at such a time to nationalism as her goal seems like a fatal case of atavism."

The issue is not new to missionaries, but is made acute by the war, points out Mr. Ellis, who adds:

"Episcopalians have taken the ground that they will not proselytize in Roman Catholic lands where they have missions.

and Congregationalists now seek only to inspire and vitalize the old Armenian Church, instead of making converts from it, and the Presbyterians follow the same policy with the Nestorian Christians, or Assyrians. There is a vigorous sentiment abroad that this same policy should be followed in any religious enterprises undertaken among the Christians of Russia.

"That will leave for later development the larger projects of a reunion of all the major divisions of Christendom—the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek Catholic Church, the Protestant churches, the Gregorians, Nestorians, Copts, and Abyssinians."

THE RELIGIOUS "COMMUNICATION TRENCH"

WHEN YOU HEAR IT SAID that the Church has "fallen down" and failed to meet new conditions and new opportunities furnished by the war, just point to the Y. M. C. A. How many of the "Y" officials were pastors of churches it would be hard to compute, and each one has gone out there with the support of his people behind him. "The work of the Y. M. C. A. at home and abroad would not have been possible," says a writer in *The Presbyterian and Westminster* (Toronto), "without the ministers and Christian workers trained in our churches, and any success achieved by the Red Triangle during this war has been accomplished because Christian men—church members—have organized and carried it out." Canadian conditions are so near our own that the same diagnosis holds for either:

"It can be said most truly that the Church has been the leaven in the meal that has leavened the whole. From its teaching, training, and influence has come the army of workers in the manifold agencies of service and healing that have come into being during the past four and a half years.

"At the outset the work of the new Y. M. C. A. development in country districts will probably call for the enlistment of a number of young ministers. The work will appeal irresistibly to a certain desirable type of man because of its opportunities for aggressive Christian social service among men and boys, and, on the face of it, this further depletion of the already attenuated ministerial ranks would appear to be a disaster. There are, however, a number of circumstances to be borne in mind.

"Gypsy Smith was asked by a London journalist, 'What is the attitude of the Y. M. C. A. and the Churches?' He replied, 'A communication trench.' The truth of this statement has been demonstrated in a most striking way. After Captain (Rev.) W. A. Cameron's evangelistic campaign in Witley Camp, England, two hundred young Canadian soldiers indicated their desire and intention to become ministers of the gospel in their homeland. Of this number some have had a university training. Those who have not are receiving preparatory and elementary training at the Khaki University, a branch of which the Y. M. C. A., in cooperation with the military authorities and the Chaplains' Service, maintains at every Canadian camp overseas.

"In the United States, where a Y. M. C. A. Town and County Department has been operating for many years, it has been found that the work of the Department has produced a steady and copious flow of candidates for religious service, and particularly for the ministry. This is not surprising when it is remembered

that the inculcation of the principles of Christian citizenship is the chief plank of the department's program. Each secretary is trained and instructed to search for leaders and to develop their powers. Each county is expected to provide its own leadership and its own redemptive forces. This has resulted in the discovery and training in Christian service of many men who otherwise would have been lost to the church, and, in a very important sense, to the community also."

The same thing is looked for in Canada. The operations of the Town and County Department will be directed solely "as a movement in the community to supplement and cooperate with the church, home, and school, meetings being held under the auspices of these institutions whenever possible." We read further:

"Boy Scouts Corps and Agricultural Clubs for boys and girls will be organized, but the main effort will be the furtherance of the Canadian Standard Efficiency Training for boys in their teens. The C. S. E. T. had been adopted by all the National Denominational S. S. Boards, Provincial S. S. Associations and Federations, and the work of the Town and County Department at the outset will consist very largely of getting this particular part of its program into the remotest rural community.

"When a boy leaves home it will be the duty of the 'Y' secretary in his county to keep in touch with him, introduce him to the Y. M. C. A., and see that he gets into touch with the church of his own denomination in his new home. . . .

"Out of such a tremendous organization covering Canada from coast to coast, and putting personality in service first with equipment a long way behind, there is bound to issue a strong, virile type of young manhood upon which the Church can draw to an almost unlimited degree. That has been the experience of this particular development of Y. M. C. A. work in the United States, and it would be a reflection upon our own Canadian leadership, and the splendid material it has to work upon, to doubt that the result will be the same here."



"THE SWEETHEART OF THE ALLIES."

—Paul Fung in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

A CHINESE VIEW OF THE SALVATION ARMY—It was a Chinese artist, Paul Fung, of the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, who met the tastes of the Salvation Army in the matter of posters, and his "Sweetheart of the Allies," appearing in the Seattle paper on September 9, is pronounced by authorities at National Salvation Army headquarters in Chicago as "the cleverest and at the same time most sympathetic cartoon published in the United States during the recent campaign for funds." As the reproduction on this page shows, remarks the Seattle paper:

"The cartoon depicts the Salvation Army lassie at the battle-front, helmeted and officially garbed, with her plate of doughnuts and jug of steaming coffee, surrounded by the shadowy shapes of the boys in the trenches.

"The Salvation Army, as one of the seven organizations which will participate in the united drive to begin November 11, has as its particular poster, 'Oh, Boy!' The army authorities, however, have sent to the Seattle headquarters for a large number of reproductions of the Fung pictures which they intend to use during the drive. It has been said no drawing yet submitted has approached this one in depicting the spirit of the work the Salvation Army is doing in the trenches."

The Modern Atlas

"Talk about muscle and vigor and hustle—
Old Atlas had nothing on me.
On Campbell's foundation
I'll hold up the Nation,
And keep the world healthy and free."

Let him help you carry your burden

The big world-burden today is the food problem. America asks "How shall we feed our fighters, our Allies, and also maintain the full strength and vitality of our people at home?"

It is a question of wise economy. And the heaviest part of the burden falls on *you*—the conscientious American housewife. Why not let us help you with it by means of this nourishing, ready-prepared, economical food—

Campbell's Tomato Soup

You will find it doubly helpful. It is not only a wholesome food in itself, but it strengthens the digestive powers and regulates the body processes through which all food becomes more healthful and invigorating.

It supplies natural tonic elements which are positively necessary to the properly balanced diet.

Served as a Cream of Tomato it has 50 per cent more energy-value than milk. And there are many easy and tempting ways to prepare it. You can make it as hearty as you like.

It is just the healthful stimulus for tired workers—all must be workers, now. Just the thing to keep the children in good condition—active and bright. It saves you time, labor, fuel. It is all nourishment—no waste. And it is ready for your table any time at three minutes' notice. Order it by the dozen and have it handy.



21 kinds

12c a can



Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

WAR-TIME-FOOD-PROBLEMS

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST by the UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION
and especially designed for High School Use

THE FAIR PRICE LIST

HOUSEWIVES should learn to read the Fair Price List as faithfully as men read the baseball score."

Perhaps you read some such slogan last summer, and appreciated its spirit. But the trouble with it is that it does not say enough. True, some men read the baseball score (or did during the baseball season), and a few read it faithfully, but every housewife must read the Fair Price List in her town or city.

A better slogan would run like this: *Everybody who buys food of any retailer should read the Fair Price List as eagerly as he does the war-news.*

FOOD PROFITEERING—For, strange as it may seem at first thought, the Fair Price List is in itself a sort of war-news, concerned with the economic stability which must be preserved at home if warfare is to be successfully prosecuted. During every war upon which history gives data concerning food-problems, retail food-prices have shown a tendency to go up.

And when the retail price of any commodity goes up in war-time because of the increased cost of its production, or through any other cause beyond the retailer's control, no personal blame can be attached to any retail dealer who charges more for it because he himself has had to pay more for it. But when any retail dealer for other reasons raises his prices on articles which the public must have, or wants to buy, that is what is known as profiteering.

And any dealer guilty of such action is a profiteer.

This applies to retail dealers in foodstuffs just as much as to dealers in any other necessity of life.

WHAT THE FAIR PRICE LIST IS—It is to check such practices that the Fair Price List has been devised. This is nothing more nor less than a bulletin which at regular intervals informs the public of the prices that the retailer has had to pay for certain foods and at what price he ought to sell them to the consumer. Such a bulletin at one stroke does away with all the obscurity which too often veils the price increase which takes place at the hands of the retailer.

To give an example, it shows at just what price a retailer is able to buy oatmeal and at just what price he is entitled to sell it. If any retailer decides to set upon the food he has for sale a higher price than that which brings him a fair profit, he is labeling himself "Profiteer." And thereafter it depends upon the public's own choice whether they shall trade with him or not.

In accordance with the plans of the Food Administration such a system of Fair Price Lists is now in operation throughout the country. Every week new price lists are prepared so as to cover new fluctuations of cost to the retailer. And these up-to-the-minute Fair Price Lists are given to the newspapers to print so that the consumer may be steadily informed and advised as to what he ought to pay the retailers in his city or town.

HOW FAIR PRICE LISTS ARE MADE UP—In theory the plan is the simplest imaginable. But it is complicated by the size of this country and by the variety of local food-conditions which are bound to affect the price at which the retailer can buy and sell his foodstuffs. It would be utterly impossible to set forth one Fair Price List which would be fair for every spot in this country at any one time. A grocer in Calais, Maine, may be able to buy potatoes at a lower rate than a grocer in Snohomish, Washington. And the grocers of Red Oak, Iowa, may have to pay a different price from either. Obviously, each locality must determine its own Fair Price List.

This is done by establishing in every community or county where Fair Price Lists are to be put out a Price Interpreting Board, consisting of representatives of wholesale grocers, retailers, and consumers. The County Food Administrator or

his representative should act as chairman of this board. Such boards include representatives of both "Cash and Carry" stores and "Credit and Delivery" stores. These boards secure from wholesale representatives the prices charged to the retailer for various staple foods. With this as a basis, plus their knowledge of local conditions, and guided by a schedule of maximum margins submitted to them by the Food Administration at Washington, they determine what is a reasonable profit at which the retailer may sell to the consumer. Thus the retailer does not have a scale of selling prices arbitrarily thrust upon him; he helps determine them himself.

Of course prices to the consumer vary in the case of Cash and Carry stores and Credit and Delivery establishments where running expenses are necessarily heavier. It is this that makes advisable the publication of maximum and minimum prices to the consumer, the difference being due to the extra service which is rendered him.

It should be borne in mind that it is not possible to set an exact price at which the retailer is to sell; it is practical only to indicate to the public the top limit which the retailer can not exceed without laying himself open to the charge of profiteering.

WHAT THE GROCER GAINS—This whole system of Fair Price Lists has as one of its greatest merits the protection of the patriotic retailer whose whole-souled patriotism has too often put him in the position of making less money than some other unscrupulous retailer who has charged higher prices merely because the public could be induced to pay them. With the Fair Price List system working smoothly, informing the public just what to pay from week to week for staple food-commodities, the retailer who charges more than fair prices will be putting himself on record as profiteering. And nowadays profiteering is one form of unpatriotism.

The right-minded retailer welcomes the Fair Price List; it is opposed only by those who are either ignorant or desirous of getting more of the consumer's money than prevalent conditions entitle them to.

HOW THE PUBLIC CAN COOPERATE—And yet, no matter how carefully and justly Fair Price Lists are prepared, no matter how widely they are printed and circulated, they will be an utter failure without the cooperation of the public.

All the public has to do is to study the current Fair Price List of its community and then withhold its trade from any retailer who charges more than the prices indicated. This list constitutes a gauge of what the consumer should pay; and the housewife or other purchaser who neglects it is no more entitled to sympathy when overcharged than the engineer who gets into trouble because he didn't bother to look at his steam-pressure gauge. To keep track of the Fair Price List, to insist upon its observance by the retailer—that is the absolute duty of every woman and every man.

If any person finds that a food-retailer is trying to charge him more than the Fair Price List indicates, he has two resources: to report the case to his local Food Administrator, and to trade somewhere else. He should do both.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Do the newspapers in your community print the Fair Price Lists? If so, how often?
2. Is your family keeping close track of the prices quoted in the Fair Price List?
3. Do you know of any retail grocer trying to charge more for food than the Fair Price List indicates?
4. Do your family trade with that dealer? Have they reported him to the local or county Food Administrator?

Pure Milk



A COMPLETE
MILK SERVICE
—for every purpose

EAGLE BRAND

The standard infant food when Nature's nourishment fails. Pure, uniform, easily digested. Also delicious in coffee.

EVAPORATED

Economical for cooking. In compact form—always ready. Just pure, rich milk—some moisture removed—nothing added.

MALTED

Pure milk and nutritious grains, partially predigested. A delicious drink, nourishing lunch—the ideal food-drink for invalids.

Milk is the one complete, balanced food—combining as it does all the elements of perfect nutrition. Every day more people are appreciating its value in the family diet and realizing the wide range of uses for the various forms. But fluid milk is a perishable food—easily contaminated unless carefully handled.

Borden Service takes the milk problem completely off your hands—looks after the health of the cows—protects the purity of the milk right through—guarantees its quality—converts it into non-perishable forms for your convenience and economy.

Nor does Borden Service furnish you merely with one milk product of restricted use. Borden Service is complete. It comprises pure milk products for all uses—for infant feeding—for table use in coffee and cocoa—for cooking, baking, whipping—for ice creams, custards, salad-dressings—for travelers, invalids and convalescents.

For 62 years the Borden Institution has specialized in pure milk products—developing them—perfecting them—until today its Pure Milk Service is complete in variety, national in scope and of year-round reliability.

Borden's

The Nation's Milk



HEINZ

Mince-Meat



THERE are many ingredients in really good mince meat. And each one of these many ingredients gives Heinz an opportunity to show his resources in procuring the best—choice apples from the wind-swept orchards of Northern New York, Grecian currants—fruity and clean—raisins from Valencia, beef from America's great plains, and fragrant spices from the Orient.

With each ingredient good as it can be, Heinz Mince Meat adds goodness to goodness—blending, seasoning, bringing out the flavor, until the result is a triumph.

Heinz Mince Meat is sold only in one and two pound glass jars and tins—never in bulk.

Heinz Plum Pudding

This fine pudding, sacred to festivities for hundreds of years, is made by Heinz according to the best English traditions, and is a perfect ending for a good dinner.

Some of the Heinz Fig Pudding

57

Here is a pudding that is simple and wholesome, but choice enough for your most particular dinner party, especially if served with the sauce for which the recipe is given on the can.

All Heinz goods sold in Canada are packed in Canada

CURRENT POETRY

IT seldom happens that an American poet causes a stir in English literary circles, but to-day two of our bards are receiving tributes from many brilliant literary luminaries in Great Britain. Both belong to the ultra-modern school and are not "without honor in their own country." The first is Amy Lowell, the high priestess of free verse, and no less a critic than Clement Shorter describes her in the *London Sphere* as "one of the most remarkable figures in recent American literature or in the literature of English-speaking countries." Let us take a few examples of her art. Here are two vivid pictures of rain from the *New York Dial*:

SPRING RAIN

By AMY LOWELL

Tinkling of ankle bracelets,
Dull striking
Of jade and sardonix
From whirling ends of jointed circlets.

SUMMER RAIN

By AMY LOWELL

Clashing of bronze bucklers,
Screaming of horses,
Red plumes of head-trappings
Flashing above spears.

From her new book, "Can Grande's Castle" (Macmillan, New York), which she describes as war-poems—or rather explanations—in "polyphonic prose," we take two scenes from old Japan:

THE LADIES

By AMY LOWELL

The ladies,
Wistaria Blossom, Cloth-of-Silk, and Deep Snow,
With their ten attendants,
Are come to Asakusa
To gaze at peonies.
To admire crimson-carmine peonies,
To stare in admiration at bomb-shaped, white and
sulfur peonies,
To caress with a soft finger
Single, rose-flat peonies,
Tight, incurved, red-edged peonies,
Spin-wheel circle, amaranth peonies.
To smell the acrid pungence of peony blooms,
And dream for months afterward
Of the temple garden at Asakusa,
Where they walked together
Looking at peonies.

A DAIMIO'S PROCESSION

By AMY LOWELL

A Daimio's procession
Winds between two green hills,
A line of thin, sharp, shining, pointed spears
Above red coats
And yellow mushroom hats.
A man leading an ox
Has cast himself upon the ground.
He rubs his forehead in the dust.
While his ox gazes with wide, moon eyes
At the glittering spears
Majestically parading
Between two green hills.

The next of our international figures is Carl Sandburg, of Chicago, who is thus described by the same English writer: "He is clearly one of the most far-sighted critics of life that the world of poetry has revealed." From Sandburg's latest volume "Corn-huskers" (Henry Holt, New York), come these four poems which show his many-sided appeal:

BABY FACE

By CARL SANDBURG

White Moon comes in on a baby face.
The shafts across her bed are flimmering.

THE PEOPLE'S FILMS ABOUT THE PEOPLE'S WAR

PRESIDENT WILSON stated the case correctly when he said, "*This is the People's War!*"

The people have a right to first-hand information about their war—hence The Committee on Public Information.

The Division of Films is a part of the Committee on Public Information.

It is, therefore, a strictly Government institution, organized to manufacture and distribute the Government's own films produced for the people of these United States and their Allies.

Its mission is the presentation, through the medium of motion pictures, of Government activities, especially America's preparation for and participation in the war.

And so it comes about that while the present generation of Americans cannot possibly visualize our Civil War, they can actually see what is going on abroad today, and future generations will be able to visualize, correctly, America's part in the great World War.

Although the Division of Films has been in existence less than a year, it has been markedly successful in realizing its aim—which is to give the

people films of their war. It has already exerted a tremendous influence in bringing the war home to millions of Americans in cities, towns and villages, and in giving them a more intelligent appreciation of what the Government is doing to help win the war.

Never before has a film organization produced films with so universal and so extraordinary an appeal.

No film organization ever enjoyed so exceptional an opportunity for obtaining material in a given field.

No field ever presented such a wealth of diversified matter, appealing to so vast an audience.

The pictures secured by the Division of Films tell stories that are of vital interest to every American.

They always make a better citizen out of a good citizen.

Not alone in this country, but in the countries of our Allies are these Government films shown. For the first time in history, the true aims and aspirations of this nation are being clearly and adequately interpreted to the other nations of the earth through the medium of authentic motion pictures.

Thus, the influence of the Division of Films is not only national, but international in its scope.



OFFICIAL SEAL OF
THE PEOPLE'S FILMS

The Division of Films

Is the people's Division of Films and these are the people's own films:

Productions Up-to-date

distributed by

Official War Review (weekly)—Pathé

"Pershing's Crusaders"—First National Exhibitors

"Our Bridge of Ships"—General Film Co.

"America's Answer"
World Film Corp.

"Under Four Flags"
World Film Corp.

The Bureau of War Photographs is a department of the Division of Films.

The Division of Films also directs the great War Expositions presented by U. S. and Allied Governments.

PRESENTED BY

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION, George Creel, Chairman

Through The Division of Films, Charles S. Hart, Director, Washington, D. C.



SMITH CHECK PROTECTOR
writes full amount in body of check, forcing brilliant indelible ink into and through the fibres of the paper, making erasure or alteration impossible.

**New Article—New Price
Sold in a New Way**

Insure Your Bank Account Against Raised Checks

GUARANTEED to do perfect work and the cost is but a fraction of other machines.

Sold only by mail—direct from the factory to you—only one small profit.

Gives *real check protection* at a price within everyone's means. The first high-grade check protector sold at a popular price—\$5.

Beautifully designed—stands 5¾ inches high—enclosed mechanism—nickel plated with vulcanite controller. Mechanically correct—takes any sized check—operates quickly and smoothly. Makes your desk look businesslike.

CLIP THIS COUPON

C. E. Smith & Co.,
450 Fourth Ave., New York.

Send me a Smith Check Protector today. At the end of 5 days I will return it, if I decide not to keep it. If I do keep it, I will send you \$5 in five days.

Name
Address

Out on the land White Moon shines,
Shines and glimmers against gnarled shadows,
All silver to slow twisted shadows
Falling across the long road that runs from the house.

Keep a little of your beauty
And some of your shimmering silver
For her by the window to-night
Where you come in, White Moon.

VALLEY SONG

BY CARL SANDBURG

Your eyes and the valley are memories—
Your eyes fire and the valley a bowl.
It was here a moonrise crept over the timberline;
It was here we turned the coffee-cups upside down,
And your eyes and the moon swept the valley.

I will see you again in a million years.
I will see you again to-morrow.
I will never know your dark eyes again.
These are three ghosts I keep.
These are three sumach-red dogs I run with.

All of it wraps and knots to a riddle;
I have the moon, the timberline, and you
All three are gone—and I keep all three.

THE YEAR

BY CARL SANDBURG

I

A storm of white petals,
Buds throwing open baby fists
Into hands of broad flowers.

II

Red roses running upward,
Clambering to the clutches of life
Soaked in crimson.

III

Rabbles of tattered leaves
Holding golden filmy hopes
Against the trappings
Into the pits and gullies.

IV

Hoarfrost and silence;
Only the muffling
Of winds dark and lonesome—
Great lullabies to the long sleepers

MOONSET

BY CARL SANDBURG

Leaves of poplars pick Japanese prints against the west.

Moon sand on the canal doubles the changing pictures.

The moon's good-by ends pictures.
The west is empty. All else is empty. No moon-talk at all now.

Only dark listening to dark.

Next we have some "Imagist" poems from John Gould Fletcher's book, "Japanese Prints" (Four Seas Company, Boston). He is extraordinarily successful in his object, for his verses bring before the mental vision the clearest of "images":

MOODS

BY JOHN GOULD FLETCHER

A poet's moods:
Fluttering butterflies in the rain.

THE TRUE CONQUEROR

BY JOHN GOULD FLETCHER

He only can bow to men
Lofty as a god
To those beneath him.
Who has taken sins and sorrows
And whose deathless spirit leaps
Beneath them like a golden carp in the torrent.

THE ENDLESS LAMENT

BY JOHN GOULD FLETCHER

Spring rain falls through the cherry-blossom.
In long blue shafts
On grasses strewn with delicate stars.

The summer rain sifts through the drooping willow
Shatters the courtyard
Leaving gray pools.

The autumn rain drives through the maples
Scarlet threads of sorrow,
Toward the snowy earth.

Would that the rains of all the winters
Might wash away my grief!

The New York *Tribune* gives us an admirable example of "Imagism" in this poem:

A MEMORY

BY LOLA RIDGE

I remember
The crackle of the palm-trees
Over the mooned white roofs of the town . . .
The shining town . . .
And the tender fumbling of the surf
On the sulfur-yellow beaches
As we sat . . . a little apart . . . in the close-
pressing night.

The moon hung above us like a golden mango
And the moist air clung to our faces.
Warm and fragrant as the open mouth of a child.
And we watched the out-flung sea
Rolling to the purple edge of the world.
Yet ever back upon itself . . .
As we . . .

Inadequate night . . .
And mooned white memory
Of a tropic sea . . .
How softly it comes up
Like an ungathered lily.

From *Poetry* (Chicago) we take this exquisite picture of the dawn:

THE EDGE

BY LOLA RIDGE

Dawn
Lay like a waxen hand upon the world,
And folded hills
Broke into a solemn wonder of peaks stemming
clear and cold,
Till the Tall One bloomed like a lily,
Flecked with sun
Fine as a golden pollen.
It seemed a wind might blow it from the snow.

I smelled the raw sweet essences of things,
And heard spiders in the leaves,
And ticking of little feet
As tiny creatures came out of their doors
To see God pouring light into his star.

It seemed life held
No future and no past for me but this.

And I too got up stiffly from the earth
And held my heart up like a cup.

Contemporary Verse (Philadelphia) shows us how even cosmology can be successfully translated into verse:

SAND

BY HORTENSE FLEXNER

The sand which will not hold the print of my shoe.
Remembers, none the less,
Chaos,
The birth of stars,
And the sunken lines of sea-devoured continents.
It is the gray hair of earth,
Bleached and wave-beaten,
That has known the passionate rage of waters,
White heat of sun,
And the slow passing of a thousand thousand years.

The New York *Quill* is the organ of the Greenwich Village revolutionaries in art, and, while it often shocks, none the less it deserves our gratitude for this:

TO VIORICA

BY DAVID ROSENTHAL

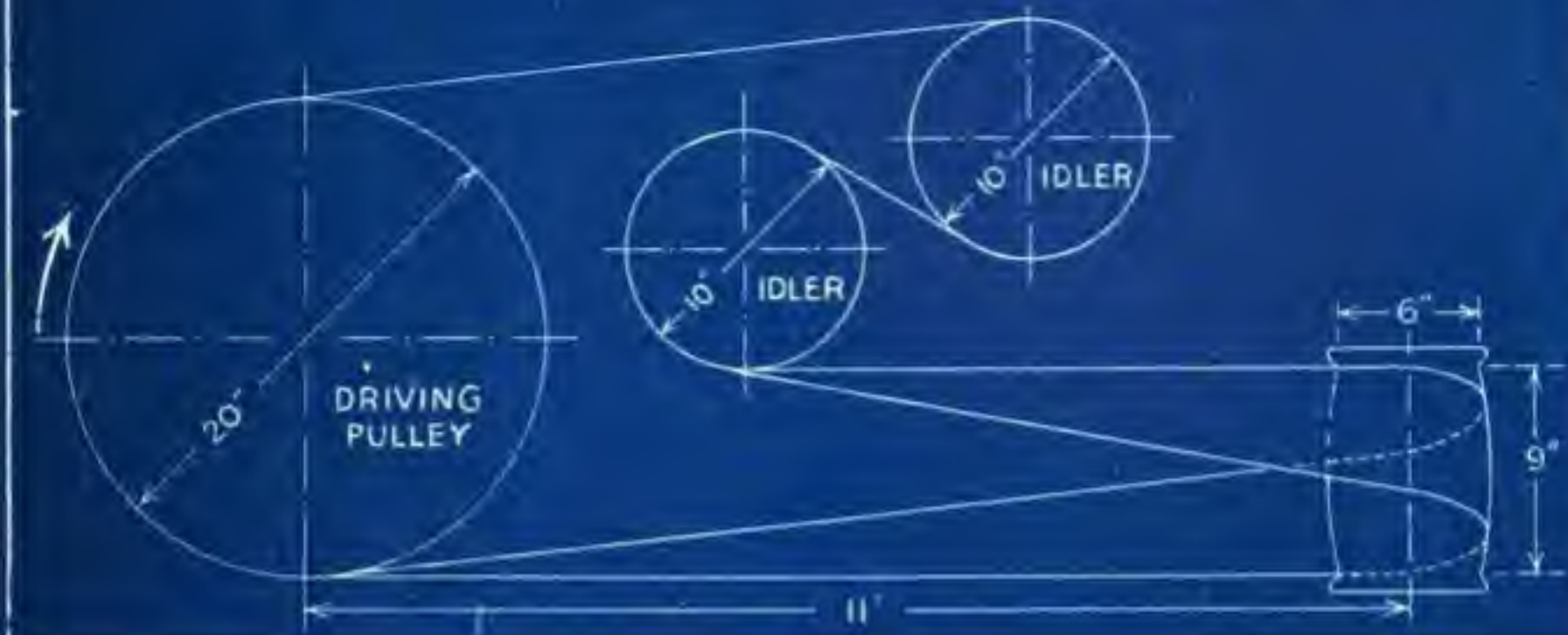
Your words
Are little silver pebbles,
Teasing thoughtful pools
Into laughing circles.

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All they were after, the Wilson Lumber Company, of Bokhoma, Oklahoma, told the G. T. M.—our Mr. Hechs—was less interruption and more production from their side-head drive. Mr. Bowles, the Superintendent, asked how much his best belt cost per foot. The G. T. M.—Goodyear Technical Man—told them that he didn't know which of his belts was best. He said that if they'd let him study the drive he'd tell them which Goodyear Belt was best *for it*—that with drives as with men, what is meat for one is poison for another.

He studied that drive and prescribed the Goodyear Belt especially constructed to serve its high-speed quarter-turn and *high-crowned, flanged* driven pulley—not the highest priced Goodyear Belt by any means, nor the one with the greatest brute strength. It was in February and the price of that Goodyear Glide Belt was fifty cents a foot, while the special double they had been using cost \$1.55.

If his price had been higher the order he finally got would have come easier. It didn't seem likely to them that a belt costing fifty cents a foot would do better than one costing \$1.55. But they decided to give it a trial—they were sick of the troubles and expense of that side-head drive—and at the price they felt that they couldn't lose much.

That Glide Belt gave six months of service, as much as what they had been getting from the \$1.55 per foot special double. On account of Glide's friction surface it delivered power better—and it required practically no attention. Six months of inferior

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Over thirty dollars in belt cost alone are saved every six months by that 29 feet of Glide Belt and the analysis service of the G. T. M.—\$121.80 a year. When he pointed that out, he told them of the Goodyear plan of Plant Analysis, of having a G. T. M. analyze *every* drive in the plant for the purpose of prescribing the belt best designed to meet the peculiar conditions of each. They told him to go ahead.

They order by telegram now, direct from the Goodyear Branch near them. Goodyear Belts as prescribed by the G. T. M. are releasing dollars from many other drives, reducing interruption and increasing production. If you have a belt-devouring drive that is both imprisoning and eating too many dollars, ask a G. T. M. to call. He'll do it without charge when he's in your vicinity. There are many of them—all trained in the Goodyear Technical School—all with experience in plants similar to yours—all selling belts to meet conditions and not as a hardware man sells nails. We are able to give the G. T. M.'s services free only because the savings they effect for purchasers are so considerable that a gratifying volume of business from the plants analyzed is sure to result within a year or two.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

LACK of water is one of the minor discomforts of trench life. It was emphasized in a letter written to his parents in Philadelphia by Lieut. George W. Sommer, ambulance company 15, A. E. F. He tells of the joys of a real thirst after digging dugouts in the sun. The canteen detail missed them one day, but in the evening a cup of cold coffee was served for each man. That was the finest drink the lieutenant ever took, "beating ice-cream or root-beer in forty ways." Another solace in the trenches was *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, of which Lieutenant Sommer had several copies which he read during one of his days in a deserted German trench. He begins with the discovery of some German dugouts:

Once Walton and I had time to explore them, and, altho it was rather dangerous, we looked them through quickly. Under the dust and leaves thrown by the shells we found the things that the Germans used when they lived there, packs of leather lined with fur (for this was a "crack regiment"), cartridge-belts of leather, helmets, machine-gun supports, machine-gun clips, mess kits, British Y. M. C. A. papers, boxes from home, cards of France and Germany, rags, clothing, etc. I only carried away some things I needed, for when at the front you can't carry but what you need—A German Housewife, some needles, writing paper, and a bottle of ink.

A quart canteen of water had to last me for a day, and this did not allow much for washing and shaving. As a result, we became very, very dirty, altho I found enough water to shave when I needed it badly. The grub was not very excellent—usually a can of French (South-American) beef ("singe"), and a half loaf of bread for two men for a day, sometimes more. The ration detail would go out at night with their guns, and bring back the bread, bunched and strung on a rope; "singe" in a bag, and sometimes a can of coffee. The water and ration detail that night looked for our canteens, and found them in the village. The detail had been shelled and gassed and no one returned. That night the canteens made sweet music as they were brought in—strung on a stick.

The forest was only ten years old, and was slowly being broken down and cut off by the barrages. As evening slowly fell over the woods and the shelling fell off, you could hear the cuckoos and other pretty birds piping their evening song.

Next day I thought I would start some letters. One fellow wrote home that you are either bored or seared to death in the trenches. He was pretty nearly right. That afternoon we got out of the holes and tried to make some coffee, without too much smoke. We succeeded in making the coffee, which was great stuff, but just as we got it down, a direct shell dropt in front of the three of us, and we all dived for our respective "homes." It quickly developed that the other two had been hit, so I hopped out again to dress them. One had just a scratch on his back, but the other had quite a deep wound

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in the left leg. I put some iodine on from a "first-aid packet," wrote out his diagnosis tag and wired it on him, and we set out together for the battalion aid station, for he could walk slowly. We encountered some shelling on the way, and once had to seek a hole, to rebandage his *blessure*. We arrived O. K., however, and the doctor pronounced his dressing very good and it did not have to be renewed.

When the men go back wounded, their equipment is taken from them and left in the salvage pile near the aid station. When they come out of the hospital, they receive new supplies. So the salvage pile offers a good field for getting things that you need, emergency rations, toilet articles and equipment. I needed a good Turkish towel and got one.

Arriving back at the dugout, it was almost dark, about 9:30, and I could see by the broken trees and leaves that some shelling had taken place in my absence. I had a small covering of dirt over the head of the dugout, but decided to extend it. I had a thin layer of dirt thrown on some crosspieces when they started a bombardment, so I had to discontinue. It seems they had my range pretty well. Some shells seemed to burst right in front of me.

Next morning some chow came in—a few beans, some jam, canned willy, bread and "singe." The water detail had gone while I was out the night before, so I had just a little water that day. Some new lieutenants were around, and we expected relief. I had taken up some Digests, and finished them. We pulled out that night and met some of our company in a near-by town. There I got some water, and almost got intoxicated on it, it tasted so good. For breakfast, we had hot rice and coffee—this was certainly great. Then they shelled that town and we moved on to our company's village.

Now we are resting in a château here—just resting. It seems so good to get back to meals and comfort. The first thing was a bath, then clothes washed, the first time in a couple of weeks.

True to his brutish nature, the Hun leaves various snares and devices to murder the victors when he is forced to retire from the trenches. Experiences of Englishmen are now being duplicated in the country taken by our own advancing soldiers. Some typical German tricks are recounted by Lieut. Maurice Munhall, Company H, 130th Infantry, in a letter to a friend in Chicago: We quote:

When I finished my course at school I found my regiment at the front in the trenches. We moved out of them the next day to a rest-camp in the rear only to be rushed up again the next day when the drive started. We were sent up as counter-attack troops. I took our company in what had been that morning the Hun front line. I took them in that trench at 2 A.M., under a severe shelling, into the most terrible place I've ever seen. There were dead everywhere. I learned later that the resistance to the drive was heaviest there. My boys, of course, were unfortunate enough to have to stay all night with those dead Huns, because I would not let them remove them. Just as I suspected, the cunning Fritz had devised all kinds of snares for us—I found them the next morning at daylight. He had wires attached to his dead, to guns, helmets, in paths, dugouts, everywhere,

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with heavy charges of high explosive fixt in such a way that to try to remove anything meant a big explosion. He also had his dugouts filled with that deadly mustard-gas, his latest life-taker. My boys obeyed orders like the good soldiers they have proved themselves to be, and I only had four casualties, due from one man stepping on a stick-grenade in the dark. To show you just what we are up against in that line, I'll tell you of another of his tricks. In a dugout on a table lay a swell pearl necklace. I suspected it, and on investigation found two very small copper wires running from it down through the table into the ground and connected with a big 9.2 shell.

We came through fine at the front line that trip, moving back for a week, when we went up again to another sector. Again we were under a severe shelling from his heavy artillery, lasting two days and nights. Shelling is an awful strain on the men's nerves, especially when they can't fight back. Those big shells just rained around my trench—when they strike the explosion is as near an earthquake as anything I can imagine. Shrapnel fell everywhere, but I did not have a man hurt in all of it. I had a hole burned through my sheepskin coat by a piece of it. I'm going to try to keep the coat for a souvenir if I can. One lucky incident I'll never forget. A big shell (a 9.2) came fair in my trench in a fire-bay where my sergeant and five men were standing. It came square in the trench right among them and never exploded. One of them has enough explosive to blow up a good-sized building.

I was standing with another lieutenant looking over the top one evening when a bullet from a sniper's rifle came right between us. A close shave it was. He put two more right over us as we dropt back in the trench. They have a nasty hiss to them when they're close. This trench we were in at this time was in what the papers call "a quiet sector." I got tired of having them do all the shooting, so I borrowed a rifle from a private and put in an enjoyable hour sniping. Fritz was very bold and would come out on top, walking from one trench to another. I chose those bold ones, and one Prussian Guard that I'm sure of will never murder any more babies or women.

I'm sure the Hun is wise now that the Yanks can use a rifle. They don't sneer at us any more. We have beat them at their own game every place we've connected up with them. I haven't seen a paper to know what the outside world is saying about the war, but I do know what is taking place up here, and it's nothing to make the Kaiser smile over. Our soldiers are taking to the game just like they were the inventors of it. When my platoon was getting the awful shelling I thought I'd take a walk down the trench to see how badly scared they were, and to encourage them a little. With all those shells bursting all around them, the noise was deafening, I found about a dozen of them sitting on the fire-step arguing about blackberry pies. Can you imagine that, Will? And I think it is typical of the Yank that he does act that way when the danger is the worst. Why the poor devils haven't seen a blackberry pie since they left the States.

We have a few absent faces, one goes now and then, but our boys are game, they go a-smiling. The Hun is beat, we all know it, and I don't think it will be long before he knows it and quits. If he don't—well the Rhine won't stop us, that's all.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Keeping the Secret.—STELLA—"Molly told me you told her that secret I told you not to tell her."

BELLA—"It's beastly of her to have told you that! Why, I told her not to!"

STELLA—"Well, I told her I wouldn't tell you she told me. So don't tell her I did."—*Tit-Bits*.

Wouldn't Take a Chance.—"Why don't you get out and hustle? Hard work never killed anybody," remarked the philosophical gentleman to whom Rastus applied for a little charity.

"You're mistaken dar, boss," replied Rastus; "I've lost four wives dat way."—*People's Home Journal*.

New Name, Old Disease.—Two girls were quarreling.

"Oh," said one, "I'm sick of you! I believe you can't help it, tho. You've got a chauffeur's tongue!"

"What?" cried the other girl, scared. "Is it catching? How does one get it?"

"Oh," said the other pointedly, "through constantly running people down."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph*.

One of Uncle Joe's.—Uncle Joe Cannon tells of a conversation overheard in his home town in Illinois.

"Was the wedding a success?"

"Yes, in most particulars; but some of the guests thought the bride's mother did a lot more crying than was necessary. You see, the young couple are to make their home with her, so she really isn't losing her daughter."

"Maybe that was what she was crying about."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph*.

Try This.—The captain of the s. s. *Piffle* listened patiently to a passenger's account of his shooting abilities, then he quietly remarked:

"I don't think you could hit this bottle at twenty yards, placed on the taffrail, while the ship is heaving like this."

"It would be only child's play," said the passenger.

"Well, I'll bet you a guinea you don't hit it three times out of six."

"It's a wager. Come along."

The bottle was placed in position. Crack! The passenger hit it, and it disappeared in fragments into the sea.

"Trot out another one," said the marksman.

"Not at all. The conditions were that you hit that one three times out of six. Five shots more."—*Chicago News*.

Ruse That Failed.—The called-up one volubly explained that there was no need in his case for a medical examination.

"I'm fit and I want to fight. I want to go over on the first boat. I want to go right into the front trenches, but I want to have a hospital close, so that if I get hit no time will be wasted in taking me where I can get mended right away, so that I can get back to fighting without losing a minute. Pass me in, doctor. Don't waste any time on me. I want to fight, and keep fighting!"

The doctor, however, insisted, and, when he got through, reported a perfect physical specimen.

"You don't find nothing wrong with me, doctor?"

"Nothing."

"But, doctor, don't you think I'm a bit crazy?"—*Tit-Bits*.

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Comparative Costs of Bookkeeping

Parker-Gordon Cigar Company
Distributors of Roi-Tan Cigars
Kansas City, Mo.

The Old Way

2 Bookkeepers	
@ \$90 per month	\$180.00
Part Time of Cashier	
of company	<u>37.50</u>
Total Monthly Cost	217.50
Total Yearly Cost	\$2610.00

The New Way

Interest (6%) on investment	
in Burroughs Bookkeeping	
Machine	\$48.00
Depreciation (liberal figure)	80.00
1 Bookkeeper @ \$80 per month	<u>960.00</u>
	\$1088.00

Net Yearly Saving: \$1522.00

Net Profit

This statement shows the fifteen hundred dollars a year added to profits by the Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine which the Parker-Gordon Cigar Company installed two years ago, but it doesn't show all the time and trouble saved. The trial balance, for instance, which used to be ready on the 10th or 12th, is now little more than a mere listing and is sure to be ready the day after the books are closed.

And it doesn't show the other Burroughs benefits of better, neater records; of accuracy that doesn't have to be checked; of overtime eliminated and ledger balances always extended. It doesn't even show all the direct money-savings—for there are considerable savings in stationery in the course of a year.

Better Your Own Net Profit

There is no business, large or small, that cannot effect savings in one way or another by Burroughs methods of handling business figures. There are more than a hundred models of Burroughs machines—among them one which will fit into your business as easily as one did into the business of the Parker-Gordon Cigar Company. Consult your banker or telephone book for the address of the nearest Burroughs office—of which there are 201 in the United States and Canada, and others in principal cities abroad.

FIGURING AND BOOKKEEPING MACHINES
PREVENT COSTLY ERRORS—SAVE VALUABLE TIME
PRICED AS LOW AS \$125

Burroughs



Pack Up YOUR Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag and Play Cards too!

NEXT to a smoke and a letter from home, Our Boys "over there" find there is no better tonic for tired bodies and fagged nerves than the fascinating, innocent amusement to be found in every pack of

BICYCLE PLAYING CARDS

Are you letting this economical, delightful pastime help keep you alert and happy? Have you a fresh, clean pack of Bicycles to speed the game and increase its pleasures?

Bicycle Playing Cards are the most satisfactory and serviceable cards that can be made. Perfect slip—no misdeals. Big indexes—easy on the eyes. Superior quality—longer-lasting. Now, as ever, selling at the lowest price for which high-grade cards can be produced.



Complete Playing Cards are also made for card parties, card clubs and social play. Gold edges. Full color art finishes. Ideal for prizes and gifts.

Send for this book

New Revised Edition of "The Official Rules of Card Games" now ready. 320 pages. 50c. Sent postpaid. Don't forget to include 10c. for postage. Illustrations showing all kinds of playing cards and card games.

THE U. S. PLAYING CARD COMPANY

Department 6-1

Camden, N. J.



Esterbrook Pens

If you like a stub pen, use this Esterbrook Probate Pen

Individuality in writing is assisted by the use of Esterbrook Pens. Take this Esterbrook Probate Pen for example. It is adapted to many uses and to many hands. In the hands of an expert writer it is a great relief and easy writer. The beginner—for one who is nervous when writing much, Esterbrook's 313 is an able assistant. It possesses all the Esterbrook uniformity of performance and great durability. Easy smooth writing results from its use.

Send 15c for sample dozen

Esterbrook Pen Manufacturing Co., 4-70 Cooper Street, CAMDEN, N. J.



Catty.—EDITH—"What makes you think Jack loves me so desperately?"

MAUD—"Oh, a thousand things! He always looks so pleased, for instance, when you beg and play."—*Boston Transcript.*

No Time for Pikers.—"John," exclaimed the nervous woman, "I believe there is a burglar in the house."

"I haven't time to fool with small fry," was the sleepy response. "I've spent the entire day fighting regular profiteers."—*Washington Star.*

Equal to the Occasion.—"Say, that lot you sold me is three feet under the water."

"Is it?"

"Yes, it is, and you know it is."

"Well, it's a good thing you told me. I can let you have a bargain in a canoe."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Trench Repartee.—AUSTRALIAN SOLDIER (to American)—"You Yanks think you've done a lot, but you forget we Australians have been at the game for four years."

"Well, what have you done, anyway?"

"Done? We've been at Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, the plains of Bethlehem, and—"

"The plains of Bethlehem?"

"Yes; I slept a week there myself."

"Well, I guess that was a busy week for the shepherds watching their flocks!"—*Tid-Bits.*

Ought to be Genuine.—Sam, the choreman, returned from the city with a scarf-pin that contained a "diamond" of no usual size. It was the pride of his heart and the envy of his village companions. He treated all inquiries from them as to its value and its authenticity with high scorn.

His employer, after a week of basking in its radiance, asked Sam about its history.

"Sam," he said, "is it a real diamond?"

"Wall," said Sam, "if it ain't I've been skun out of a half-dollar."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Shock Was Too Severe.—Once there was a woman who moved into an apartment and found everything swept and scrubbed and as clean as if she had done it herself. The shock left her lying helpless on the floor, but soon she managed to drag herself to the telephone, where, her strength fast ebbing away, she gave central a number. Presently a voice came over the telephone. "I just wanted to tell you," said the suffering woman, "how thankful I am to find the apartment in such lovely condition. You are one in a million, and I shall never forget—"

There was a sudden clatter at the other end of the line. The woman who had just moved out of the apartment fell to the floor with a crash, tearing the telephone connections from their fastenings. She had swooned, for tho she had cleaned apartments annually since her wedding-day, no succeeding tenant had ever admitted it before.

They met in the hospital three weeks later, in a ward marked "Quiet." Both recovered slowly and whiled away the long hours getting acquainted. They became friends—such good friends, indeed, that they have canceled their leases, broken up housekeeping, and have moved their husbands off to a family hotel, in order that they may be together forever and forever.—*Kansas City Star.*



*With
the Bailiff
at the Door*

Beau Brummell

shaved serenely on

BEAU BRUMMELL—who “taught Wales what a coat was like”—inventor of numberless niceties of dress—gambled himself into poverty. Publicly cut by the King, he had his last remaining finery laid out preparatory to seeking a friend who might save him from disgrace. With Weston, his faithful valet, keeping the door against the bailiffs, the great beau shaved serenely on. Prince of the Dandies to the last, he finished the job with the utmost care. Then, carefully wiping dry the precious blade and affectionately placing it in its case, he turned to Weston with the command: “Now let the rogues in.”

The razor that Beau Brummell used was a shaving tool of wonderful balance. Length, temper and correct diagonal stroke were there; all it lacked was the safety and convenience of the double-edged, detachable blades of the

DURHAM-DUPLEX

A Real Razor—made Safe

Heft this wonderfully balanced razor in your hand—feel the comfort of its long, keen blade on your cheek. Automatically it lies on your face at the one-and-only angle for right shaving—because its design is thousands of years old. More than that—it can't cut your face.

It's the longest, strongest, keenest, best tempered blade on earth—with more shaving mileage than any other razor. Seven million shavers have changed from other razors to the Durham-Duplex—a real razor made safe. *Make it your razor today.*

ONE DOLLAR COMPLETE

The Greatest Shaving Mileage at Any Price

This set contains a Durham-Duplex Razor with an attractive white handle, safety guard, stropping attachment and package of 3 Durham-Duplex double edged blades (6 shaving edges) all in a handsome leather kit. Get it from your dealer or from us direct.

Additional package of 5 blades at 50c.

DURHAM-DUPLEX RAZOR CO.

190 BALDWIN AVENUE, JERSEY CITY, N.J.

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Victrola XVI, \$225
Victrola XVI, electric, \$282.50
Mahogany or oak



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Vic
"HIS

The delight of getting *The world's best music*

What better gift than a musical instrument entertains your entire family, and all your friends by. An instrument which not only makes Christmas enjoyable but whose varied music is a delight the whole year around.

That is the Victrola. It presents for your entertainment the best music of the whole world—the magnificent voices of the most famous singers, the exquisite art of the most noted instrumentalists, the beautiful renditions of the most celebrated bands and orchestras, the delightful of the leading comedians.

The absolute fidelity of the Victrola enables you to enjoy these renowned artists in your own home with perfect clarity.

Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized in the processes of manufacture, and for best use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect reproduction.



1 Caruso as Rhodanus in Aida 3 Melba as Marguerite in Faust 5 Gluck as Nedda in Pagliacci 7 McCormick as
2 Farrar as Tosca 4 Gatti-Carri as Gilda in Rigoletto 6 Martini as Maria in Lucia 8 Salome
17 Tetrazzini as Lakme



Victrola IX-A, \$60
Mahogany or oak

Victrola XVII, \$275
Victrola XVII, electric, \$332.50
Mahogany or oak

Victrola for Christmas!

the world's greatest artists

the same degree of pleasure you would experience in hearing them on the stage.

It is this fidelity and beauty of tone which influenced the greatest artists to make Victrola Records exclusively. The same reason recommends the Victrola as *the* Christmas gift for your home.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from \$12 to \$950.

Any Victor dealer will gladly demonstrate the Victrola and play any music you wish to hear. Saenger Voice Culture Records are valuable to vocal students—ask to hear them.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.
Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors

"Victrola" is the Registered Trademark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.
New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month



11 America in Aida 12 De Lacy as Figaro in Barber of Seville 13 Curran as Olympia in Tales of Hoffman 15 Roffo as Rigoletto
14 Calvé as Carmen 16 Beniamini as Marina in Boris Godunov
17 Whitchell as Amfortas in Parsifal

The Singer Building adopts Valspar—

AFTER several years experience with various kinds of varnishes, the maintenance authorities of the Singer Building settled on Valspar Varnish for all metal trim throughout the building—steel partitions, doors, wainscoting, etc.

They could have selected a cheaper varnish, but the experience of years has proven to them that Valspar, while it costs a little more per gallon than ordinary varnishes, is much cheaper in the end.

It stands up under the severe punishment of office-building service as no other varnish does, because it is *made* to resist such abuse.



Valspar is used at the Singer Building on all varnished exterior woodwork and store-fronts, also. It was chosen for this rigorous outdoor service because it is *absolutely waterproof*. Snow, hail, rain—Valspar resists them all, and comes through smiling! Practically *weather-proof* outdoors; well-nigh *wear-proof* indoors—that's Valspar! Think of having *such* a varnish on your floors and furniture and woodwork.

Special Offer

If you wish to test Valspar send 25c in stamps and we will send you enough Valspar to finish a small table or chair.

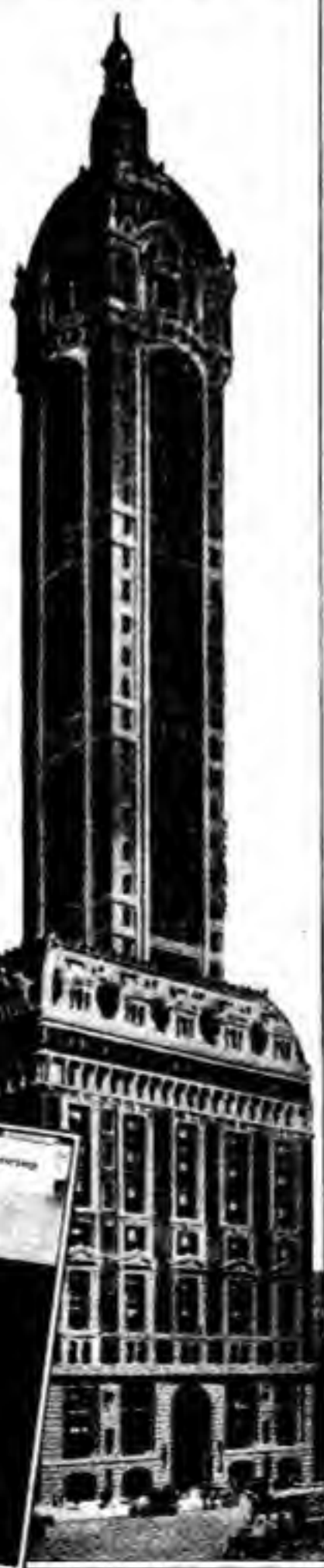
VALENTINE & COMPANY

462 Fourth Avenue, New York

Largest Manufacturers of High-grade Varnishes in the World

ESTABLISHED 1882
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CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

THE WESTERN FRONT

October 16.—So fast is the enemy retreating from northern Belgium, state dispatches from France, that British, French, and Belgian infantry have lost touch with him on part of the line. Only a ten-mile gap remains between the advancing Allies and the Dutch border. The Belgians take Bousbecques, east of Wervicq, by storm and have captured Lichtervelde.

The Americans capture Grandpré, the base of German operations in the Champagne. General Pershing reports continued attacks on both sides of the Meuse. Substantial gains, including Hill 209, are made despite stubborn resistance from a reinforced enemy.

On the Lille-Douai front the British are pushing the Germans back to a straight line between these two key cities. Haig's patrols enter Lille and the fall of Douai is imminent. More than 15,000 prisoners have been taken on this line.

North of Laon the French make good progress in the face of hard fighting. Debeney's army is across the Oise pursuing the flying enemy. General Gouraud takes Ay, on the south bank of the Aisne, northwest of Reims.

October 17.—Dispatches from France and England record further victories from the North Sea to Verdun as the Allied armies drive forward. Ostend is taken by naval and land forces and King Albert and Queen Elizabeth enter the city. Bruges is entered by Belgian patrols and cavalry is advancing on both sides of the city. Zeebrugge also seems to have been abandoned and the Belgian coast is practically cleared of the enemy.

General Haig announces the occupation of Douai by the British, who also capture Lille.

On a three-mile front from Le Cateau to Bohain British and American troops hurl the Germans back two miles and take 3,000 prisoners. At all points the Allied forces are progressing rapidly.

On the Argonne front, General Pershing's men advance another mile in the region of Grandpré, Champigneulle and part of the Bois de la Grande Montagne being captured.

October 18.—Official reports show the Belgian coast cleared of the enemy. Belgian cavalry is pursuing him on the Flanders front to cut off retreat to Ghent. The French capture Thielt, west of Ghent, and advance 2,000 yards east of the town. Zeebrugge and Bruges are occupied by the Allied troops, and the British take Tourecoing and Roubaix, northeast of Lille. Allied forces also occupy Blankenberghe, southwest of Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast.

The new Anglo-American thrust southeast of Cambrai causes the Germans to retreat rapidly. Over 4,000 prisoners were taken during the British operations on the front of Bohain and Le Cateau. Further north the advance continues on the whole front between the Sensée Canal and the Lys River. The British are now astride the Douai-Denain road, four miles southeast of Douai.

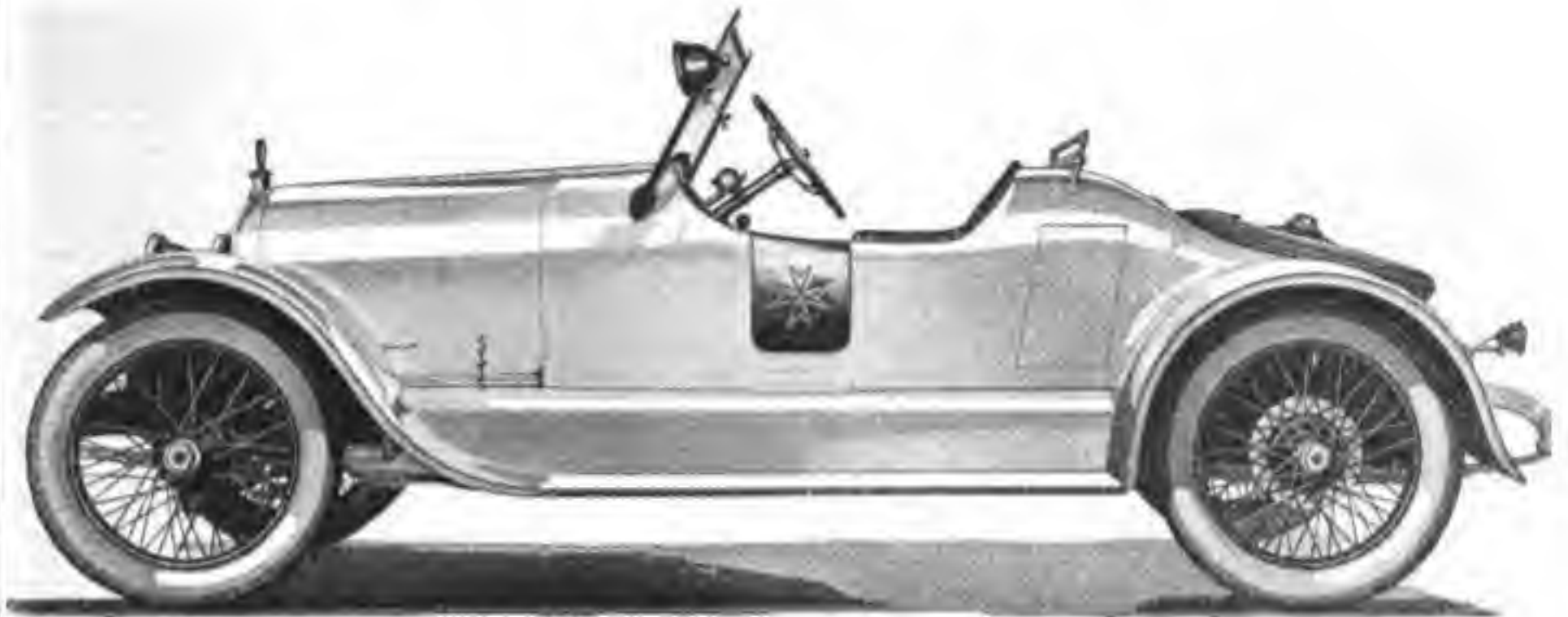
East of St. Quentin the French push forward three miles along the Oise, taking Andigny Wood, sixteen villages, and more than 1,500 prisoners. On the Champagne front the Americans and French strengthen their grip on the west end of the Kriemhilde line at Grandpré.

Pershing's men advance about a mile beyond Romagne and capture Bartheville. In their progress across the Ger-



Templar

The Superfine Small Car



The Touring Roadster

HOSE men of affairs, whose chauffeurs have gone to war or been released for other work, are extravagant in their praise of this superlatively high grade car.

For men and women whose activities require the service of efficient and economical motor transportation, this Templar Sport Roadster is remarkably convenient and adequate.

Complete protection is afforded against weather changes by the entirely demountable top. It is equipped with six cord-tire wire wheels.

It is as serviceable as its originality is distinctive. It gives that complete satisfaction formerly associated with the extravagantly priced, cumbrously built big machines.

And its small size makes it a car of much greater convenience.

There is no previous standard of design or agile, economical performance by which to compare it.

*Templar
Top-Valve
Motor*

Five Passenger Touring \$2185 Four Passenger Victoria Elite \$2285
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Prices f.o.b. Cleveland

The Templar Motors Corporation
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This CRESCENT-FILLER is What Makes the CONKLIN Distinctive - and Dominant

It is easily the foremost filling device. It's *different*. It's stronger, it's simpler, it's more durable, it's easier to get at. It fills the Conklin in 4 seconds, and also prevents the pen from rolling off the desk. The *pioneer* self-filler, it has never been seriously challenged. What's more, the CONKLIN writes as easily as it fills—with never a skip or blot—and *never leaks!*

Ask any leading stationer, jeweler, druggist or department store to prove it to you.

Right
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Conklin's
Self-Filling
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NON-LEAKABLE

THE CONKLIN PEN MFG. COMPANY, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

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man positions north of the Argonne 1,000 more prisoners were taken.

October 19.—Striking north from Eeloo, in Flanders, British cavalry trap 6,000 Germans against the Dutch frontier in the coastal region. Allied forces capture Chereng, Hasmy, Vred, and Cattelet. In the north the British occupy the Herseaux-Mouscron Railway. Harlebeke is cleared of the enemy and Allied troops are drawing close to the Scheldt River.

The British are advancing rapidly astride the Lille-Tournai Railway, and south of Douai have reached the outskirts of Auberehcourt.

Southeast of Cambrai Americans and British drive forward to the west banks of the Sambre-Oise Canal and the heights before Catillon. In yesterday's struggle Pershing's men took three villages and 2,500 prisoners in a two-mile gain.

Strong German attempts to regain lost positions are beaten by American fire. The enemy loses heavily and the Americans gain at several points.

The French continue their pressure against the enemy lines along the Oise, taking several villages and more than 3,000 prisoners during the two days' fighting in this sector.

American and British troops under General Rawlinson swing northward toward the railway between Valenciennes and Avesnes and are on the fringe of the Mormal Forest. More than 1,200 prisoners and twelve guns were taken.

Amsterdam reports that the German evacuation of Brussels has begun.

October 20.—Reports from the frontier state that 15,000 retreating Germans have been interned in Holland. The British took 1,000 prisoners in the pursuit. Belgian soldiers are now in charge of the Dutch-Belgian border.

In a new attack General Haig crosses the Selle River on a ten-mile front north of Le Cateau. Two thousand prisoners are taken.

American and British troops capture Rejet, southeast of Le Cateau, and reach the Sambre and Oise Canal. Dipping deeper into the Hunding line east of Verneuil, the French reach the crests west of Grandlup. On the upper Aisne they drive beyond Vouziers and reach the outskirts of Terron, taking 20 cannon.

On the front northwest of Verdun, the American Army repulsed a vigorous attack in the Grandpré region, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. At several places the American line now rests across the Freya defense position.

October 21.—Steady advance is reported from the Dutch border to the Aisne. General Haig drives forward to within two miles of Valenciennes, and Allied gains further east secure control of the Valenciennes-Hirson Railway, the enemy's biggest supply-line in the West.

In Flanders General Plumer's troops push through the wooded country along the Scheldt and reach the river at several points under terrific fire. Severe losses are inflicted on the enemy by American and British troops who cross the Sambre and Oise Canal, and at Le Cateau repeated attacks launched against positions already won are repulsed with heavy losses.

Between the Serre and Oise rivers east of St. Quentin the French advance steadily and capture the villages of Richecourt and Mesbrecourt. Enemy attacks along the French line on the Vouziers Plateau break down under withering fire. North of the Argonne the Americans take Bois de Rappes and Hill 299.

October 22.—French forces drive forward



THE joy we feel in the consciousness that our Army of Force is rapidly becoming the best equipped fighting machine the world has ever known, is warranted by the facts.

We assume that the thousands of motor cars that constitute part of its equipment, will be kept efficient and replaced as may be needed.

That is public business and we have faith in our Government.

But what of the great Army of Supply upon which the Army of Force depends?

It is numerically a vastly greater Army—its operations extend over vastly greater area—its equipment needs are nowhere recorded.

It is privately-owned equipment and its care and replacement is private business.

Over half of our motor cars in service today are operated by farmers.

And every farmer is an individual unit in the United States Army of Supply.

These motor cars that serve the farmers are in essential service—saving untold millions of hours for productive farm labor, necessary to the food supply of the nation and its allies.

Of the rest of the existing motor cars, who shall say how many serve other units in the great Army of Supply?

—the executives, managers and foremen of industries engaged wholly or in part in war work.

—the individual war workers whose activities require rapid transportation.

MY war-time conception of the automobile is that it is simply a given number of miles of rapid transportation.

It goes into service as a unit of our national transportation system.

In placing our restricted output of these units of our national transportation system in the hands of individuals, I want our distributors and dealers to discern the uses to which they will be put and to place each unit where it will best serve in the winning of the war.

J. M. Willys
Toledo, Ohio
Oct. 1st, 1918 President.

—the men of the various professions, doctors, lawyers, engineers, and others who serve the war workers and war industries to keep them efficient.

We do not know how many cars serve these essential workers—but we do know that it must amount to hundreds of thousands.

We do know that the whole motor car industry will be almost wholly engaged in war work by the end of this year.

And we do know that the output of motor cars is fast becoming insufficient to replace cars wearing out in service.

The automobile is simply a given number of miles of rapid transportation.

At the very least calculation much more than half of this transportation, as it is used today, is in the service of our Army of Supply.

And if, as these cars wear out, they cannot be replaced from normal sources where are the cars coming from to serve our Army of Supply?

Will we slow down the production of supplies or shall we slow down our use of these individually-owned units of our national transportation system?

The people have demonstrated that they cheerfully conserve things for which there is need for conservation.

As they have conserved other essentials, such as food and fuel, they will, when they understand the need, conserve motor car transportation.

To the extent that Overland and Willys-Knight Motor Cars are now and may in the near future be produced, we want them to serve the workers in the Army of Supply.

Willys-Overland
Incorporated
Toledo Ohio



Photograph of 36 x 6 Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tire used on trailer which carries three-ton loads of logs for M. P. Michler Lumber Co., Thomaston, Georgia

Copyright 1913, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR  **AKRON**

Hauling Logs On Air

WHIRRING along under unwieldy and dead-weight loads of giant logs, Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires have decisively proved their worth in lumber hauling in Florida.

Unquestionably there is little else in heavy hauling duty which is more arduous or trying than the grind of transporting huge timbers from the woods to a sawmill over a slippery sand trail.

Such conditions are encountered at Thonotosassa where the Mickler Lumber Company employs two $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton International trucks with trailers, all Goodyear-shod, to carry log loads averaging three tons over a four-mile route, three-quarters of which measures a hard pull through deep sand.

Former attempts to negotiate this particular distance regularly with solid tire equipment were abandoned after many delays caused by the inability of this type of tire to secure traction in the soft ruts.

And these trucks and trailers, with Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires bearing the brunt of the work, have permanently replaced two four-mule teams which, pulling loads of two and one-

half tons, made three round trips a day over the route described.

Contrast, then, the immense improvement in hauling speed and volume accomplished by these pneumatic-equipped motor transports which travel at a 15-mile-an-hour rate over the bad trail and make nine round trips each day.

Their record totally eclipses all previous experience on the route, putting any consideration of even partial solid tire equipment out of the question and representing the delivery of 54,000 pounds a day as against 15,000 pounds with the mules.

Despite this immense increase in the work the expense of running each truck and trailer has been only five dollars a day higher than the former

cost for each mule team, so that logs are now delivered for considerably less than half the previous figures.

Thus Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires, known as most economical on long hauls, have proved a distinct economy on these very short hauls and further emphasis is given to their tough construction which withstands the bad road conditions and the splinter-littered sawmill yard.

"Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires have enormously reduced our hauling costs under conditions that make the use of solid tires practically impossible."
M. P. Mickler Lumber Co., Thonotosassa, Florida.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

CORD TIRES

ONE WAY to down dandruff



DANDRUFF is perhaps the hair's commonest enemy. Dandruff bides its time. It gives mighty little warning. Some fine day you wake up to the fact that your hair is actually guilty of desertion.

Of course, there's really no excuse for giving aid and comfort to our hair's natural enemy, dandruff, nowadays—with active, vigilant Packer's Tar Soap on guard.

Finger-tip the thick, pine-fragrant lather right down into your scalp. Knead it in with a will.

This approved method, if persisted in, will not only check dandruff, but will also keep your scalp pliant and nourished, giving it an opportunity to sustain healthy, young-looking hair years from now.

Isn't "now" the *best* time to start a systematic drive against that insidious, relentless enemy of scalp health and hair peace—dandruff? Send 10c for sample half-cake.

Our Manual, "The Hair and Scalp—Modern Care and Treatment," contains 36 pages of practical information. A post-card request brings you a copy.

PACKER'S TAR SOAP

"Pure as the Pines."

PACKER'S LIQUID TAR SOAP, delicately perfumed, cleanses delightfully and refreshes the scalp—keeping the hair soft and attractive. Liberal sample bottle 10 cents.

THE PACKER MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 84 A, 81 Fulton Street, New York City

on the Lys Canal sector, taking 1,100 prisoners. The British enter the western suburbs of Valenciennes and penetrate deeply into the Forest de Raismes. Northwest of Tournai the village of Froyennes is taken and the enemy is driven out of Oureq.

A vigorous German attack on the Allied positions above Grandpré is checked by the French. American big guns open a terrific fire over the German positions from the Woëvre to far into Lorraine, and it is believed a great blow at the fortress of Metz is imminent.

October 23.—Paris reports the Americans victors in a hard battle northwest of Verdun. They fight their way through Bantheville, which has changed hands several times, and advance to the north. Hill 281 is captured, giving them command of Cléry-le-Grand and the Andon Valley, and after a stubborn defense the Germans give up Briailles on the western bank of the Meuse. Several hundred prisoners are taken.

General Haig's men take 2,000 prisoners in a new attack south of Valenciennes and gain the high ground overlooking the Harpies Valley. The center of Valenciennes is also gained, desperate struggles taking place in the streets. North of Valenciennes the capture of the Raismes Forest is completed, while farther north the advance is well east of St. Amand.

Northeast of Laon the French reach the Serre River, having made an advance of from two to three miles on an eight-mile front.

A dispatch from Amsterdam states that the German evacuation of Ghent is in full swing.

October 24.—General Haig reports the enemy's resistance overcome on the twenty-mile front between the Sambre Canal and the Scheldt. More than 100 guns and 7,000 prisoners have been taken. On the right of this advance the French cross the Sambre-Oise Canal at Verly-le-Grand and Longchamps.

Except for small German outposts, fliers report Valenciennes to be evacuated. The British cross the Ecaillon River at Beaudignies, north of the Mormal Forest, south of which Bishop's Wood has been cleared of the enemy.

Continuing their advance between the Oise and Serre rivers, the French reach the road between La Ferte-Chevresis and Ferrières Farm.

In a slight advance east of the Meuse the Americans complete the capture of Bultry and Belleau Woods and take part of Waville Wood and Playon de Traye.

October 25.—Despite desperate resistance by the Germans, east of the Meuse, states a dispatch from field headquarters, the Americans drive the enemy from the eastern ridge of the Bois d'Ormont. West of the Meuse, in the region of Grandpré, they straighten out their lines and capture several important ridges. The American line is also extended between Rappes Wood and Bantheville Wood.

The British push forward more than two miles south of Valenciennes, capturing Querenaing and Sepmeries, while on the north Odomez is taken. Les Tuilleries, east of Solesmes, is also taken after stiff fighting. Since October 23, 8,400 prisoners and over 100 cannon have been captured in this section.

Attacking on a fifty-mile front, the French drive forward more than a mile on the tip of the enemy's salient stretching toward Laon. On the left of the line three villages are captured, and in the center troops cross the Serre and the Souche and retake several towns. Thirty-two hundred prisoners were taken in the day's fighting.



For Christmas As a Remembrance For Birthdays

The Gift for Every Occasion

AS a parting gift for "him" when he leaves for the cantonment or naval training station—

Or for "him" to give "her"—

For Christmas, for birthdays, for anniversaries, for practically every occasion, a ring affords the ideal gift.

Especially if it is a W-W-W Ring—for it is a lifetime gift.

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The Fifth British Army reports the capture of a German ambulance filled with ammunition while bearing the Geneva Red Cross.

October 26.—Paris reports Foch's armies battering their way forward on sections of the line from the Belgian frontier to the Aisne. Continuing his attacks on both sides of Valenciennes, Haig's men take five villages and 1,000 prisoners. On the left, the west bank of the Scheldt is cleared, and south of Valenciennes the enemy's railway supply-line is crossed and he falls back beyond the Rhonelle River. An advance of two miles is reported.

On the sixty-mile front from the Oise to Rethel the French crush desperate counter-attacks and advance more than two miles at some points. Between Sissonne and Château-Porcien 2,300 more prisoners are taken.

On the left the French capture Mortiers and 1,000 prisoners during an advance of a mile on the tip of the Oise salient.

Washington reports that the battle rages fiercely on the Verdun front east of the Meuse. The American troops occupy completely the Bois d'Ormont. At several points violent enemy attacks are repulsed with heavy losses. The southern portion of the Bois de Bourgnone has been entered by our troops.

October 27.—Dispatches from Paris show the enemy continuing his retreat between the Oise and the Serre on a fifteen-mile front. The French advance five miles, occupying Roberies, Proix, and Maequigny, and reaching the outskirts of Guise. Further south good progress is made and numerous prisoners and considerable material are captured.

The British War Office announces that heavy counter-thrusts against the lines below Valenciennes and on the fringe of Mormal Forest were crushed without loss of ground.

October 28.—Advices from the front note that American long-range guns are firing on Longuyon, twenty-three miles northeast of Verdun. Belleau Wood, east of the Meuse, is completely in American hands, but the enemy still retains a foothold in Ormont Wood. West of the river Clery-le-Grand has been cleared of the Germans.

In the bend of the Aisne, north of the Argonne Forest, the Americans advance nearly a mile and take 200 prisoners. Driving attacks by the French between the Oise and the Serre force the Germans to continue their retreat on a wide front.

The British advance their line between the Rhonelle River and the Scheldt in the face of strong opposition and capture 100 men.

October 29.—Paris reports the Fifth Army in a new advance between St. Quentin-Petit and Herpy. Progress is also made west of Banogne, and on the right Hill 156 and 850 prisoners are taken.

The British War Office reports a successful raid northeast of Englefontaine in which heavy enemy casualties occur and seventy-five prisoners are captured.

Dispatches from American headquarters tell of heavy artillery-fire on both sides of the Meuse and the repulse of an enemy attack against the Bois Belleau.

THE ITALIAN FRONT

October 24.—The Italian War Office announces that French and Italian troops penetrate far into the enemy lines on the Sette Comuni Plateau, capture the peak of Mont Sisemol, and take 723 prisoners. In storming Austrian trenches south of Asiago the British capture 214 prisoners, and south of the

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Assa ridge and north of Mont di Val Bella Italian patrols take 100 prisoners and 4 machine guns.

October 25.—Bitter fighting is reported in the Monte Grappa region, the enemy suffering heavy losses and the Italians establishing themselves on the northern bank of the Ornie torrent in the Alano Basin. A few small islands are occupied at Grave di Panadopoli and the hostile garrisons captured. Enemy advanced outposts are destroyed in the Posina-Altico sector and the Assa Valley. The total prisoners taken are 34 officers and 2,791 men.

October 26.—Rome reports the Italians extending their positions at several points in the Monte Grappa region and capturing Monte Pertica. Two thousand prisoners are taken, making the total for two days 5,000.

October 27.—The Italian Tenth Army launches an offensive on the middle Piave in the Montello region and, in conjunction with the British, is driving across the river. Two thousand prisoners and several villages are captured.

October 28.—London reports that British and Italian forces have advanced four miles beyond the Piave River and taken 7,000 Austro-Hungarians. In four days the Allied armies have taken more than 16,000 prisoners.

October 29.—Under the tremendous pressure of French, British, and Italian troops, announces the London War Office, the enemy's resistance seems to be faltering. The Allies drive forward west of the Piave, taking the heights of Alano in a two-mile gain. Over 21,000 prisoners have been taken in five days' fighting. American troops are held in reserve along the fighting zone.

THE BALKAN SITUATION

October 17.—Advices by way of Bucharest state that the population of northern Roumania has assumed an openly hostile attitude toward the German authorities. In several districts there have been clashes between peasants and Austro-German forces.

October 18.—London reports the evacuation of Serbia, Albania, and Montenegro begun by the forces of the Central Powers. The Serbian War Office announces the capture of Kruchevatz, thirty miles north of Nish.

Greek troops complete the reoccupation of the regions of Greek Macedonia which were held by the Bulgarians and Turks.

October 19.—The French War Office reports that Serbian troops have reached Trostenik, west of Kruchevatz.

October 21.—Dispatches from Vienna tell of a state of revolution in Sofia. More than 3,000 have been killed in street fights between Bolshevik laborers and the troops and police.

Paris wires that French troops have reached the Danube in the region of Vidin.

October 23.—Released British prisoners arriving at Sofia report that 30,000 of the 50,000 Serbians in Bulgarian prisons died through ill-treatment by the Bulgars.

The Italian War Office reports that, harried by Italian cavalry and Albanian detachments, the Austrian rear-guards in Albania have retired to north of the Mati River.

German wireless dispatches picked up in Moscow state that the Roumanian Government has closed all Roumanian ports on the Black Sea and the Danube.

October 24.—German General Headquarters, states a Berlin dispatch, claim that in violent mountain fighting "our rear-guards have safeguarded the occupation of new positions on both



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In Camp



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sides of Paracin, on the Morava, forty miles northeast of Nish."

October 25.—The French War Office announces that French patrols have crossed the Danube into Roumania on the northwestern frontier and beaten the enemy in battle.

London reports that the Servians have defeated the Austro-German armies in the Morava Valley and are driving them in disorderly retreat toward the north.

October 26.—A Servian official statement says that Kralievo, sixty miles east-northeast of Nish, has been occupied and that the Servian troops have crossed the Terna River.

October 28.—A Vienna dispatch states that the Austro-Germans have abandoned Kragujevatz, fifty-five miles southeast of Belgrade, to the Allied troops.

The French War Office reports that Servian cavalry have advanced twenty miles up the Morava Valley and occupied Despotovac. On the left of the Balkan line Italian troops cross the Mati River and are pushing toward Alessio.

October 29.—The French War Office reports Allied troops reaching the Hungarian frontier at two points on the Balkan fighting line. Servian troops are in the pass west of Cacak, opposite Herzegovinian territory.

The President of the Czechoslovak National Council receives a cablegram in Washington reporting the organization of a brigade of Roumanian infantry to fight with Entente troops.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

October 17.—More than sixty American day-bombing aviators attack Bayonville, Buzaney, and other towns north of the American line at Grandpré. Escorting planes brought down ten German machines. At various other points German airmen attempt to hinder the Americans and ten of them are downed.

October 22.—German aviators raid the American front northwest of Verdun and drop bombs on the hospital near Rarecourt. An outbuilding is torn down and the glass ends of other buildings shattered, but none of the patients or nurses is injured.

The Americans bring down a *Hanover* biplane at Bayonville, a *Rumpler* at Buzaney, and a balloon near Tilly.

London reports that two squadrons of the independent air-forces have attacked the barracks and railways at Metz and that another squadron has dropped heavy bombs on the stations at Mézières.

October 23.—American bombing airplanes and aerial machine-guns attack enemy concentrations in the woods near Remonville and bring down five enemy machines.

October 28.—Paris reports that a fleet of 200 French airplanes, 120 bombing machines, and 80 scouts inflicted havoc during an attack on enemy convoys and depots near Seraincourt, north of the Aisne.

October 29.—On the Verdun front American aviators bring down three enemy airplanes and one observation-balloon.

A British official statement shows great activity of the independent air-forces behind German positions. The railway junctions of Longuyon, Ecouvies, and Thionville are attacked with "excellent results." Thirty-two enemy machines are destroyed and ten driven down out of control.

THE WAR AT SEA

October 17.—On arriving at an Atlantic port the army-transport *Amphion* reported a two-hours' running fight with a

At the Front



MILITARY
No 7

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submarine 800 miles off the Atlantic coast on October 12. Eight men on the American ship were wounded, two fatally.

Reports from the American naval base in France note that the record of submarine activity for the months of June, July, and August, the period most favorable to their operations, shows a steady fall in the Allied shipping sunk and a steady rise in the number of submarines destroyed.

October 19.—On the Belgian coast British war-ships are shelling the retreating Germans. Under cover of a smoke-screen, fire is drawn from hidden enemy batteries.

An unconfirmed report is current at an Atlantic port that the American steamship *Lucia*, which was equipped with buoyancy boxes and was supposed to be unsinkable, has been sunk by a submarine.

October 21.—Geneva reports Kiel Harbor unable to accommodate all the submarines which have returned from Zeebrugge and Ostend, and some are lying offshore.

The Irish steamer *Dundalk* was torpedoed in the Irish Sea, states a Belfast dispatch, and only thirteen of a crew of over thirty were saved.

October 22.—The Financial Secretary of the British Admiralty tells the House of Commons there is reason to believe that all German destroyers and torpedo-boats which had their bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge have escaped to German ports.

Secretary Daniels asks Congress to authorize a second three-year naval building program to provide ten additional dreadnoughts, six battle-cruisers, and 140 smaller vessels at a cost of \$600,000,000.

October 26.—London reports that, notwithstanding the usual number of U-boats lurking in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, German submarine activity reached "such a low state this week as to become almost negligible as a war-measure." The British Admiralty regards this as part of the German peace offensive.

Travelers arriving at an Atlantic port on two British liners report that an American destroyer of their escort sank a submarine on the third day of the trip.

October 27.—The Navy Department announces that all except four of the crew of the American steamer *Lucia*, which was torpedoed 1,200 miles from the Atlantic coast, October 19, were rescued.

The United States Navy Department attributes the sinking of the Spanish ship *Chatarro*, which occurred ten miles off Barneget Inlet with the loss of six of the crew, to either an internal explosion or contact with a floating mine.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

October 16.—Stockholm reports insurrection spreading in the Ukraine, the German troops siding with the rebels in several places. A peasant force of 5,000 is moving on Poltava.

Despite protests made by neutral ministers, states a released British diplomat on arrival at Stockholm from Moscow, the Bolsheviks continue the wholesale slaughter of persons charged with counter-revolution.

A Russian wireless, dated Tsarskoe Selo, October 15, reports that the Soviet chiefs have condemned Nicholas Romanof to be shot during the night of the 16th. This Romanof is supposed to be Grand Duke Nicholas, former Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army.

Stockholm has Russian advices that a congress of all the extraordinary com-

missions created to carry out the "Red Terrors" opened at Petrograd on the 15th to establish a general plan of action.

October 17.—American troops on the Dvina take an annoying trench from which a Bolshevik pompom had shelled their advanced positions.

The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce sends to civic, trade, and commercial organizations throughout the United States the outline of a plan for rendering practical and immediate aid to Russia.

Archangel reports that Allied troops on the Dvina have withdrawn over six miles in the face of an attack by greatly superior Bolshevik forces.

October 18.—A Moscow dispatch to the *Lokal Anzeiger*, of Berlin, reports that Vladimir N. Kokovsoff and Prince Shakovskoy, former Russian ministers, have been shot by the Reds.

A delayed dispatch states that Czechoslovak and Siberian forces have defeated Bolshevik troops advancing toward Ekaterinburg. The enemy lost 1,000 men, three armored trains, eleven locomotives, and 60 machine guns.

Vladivostok reports the Allied Intelligence Board doing excellent work in putting down German propaganda.

October 21.—Washington is advised that the Bolshevik command at Pensa is ejecting the bourgeoisie from their homes and installing workmen in the evacuated houses.

Archangel reports that Americans and Russians meet with little resistance in a seven-mile advance along the Onega River.

Replying to a protest by German and Austro-Hungarian consuls against the inhuman treatment of political adversaries, states another dispatch from Archangel, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister said: "Germany is not qualified to intervene in this question" in view of its own brutal record in France and Belgium.

October 23.—The Social Democratic League of America receives a cablegram asserting that the Social Democrats of Russia would welcome the coming of "republican troops of the United States" into Russia.

October 24.—A dispatch from Archangel reports that the Russo-Allied expedition has driven the Bolsheviks out of the district of Ugor, Province of Vologda. On the Dvina front Anglo-Americans defeat Bolshevik attacks, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and capturing two machine guns and a number of prisoners.

A delayed message from Vladivostok notes the arrival of General Ivanoff, War Minister of the Omsk Government, to confer with the Allies in regard to systematizing the mobilization of Russians there for the new army.

Two delegates from the Lithuanian people are in Copenhagen appealing to the American, British, and French missions for protection against the Red terror which is following the German evacuation of the Lithuanian districts east of the Brest-Litovsk demarcation line.

October 25.—The official gazette of the Vladimir Soviet publishes a decree that Russian maidens under the jurisdiction of certain provincial Bolshevik Soviets become the "property of the state" when they reach the age of eighteen years and are compelled to register at a Government "bureau of free love."

THE TURKISH SITUATION

October 25.—A Constantinople dispatch received at Basel quotes the Grand Vizier as announcing that Turkey will accept peace on the principles of right



*Breaking all world's plowing records—
Fremont, Neb., August 18, 1914, 28-foot furrow*

FOUR American inventions have revolutionized modern warfare. Three—the airplane, submarine and machine gun—early appealed to military and naval minds and were perfected largely through official aid, both here and abroad.

The fourth, the "Caterpillar" Tractor, was invented, perfected and built for *farm* use by Benjamin Holt. Its ability to pull profitable loads over the most difficult ground, its high grade construction and dependable qualities, established it as a commercial success on every continent.

War proved the need for just such a tractor to tow the Allied heavy guns. The "Caterpillar" *alone* was ready—was *alone* chosen by expert army engineers. The very engine that broke all world's plowing records on the eighteenth day of the war was among the first of thousands of Holt agricultural tractors to be sent to the Allies.

After more than a decade of peaceful use the "Caterpillar" has met the utmost demands of military

transportation—breaking all records also in hauling heavy artillery—enabling the complete motorization of United States Artillery units.

This supermachine, conceived, designed and built only by Holt, is known the world over by the name "CATERPILLAR," Holt's registered trademark, which can be applied to no other tractor. The "CATERPILLAR" Tractor stands alone by name, quality and performance, exclusively the product of The Holt Manufacturing Company, Peoria, Ill., and Stockton, Calif.

"CATERPILLAR"
TRACTORS REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cutting the Nation's Food Bill

Follow back to its source the foodstuff that comes to your table and in almost every case you'll find a common element—power.

Power plows the fields where great wheat crops flourish.

Power grinds and mixes the materials that fertilize the land.

Power cultivates, harvests, threshes—it stores grain in giant elevators and carries it to distant markets.

Power turns wheat into flour and corn into meal, hogs and cattle into pork and beef—transforming, refining, transporting.

Here again electricity makes a contribution of incalculable value to national well-being and progress, for it is today preeminently the power of the vast food industry.

On the farm, the ranch and plantation, electric power has followed electric light, so that gardens are irrigated, land drained, wheat threshed, fruit sorted and cleaned and various other tasks performed all by this versatile force.

Again and again on its way to the market the path of food is crossed by electric power, decreasing production cost here, cutting time in transit there, economizing and expediting everywhere so that your food bill may in the end be lower.

Study the simplest of breakfasts, and you'll find that electricity touches not once, but many times, almost every article of food. Perhaps no example more completely illustrates its application than the slice of buttered toast before you.

Electricity begins by grinding the wheat and wheat substitutes and finishes by toasting the piece right at your elbow.

Both the milk that moistened the dough and the butter you spread on the bread have probably met electricity on their way to you, for today cows are milked electrically and electric motors run the separator on the farm and the churn in the dairy. Even on their way to market these perishable products are kept fresh by ice made in electrically driven plants.

In the bakery, the loaf was probably kneaded, shaped, carried to the ovens and wrapped, all by electric power, then delivered in an electric truck, or one that depended on electricity for lighting and ignition.

As with this little piece of toast, so with the many other articles of food that enter into your daily menu.

Electric motors serve well the needs of the strictly regulated sanitary dairy. Here milk is being bottled by motor-driven machines.



Power for threshing is furnished in many cases by electric motors supplied with central station power.



Electric motors meet the flour mill's strict requirements of cleanliness and safety. Here is seen a line of motor-driven grinders.



In the bakery of today, bread is hardly touched by human hands. Electric motors mix, knead, carry—and even wrap the bread. This view shows a motor-driven dough mixer.



Power demand for the sugar mill is heavy and the need of reliability great, so electric motors here find wide use. View shows motor-driven crushers.



Westinghouse

ELECTRIC MOTORS AND CONTROLLERS

Westinghouse

ELECTRIC UTILITIES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD



Electric motors in the refrigerating plants provide the most certain means for uninterrupted refrigeration. This view shows a modern cooling system.



Electric motors are a vital part of the great meat packing industry. The grinding machines shown are driven by Westinghouse Motors.

Conserving the Nation's Fuel and Man-Power

In the application of electricity to the food industry, as to all other industries, especial service is rendered by its saving of those prime essentials—fuel, labor and time. No less apparent than the saving of coal is the enormous addition which electricity makes to the man-power and woman-power of the nation.

In making electricity serve in the production, preparation, preservation and transportation of food, Westinghouse engineers have always figured prominently.

Westinghouse motors are daily converting thousands of electrical horsepower into power that grinds and stirs, cuts and carries.

You'll find these motors in the packing house,

dairy, flour mill, sugar mill, bakery—in short, in practically every kind of plant that is a part of this great industry.

Westinghouse saving extends even into your own home so that you can cook electrically and can thus reduce waste and conserve food values in a way possible only with adequate electrical supply and efficient cooking apparatus.



How moisture affects ordinary brake lining

DO your brakes take hold too quickly after the car has been out all day in a driving rain? This often happens with ordinary brake lining.

When you find this condition, it means the dampness has worked in, causing the brake lining to swell. Brakes that work promptly are necessary, but brakes that are swollen from moisture are never dependable. Today after a rain-storm they "grab" and take hold too quickly. Tomorrow, after they have dried out, they act more slowly. With brakes in this condition you are never quite sure how quickly you can stop.

Brakes that swell from moisture wear out quickly. The asbestos breaks down and gives only a fraction of the service it should give.

Why Thermoid resists moisture

Thermoid Hydraulic Compressed Brake Lining is Grapnalized—an exclusive process which resists moisture, oil and gasoline. In addition to being Grapnalized, Thermoid is Hydraulic Compressed. This makes it uniformly hard all the way through.

Over 40% more material and 60% more labor are used in the manufacture of Thermoid than in any woven brake lining. This guarantees long wear.

Support the Brake Inspection Movement and have your brakes inspected today. If they need relining specify Thermoid, the brake lining that resists moisture and wear.

Every foot of Thermoid is backed by *Our Guarantee: Thermoid will make good—or WE WILL.*

Thermoid Brake Inspection Chart

At speed of	A car should stop in
10 miles per hr.	9.2 ft.
15 " " "	20.8 "
20 " " "	37 "
25 " " "	58 "
30 " " "	83.3 "
35 " " "	104 "
40 " " "	148 "
50 " " "	231 "

Will your car do this?

Thermoid Rubber Company

Factory and Main Offices: Trenton, N. J.

FACTORY BRANCHES:

New York Chicago San Francisco Detroit Los Angeles Philadelphia
Pittsburgh Boston London Turin Paris

Canadian Distributors—The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited, Montreal
Branches in all principal Canadian cities



Makers of "Thermoid Croilide Compound Casings" and "Thermoid-Hardy Universal Joints"

and justice laid down by President Wilson.

The London *Daily Mail* publishes a Bern dispatch stating that the Turkish Minister to Switzerland has handed the British and French Ministers there an offer of peace virtually amounting to surrender.

October 27.—London announces that British cavalry and armored cars have occupied Aleppo. The British have also captured Kerkuk, 155 miles north of Bagdad, and the communications of the Turks in Mesopotamia are completely cut off.

October 29.—Copenhagen gets a Constantinople dispatch stating that Turkey has independently presented peace proposals to the Entente nations.

Athens hears that rioting has broken out at Constantinople and Smyrna. Germans being attacked in both cities.

Washington receives military intelligence that British scouts in Mesopotamia penetrated as far as Mosul a week ago, and that the capture of this strong Turkish base is momentarily expected.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

October 16.—Copenhagen reports the acceptance of an amendment to the constitution requiring the consent of the German Federal Council and the Reichstag for a declaration of war in the Empire's name. Another amendment requires the consent of the Council and the Reichstag to treaties of peace and treaties with foreign states.

Troops pour into Prague on account of threats by the Czechs to call a general strike throughout Bohemia.

A German note transmitted to the United States through the Swiss Legation protests against the confiscation and sale of German-owned enterprises and threatens to retaliate by seizing American-owned property in the Empire. The latter is worth about \$12,000,000; up to this time the United States has seized \$800,000,000 worth of enemy-owned property.

Copenhagen publishes a Berlin dispatch stating that Hungarian independence is declared by the Magyar Parliament. Announcements that Austria is about to be broken up into four federal states are made by both Austrian and Hungarian premiers.

The strike at Prague, which began as a peace demonstration, is reported spreading through Bohemia and Moravia.

October 17.—Steps for the organization of Austria on a federalized basis are proclaimed by Emperor Karl, states a Vienna dispatch. The plan does not include the union of Austrian Poland with the "independent Polish state," and the city of Trieste and the Trieste region will be treated separately "in conformity with the wishes of its population."

Washington receives a copy of the declaration of independence of the Czechoslovak nation by the Czechoslovak National Council, which is recognized by the Allies as a *de facto* belligerent Government.

October 19.—Washington receives information of intense dissatisfaction in Constantinople owing to the German Government's failing to meet its contractual obligations to Turkey.

According to a Berlin-dispatch to Copenhagen the Czechs are masters in Prague. Czech money is in circulation and the Czech flag floats over Hradsechin Castle.

October 20.—The Polish Associated Press Bureau announces that amnesty and full pardon from Emperor Karl have been declined by the 114 Polish officers and soldiers undergoing court martial at Marmaros-Szigeth.

October 21.—A Budapest dispatch states that Emperor Karl will soon issue a

You get out of a truck what the maker put in

PIERCE-ARROWS yield big dividends because they are built to endure. Designed right, built painstakingly of selected material, they can't fail. Regular inspection keeps them right, keeps earnings up and costs down.

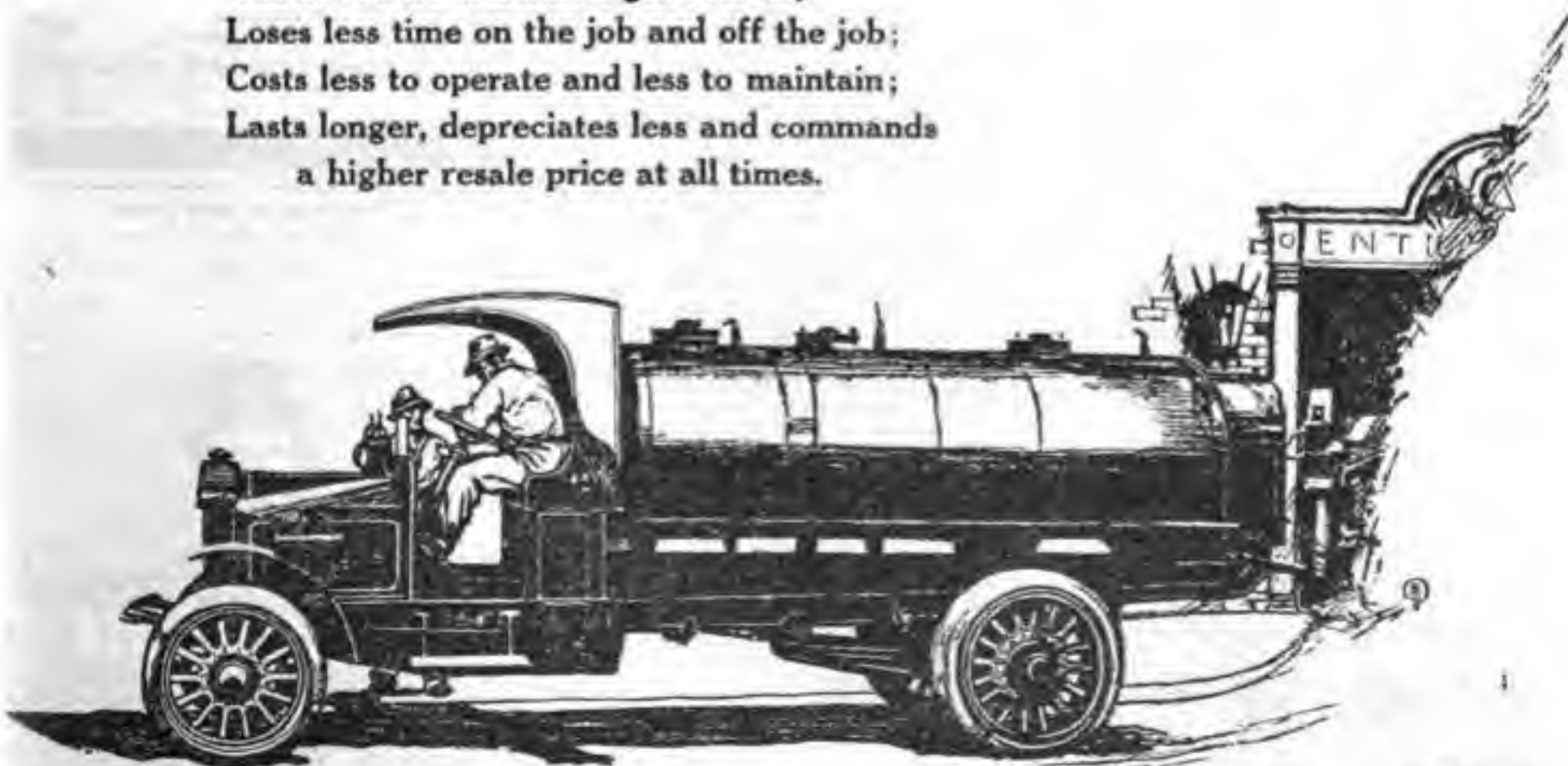
Changing design means uncertain standards—usually to get an attractive selling price. When quality is secondary, upkeep is high, resale prices low. Ask those who have had experience with both kinds what they found out.



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MOTOR CAR CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

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**Delivers more work in a given time;
Loses less time on the job and off the job;
Costs less to operate and less to maintain;
Lasts longer, depreciates less and commands
a higher resale price at all times.**



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You Buy Four Things—

You buy long wear, comfort, and protection against the wet, when you buy shoes with Neolin Soles: These three things—*plus* good style.

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Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Created by Science—to be what soles ought to be. They come on new shoes of all styles for men, women and children, and are available everywhere for re-soling and half-soling. Always marked: Neolin

See displays in shop windows

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company
Akron, Ohio

manifesto announcing the independence of Hungary.

Washington makes public a resolution adopted at a conference of Polish, Czech, and Jugo-Slav deputies in the Vienna Parliament declaring an alliance between these three branches of the Slav race.

October 24.—The American Intelligence Department receives information that boy scouts in Hamburg and other German cities are being armed with machine guns and used in quelling strike outbreaks.

Washington learns that the famous belfry of Bruges was used by the Germans as a garage and workshop during their occupation of the city.

A German Government wireless received in London states that valuable works of art belonging to museums and private owners in the region of Cambrai, Douai, and Valenciennes, now in the hands of Germans, will be returned undamaged to their owners after the war.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Berlingske Tidende* reports that the democratization of Germany is spreading through the federal states.

October 25.—*L'Information*, of Paris, receives a Zurich dispatch stating that on the previous day an enormous crowd assembled before the Reichstag building in Berlin and clamored for the abdication of the Kaiser and the formation of a republic.

Basel reports an announcement in the Lower Chamber of the Hungarian Parliament that the Croatian soldiers of the 79th Regiment at Fiume had revolted, seized the city, and destroyed the railroad.

A Budapest dispatch states that Emperor Charles has accepted the resignation of Baron Burian and appointed Count Andrássy to succeed him as Foreign Minister.

Amsterdam gets a Berlin dispatch reporting that the Prussian upper house has passed *en bloc* the electoral bills as amended by special committee.

October 27.—A Copenhagen dispatch states that the German Reichstag has passed a bill placing the military command under control of the civil government.

October 28.—London receives a statement, attributed to German court circles, that the Kaiser has no intention of abdicating, but is willing, if it is for the good of the people, to ordain that his rights shall be reframed. He is ready to become the "hereditary president of a German republic."

Washington hears that General von Lossberg has been appointed successor to General von Ludendorff.

October 29.—The Hague correspondent of the *London Daily Mail* reports that civilian departures from the lower Rhineland and part of Westphalia, which began on a small scale when the first Allied bombs hit Cologne, have developed into a panic flight.

A Budapest dispatch says Archduke Joseph has issued a proclamation that Emperor Charles has charged him with the task of securing the complete independence of Hungary.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

October 16.—A Berlin dispatch says President Wilson's reply produced a most unfavorable impression in Berlin and caused a panic in banking circles and on the Stock Exchange.

Baron Burian tells the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian Delegation that the time is not far distant for the conclusion of a general, lasting, and just peace.

October 17.—A bulletin issued by the *Rotterdam Courant* declares that the High

DIXON

Pencils and flannel suits

You *could* wear a white flannel suit in zero weather—but why should you? And why should you use in your work any pencil other than that precisely suited to your requirements?

DIXON'S ELDORADO

The master drawing pencil

offers, among its 17 degrees, a pencil that fits your individual needs, just as if it were made for you—a pencil so responsive, so delightful to use that you will notice at once a great difference in the ease and speed of your work. 17 degrees—9H (hardest) to 6B (softest); HB (medium) for general work. Whichever grade suits you now, will suit you always for each degree is always uniform.

Write now for our grade chart, showing the uses of the 17 degrees. If you wish, enclose 15c in stamps for full-length Eldorado samples worth double the money. Please state the nature of your pencil work and your regular dealer's name.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Dept. 41-J JERSEY CITY, N. J.

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distributors

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1827

A. R. MacDougall & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

DIXON

THE HEALTH-CARE OF THE BABY

By Louis Fischer, M.D. Feeding, teething, bathing, clothing, accidents, skin diseases, bad habits, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, croup, colic, worms, tonsillitis. 12mo. cloth. 25 cents, postpaid.

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"There's something about it you'll like"

On Sale Everywhere

Herbert
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Smoking Mixture

Sample upon request
Falk Tobacco Co., 1790 Broadway, New York

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LET us confess our debt of gratitude to the Government.
Working for America has been the finest thing that ever happened to the Cadillac.

It has inspired us to guard more jealously than ever the scrupulous character of Cadillac construction.

It has quickened our zeal to build a motor car worthy of the highest and most honorable traditions of the nation.

When fine motor cars are thought of after the war, we want America and the Cadillac to be forever linked together the world over.

Our ambition is that no motor car as fine as the Cadillac shall pass under the supervision of this or any of the allied governments.

We are vastly more interested, now, in continuing to deserve the approval of the Government, than in any new business that could possibly come to the Cadillac Company.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY • DETROIT, MICH.





Today's Gasoline

Less volatile product raises a new lubricating problem

Present day gasoline is less volatile than that formerly sold. It does not readily saturate the air in carburetion. Combustion of the explosive mixture is less complete.

This risk results. Liquid gasoline may be drawn into the cylinders and combustion chambers. The use of the carburetor choke valve to start the engine aggravates the trouble.

Once in the cylinders and combustion chambers, the gasoline tends to thin out the lubricating oil. As the pistons move up and down the gasoline tends to eat away the oil film on cylinders, pistons and piston rings.

On the compression stroke this liquid gasoline is forced down past the piston rings—into the crank case.

The amount of gasoline which reaches the crank case and mixes with the lubricating oil depends largely upon the correctness of the lubricating oil used. Oil must form and maintain a thorough piston-ring seal to prevent the escape of the fuel charge and liquid gasoline past the piston rings into the crank case.

To withstand the cutting effect of present-day gasoline, your lubricating oil must be of the highest quality and of the correct body. The Chart at the right specifies a grade of Gargoyle Mobiloids for your car which fits both these requirements. The use of the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloids will give you scientific protection against premature thinning out of oil in your crank case.

If you have not read the article on pages 19 and 20 of the booklet "Correct Lubrication," it will pay you to send today for a copy. This book contains valuable data in authoritative articles prepared by our Board of Engineers.

Address our nearest branch.



Mobil oils

A grade for each type of motor

In buying Gargoyle Mobilists from your dealer, it is advised to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container. If the dealer has not the grade specified for your car, he can easily secure it for you.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, New York, U.S.A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

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Correct Automobile Lubrication

How to read the Chart

The four grades of Gorgoxole Mobilene, for engine lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

- Gargoyle M: biloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

In the chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargery McElbobb that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargery McElbobb "A." "Arc" means Gargery McElbobb Arctic, etc. The recommendations cover all models of both passenger and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

This Chart is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Engineers and represents our professional advice on correct Automobile Lubrication.

[illegible]

Electric Vehicles.—For motor bearings and the load chains use Garcoyle Mobiloid "A" the year round. For open chains and differential, use Garcoyle Mobiloid "C" the year round. Lubrication for motor lubrication of passenger cars use Garcoyle Mobiloid "Arctic" for worm drive, and Garcoyle Mobiloid "A" for bevel gear drive.

Be suspicious of tender gums



Forhan's
FOR
THE
GUMS

BE suspicious of any tenderness or bleeding of the gums. This is usually the first stage of Pyorrhea—an insidious disease of the gums that destroys the teeth and undermines bodily health.

Gradually the gums become spongy. They inflame, then shrink, thus exposing the unarmored tooth buds to the ravages of decay. Tiny openings in the gums form gateways for disease germs to enter the system. Medical science has traced many ills to these infecting germs in the gums weakened by Pyorrhea.

They are now known to be a frequent cause of indigestion, anemia, rheumatism and other serious conditions.

So watch carefully for the first symptoms or bleeding of the gums. Try Forhan's, dentist's secret. It promptly prevents Pyorrhea. It keeps it away if used on time and used correctly.

And it prevents Pyorrhea—in guards against other ills.

Perhaps (For the Gums) seems really scientific at first. Brush your teeth with it. It keeps the gums white and free from tartar.

If your physician has already told you that you have Pyorrhea and needs a dentist immediately for special treatment.

30c and 60c tubes. All Druggists.

FORHAN CO. 108 W. 4th St., N.Y.C.

Send for Trial Tube Free

Printing Cheap
Cards, circulars, labels, book, paper. Press 10. Larger 20. Job press 50 up. Have money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, quick work. Write factory for price catalog, TYPE Cards, paper. THE PRESS CO. D-22 Meriden, Conn.



Give Quick Relief
from throat tickle, soreness, dryness and annoying irritations. Sweeten the breath and comfort the mouth. No narcotics, no coloring—safe and pleasant.

In the Luden yellow, sanitary package.

Wm. H. Luden, Reading, Pa.

LUDEN'S
MENTHOL COUGH DROPS

Command has ordered the German armies to cease devastating places unless absolutely compelled by military necessity.

Cables from Amsterdam state that the Berlin newspapers printed President Wilson's reply in full. Most of them were amazed at its tenor, and speak of it as "a trap," "Wilson's rude answer," "Wilson's evasion," etc.

Senator Lewis, of Illinois, introduces a resolution in the Senate expressing confidence in whatever course President Wilson may take in dealing with Austria and Germany in response to the demand for an armistice.

October 18.—A Basel dispatch says tumultuous scenes occurred at the meeting of the Hungarian Diet. Demands were made for peace, and it was announced that Austria is being organized on a federal basis.

Amid scenes of indescribable enthusiasm, says a Paris dispatch, Premier Clemenceau tells the Chamber of Deputies that "our peace does not spell revenge. Our victory and the victory of our Allies means the liberation of civilization and liberty of human conscience."

The Cologne *Volkzeitung* reports a demonstration by German Independent Socialists in Unter den Linden, Berlin, during which the "Marseillaise" was sung, and there was a clash with the police.

October 19.—President Wilson rejects the Austrian peace plea, stating that the United States Government has recognized the nationality of the Czechoslovaks and the aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs for freedom, and he is, therefore, "no longer at liberty to accept the mere 'autonomy' of these peoples as a basis of peace, but is obliged to insist that they and not he shall be the judges of what action on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Government will satisfy their aspirations and their conception of their rights and destiny as members of the family of nations."

Advices from Vienna note that the Austro-Hungarian alliance with Germany was attacked in the lower house of the Hungarian Parliament by Count Michael Karolyi, opposition leader, as "inimical to a league of nations." The Count admitted that the Central Powers have lost the war, and appealed to his countrymen to "try to save peace." A Budapest dispatch states that the draft of an address to Emperor Charles was read declaring that "Hungary must return to its autonomy and complete independence."

While thousands of workmen are holding peace demonstrations in Berlin, says a dispatch from Bern, patriotic and economic associations have passed resolutions urging the organization of a stubborn defense.

It is reported from Vienna that the Roumanian deputies in the Austrian Parliament have constituted a separate Roumanian national assembly.

October 20.—According to telegrams in the Dutch press, Denmark has sent a note to Germany suggesting that the plebiscite provision in the treaty of 1864, which ceded Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg to Prussia, should be carried out to decide whether the people prefer allegiance to Germany or Denmark. This report is later denied.

The Belgian Legation at Washington is advised by cablegram that the Council of Ministers has adopted measures for verifying claims for damages to civilian and public property in Belgium, so as to determine the total compensation to be demanded from Germany.

Dispatches from Zurich quote German newspapers as suggesting the abdica-

An "X" Liquid Repair in a Cracked Cylinder Will Stand 2000 Pounds Pressure

EVERYBODY has met the "know-it-all" type of man. When you tell him something extraordinary he's sure to say "it can't be done."

Maybe this kind of a car owner won't believe that "X" Liquid has repaired the inner wall of a cracked cylinder making it as good as new—and saving the car owner over \$150 in repairs.

Yet the facts are on record—and can be verified.

It is no unusual thing for "X" Liquid to repair cracks in valve packets—in waterjackets—in parts of the cooling system where for any reason welding isn't practical or economical.

And as for small holes in the radiator, pump, connections, etc.—"X" will repair one leak or a thousand—in ten minutes. And do a better job than can be had for \$25 worth of soldering.

"X" Liquid is the only practical, scientific method of repairing leaks without danger to the cooling system. It doesn't weaken the radiator as soldering does; nor does it choke the cooling system and make the cure worse than the disease—as is the case with radiator cements, flaxseed meals and such "dopes."

How "X" Liquid Reduces Upkeep Costs

MANY car owners keep "X" constantly in the water. This repairs all leaks before they give trouble.

And if "X" is kept in the water it loosens the rust and scale now present—and prevents new rust or scale from forming. This means a cooler, better working engine—plus a saving of oil and gasoline.

It's not going to be easy to get another car next year—so give your present car the care it deserves. Keep "X" Liquid constantly in the water. It works in alcohol or other reliable anti-freeze. One can last a season—and takes all the trouble out of the cooling system.

In preparing your car for the winter, use "X" Liquid to repair all the leaks. This will prevent the anti-freeze from leaking away—and save your engine.

Get "X" Liquid from your dealer—or we will ship direct on receipt of price and dealer's name.

Large Size, \$1.50 will do a \$25 repair job!

Ford Size, 75c will do a \$10 repair job!

Makes good—or your money back!

Write for the full story on "X" the Wonderful Liquid

"X" Laboratories 646 Washington St. Boston Mass

"X" LIQUID makes water cooling system: LEAKPROOF·RUSTPROOF·SCALEPROOF

FOR THE MAN WHO CARES

The Florsheim SHOE


PAY the price of quality and you will get full value for the amount you invest. Wear Florsheims and you'll get the service and satisfaction that only good shoes can give.

Nine Dollars and up
Florsheim quality is economy.
Look for name in shoe.

The Florsheim Shoe Company
Chicago, U. S. A.

Write for "Styles of the Times."

The Moreland—



Rely On Cuticura For Skin Troubles

All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 68, Boston."

Route Map for Automobile Painters
Take the Brush Road straight up the hill to Success



The "High Sign" of Business is to Use WHITING-ADAMS BRUSHES FOR AUTOMOBILES

Every Automobile Garage should have an Outfit of Brushes

Every garage must have an outfit of brushes to use, and with so few accessories should have an assortment of brushes to supply demands. There is a WHITING-ADAMS brush made for every automobile purpose. Cleaning, scrubbing, polishing, drying, painting, staining, varnishing, and all uses for which brushes are required. Over 10,000 kinds and sizes made. Send for Illustrated Literature, Dept. A.

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Brush Manufacturers for Over 100 Years
Whiting-Adams Brushes Awarded Gold Medal and Official One Ribbon, Highest Award at Panama-Pacific Exp'n, 1915

tion of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince.

The Berlin *Vorwärts* indorses the resolution adopted by the Bavarian Socialists for the establishment of courts for sentencing all persons guilty of or responsible for the prolongation of the war.

October 21.—Germany's reply to President Wilson is received in Washington. It concedes that the conditions of an armistice should be left to military advisers, who should take the actual standard of power on both sides in the field as the basis for safeguarding arrangements, the German Government trusting that the President will approve of no demand irreconcilable with "the honor of the German people." Protesting against the "reproach of illegal and inhumane actions" made against the German land and sea forces, it denies that the German Navy has destroyed life-boats with their passengers, and claims that in retreat destructions on land have been carried out according to international law. Moreover, to avoid hampering the peace movement, instructions have been dispatched to commanders to preclude the torpedoing of passenger-ships. Recent changes in the constitution, the reply proceeds, have virtually abolished the autocratic power denounced by President Wilson and the responsibility of the Chancellor to the representation of the people is being "legally developed and safeguarded." Therefore, the German "offer of peace and an armistice has come from a Government which is free from any arbitrary and irresponsible influence and is supported by the approval of an overwhelming majority of the German people."

Senator Poindexter introduces a joint resolution proposing that Congress forbid further negotiations by the United States with Germany in regard to an armistice or peace until the German military forces surrender unconditionally.

The London *Daily Telegraph* publishes messages from the mayors of more than fifty English towns urging "no compromise with the foe."

October 22.—A Berlin dispatch to Copenhagen quotes Prince Maximilian as saying: "President Wilson's reply to the latest German note may perhaps bring definite certainty as to the result of the negotiations. Till then we must be prepared to resist a peace of violence."

Paris reports that the German propaganda service announces that a commission of neutral residents of Brussels has gone to the front to investigate charges of devastation and destruction during the German retreat in Belgium.

In a speech to parliamentary delegates at Buckingham Palace, King George declares that victory is in sight, and "we are all agreed that it must be a complete victory."

Washington hears from all sides that the country is dissatisfied with the German note and insists upon unconditional surrender. Senators Lodge and Reed make strong protests against further negotiations.

Vienna announces that the Austro-Hungarian Government will reply soon to President Wilson's note, and intimates that the President has not "replied to the question concerning conditions on which peace negotiations are possible."

October 23.—Replying to Germany's last note, President Wilson says that, having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the acceptance of his peace terms from ministers speaking for an overwhelming majority of the German people, and also the explicit promise that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed by



Detroit Weatherproof Tops

For
**HUDSON
CHEVROLET
CHANDLER
OVERLAND
CHALMERS
MAXWELL
BUICK
FORD
CARS**

Combining the comfort features and all-season satisfaction advantages of modern Sedan tops. Over 30,000 cars now equipped with them. Immediate deliveries. Write us for prices giving name and model of your car.

Detroit Weatherproof Body Co.
Pontiac, Mich., U. S. A.

The Gift Your Aviator Wants

Non-Shatterable
RESISTAL EYELECTS

These are made from a pair of these non-shatterable eyelects recommended by U. S. Army and attached to U. S. Navy. With the best of aviators' experience. They are the same as the EYELECTS are made of wood \$12 and \$15 and \$20 for the goggles be worn. We guarantee delivery and quality. Money back if you want to. Order now for direct delivery.

For Army and Navy Flyers
Manufactured by **STRAUSS & BUEGELEISEN**
only by 436 Broadway New York City

The Goggles that Protect

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Business necessities and safeguarding laws impose a double obligation on insurance company investments. That Iowa First Farm Mortgages and Bonds are considered desirable by them proves the Safety and substantial return of this form of investment.

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Partial payment plan for bonds of \$50 to \$1,000 denominations.

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MORTGAGE
COMPANY**
Capital, \$2,000,000.00
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My good old Friend!

WHEN did I first smoke Robert Burns cigar? Well, let me see—I think it was in '82. And he was quite a youngster, even then—in 1857 he was born.

At that time strong cigars were much in vogue. More credit, then, to Robert Burns, for being first to demonstrate the folly of mere strength. He pioneered the way for mild cigars, so prevalent today.

And as the years have

passed along, good Robert Burns has found new ways and means to add to quality and fragrance. Never before was his appeal to moderate and modern men so great as now.

His full Havana filler gives him fine flavor. Special curing gives that Havana rare mildness. His neutral Sumatra wrapper *helps* that mildness.

A good old friend is Robert Burns to men who like Havana—but prefer it mild.

Have you tried one lately?

Rob't Burns

11¢ • 13¢ • 15¢



Little Bobbie

DEALERS: If your distributor does not carry Robert Burns, write us.

Remember Little Bobbie, a small cigar but very high in quality, 7c.



ROBT BURNS
Longfellow
15 Cents



More than a belt THE NATIONAL WORKWORD— Alexander

THE
HIGH MARK
ON
LEATHER.



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LEATHER BELTING · HARNESS
LEATHER · SOLE LEATHER

the German forces on land and sea, he can not decline taking up the armistice question with the Allies. But he deemed it his duty to again say that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting would be one which should leave the United States and Entente Powers in "a position to enforce any arrangement that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible." He has, therefore, suggested that the military advisers of the Allies and the United States submit the necessary terms for such an armistice as will protect the interests of the peoples involved and safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German Government has agreed. The President also deemed it his duty to say that the nations of the world do not and can not trust the words of those who have hitherto been masters of German policy, and to point out that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of the war, the United States Government can not deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people. If it must deal with the military masters and monarchical autocrats of Germany now or later, it "must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender."

Reuter's learns that, as a result of continual communications, the Allied governments are perfectly acquainted with and agreed upon the terms under which it will be possible to enter into negotiations for an armistice.

During a speech in London, British Foreign Secretary Balfour declared that in no circumstances is it consistent with the safety, security, and unity of the British Empire that Germany's colonies should be returned to her.

In an address to the Reichstag, states a Copenhagen dispatch, Prince Maximilian gave his views on the peace movement and a resolution of confidence in the new Chancellor was passed.

The United Mine Workers of America telegraph President Wilson from Indianapolis that "nothing but the unconditional surrender of Germany ought to be considered."

October 24.—French official comment on President Wilson's reply to Germany, says a dispatch from Paris, "resolves the whole thing into a military question which can be decided by Foch, Haig, and Pershing."

According to a Vienna dispatch to the Frankfort Gazette, the speedy unconditional surrender of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy is probable.

Military opinion in Washington is that the President has expressed the basic idea upon which an immediate armistice can be reached, but the terms to render the German forces on land and sea absolutely impotent must be worked out by the Supreme War Council.

A dispatch from Basel states that Deputy Karl Herold, in the name of the Centrist party, read a statement in the Reichstag asking that the reform of the constitution of the Empire be extended so that war can not be declared without the consent of the Reichstag.

October 25.—Col. E. M. House, personal representative of the President, and Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, arrive in France to represent the United States in the consideration of the armistice question.

In an interview, Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, says he can not conceive the possibility of any danger of disagreement between the British and American governments on the armistice question.

Who's your Tailor?



Presenting— The Charlemagne Our Fashion 368

Tailored to individual order

Think how you'll enjoy wearing this handsome, roomy, English Greatcoat! You can face the severest wintry weather with warmth and maximum comfort.

You will secure distinctive character of style because of *our creative ability* in designing; lasting service and economy through *our skilled handicraft and dependable woollens*—ideals ever-present when we are your tailors.

Have our dealer show you this and other exclusive fashions for Winter and be measured Now!

We manufacture
no ready-made
clothing

F. V. Price & Co.

Price Building
Chicago
U S A

Largest tailors in the world of *good* made-to-order clothes



Ingersollite

IMAGINE yourself entering your home, office, store, workshop or anywhere else that is indoors. It is night. Pitch dark! You grope forward. You step timidly.

Where is the light chain? You raise your arm and start to feel around. Bang! You've hit your knee. You mutter, "Tut-tut!" etc.

Now imagine the same room—the same darkness. But through the gloom you see a bright spark—it's an Ingersollite on the light chain. You walk straight to it and turn on the light. No groping—no colliding—no "Tut-tutting!"

The Ingersollite is a little unbreakable glass tube containing the substance that makes the Ingersoll Radiolite Watches glow the time in the dark. You can see it across the widest room—and it lasts for years.

Easy to attach. Can be used on key switches, on gas jets and on oil lamps. If your dealer doesn't sell them, send us his name and we will supply you. Price 25c. In Canada 35c.

ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO.

315 Fourth Avenue, New York

Chicago
San Francisco
Montreal

*The Little
Spark
You See in
the Dark*



and he refused to "contemplate anything so disastrous."

October 26.—In addressing the Reichstag on October 24, states a dispatch from Amsterdam, Foreign Secretary Solf said Germany will agree to the regulation of the Alsace-Lorraine question by peace negotiations.

October 27.—In reply to President Wilson's last note, Germany avers that her peace negotiations are being conducted by a veritable people's government, to which the military powers are also subject, and "in whose hands rests, both actually and constitutionally, the power to make the deciding conclusion." That government now awaits proposals for an armistice as the "first step toward a just peace."

London reports that General Ludendorff's resignation has been accepted by the Kaiser. A Bern dispatch says the resignation caused a sensation throughout Switzerland and the Central Empires and is commented on as a sign that German militarism is really abdicating.

October 28.—Washington receives a note from the Austro-Hungarian Government accepting the President's conditions for an armistice and peace and declaring its readiness, "without waiting the result of other negotiations, to enter into negotiations upon peace between Austria-Hungary and the states in the opposing group and for an immediate armistice upon all Hungarian fronts."

October 29.—Vienna reports that Count Andrássy has addressed a note to Secretary Lansing asking him to "have the goodness to intervene with the President of the United States in order that, in the interest of humanity, as in the interest of all those who live in Austria-Hungary, an immediate armistice may be concluded on all fronts, and for an overture that immediate peace negotiations for peace will follow."

A Basel dispatch quotes a semi-official note issued in Vienna which says that Austria's declaration does not "necessarily signify an offer of a separate peace. It means that she is ready to act separately in the interests of the reestablishment of peace."

FOREIGN

October 16.—A Constantinople dispatch received at Copenhagen notes that Izzet Pasha, a former Minister of War, has become Premier of Turkey, and also taken the portfolio of Minister of War.

October 17.—Washington advises state that negotiations for a rationing agreement with Holland are to be resumed in London. Holland has decided to release about 50,000 tons of idle shipping from her ports to carry the balance of grain due her under the terms of President Wilson's offer of March last.

Cablegrams from San Juan report that tidal waves, which followed the earthquake in Porto Rico, added to the death-toll and devastation. Mayaguez, the third largest city on the island, was practically destroyed, and Aguadilla, Anasco, Aguada, and Ponce badly damaged.

A dispatch from Melbourne reports that the Seventh Australian War Loan totals \$185,000,000 and further subscriptions are expected.

In a speech at London Dr. Christopher Addison, minister without portfolio in charge of reconstruction, declares that, with regard to punishment for Germany's crimes, the Allies should withhold raw material from her until full reparation has been made for mills and machinery destroyed in France and Belgium.

October 18.—Two hundred thousand cases of influenza are reported in Buenos

To Manufacturers Engaged in Essential Industries or in War Work

THE United States Government has found it necessary, in order to effect a general saving of fuel, iron and steel, to considerably curtail the business of *all stove manufacturing concerns*.

This leaves us, or will very shortly, with a large excess capacity available for war work, or work classed as "Essential" on which U. S. priority orders are available. This concern, one of the largest and best known in our industry, in the country, was established in 1846. We now have a big up-to-date plant, equipped in the most modern manner and backed by a corps of experienced men, capable of handling any proposition in our line which you can put up to us.

We especially solicit work from other manufacturers, in the following lines:

- 1—Vitreous Porcelain Enameling on Steel or Cast Iron—all colors.
- 2—Sheet Metal Work—all kinds.
- 3—Nickel Plating and Polishing.
- 4—Japanning on Steel or Cast Iron and Electro Galvanizing
- 5—Gray Iron Castings—all kinds.

For handling Vitreous Porcelain Enamel Work, we have a big capacity and one of the largest and best equipped enameling plants in the U. S.

For Sheet Metal Work, we have sheet steel and metal stamping machinery for employment of 100 men.

For Nickel Plating and Polishing, we have capacity for the employment of 100 men with all modern equipment.

For Japanning and Electro Galvanizing on steel or cast iron, our company is well equipped—has large capacity for both.

For handling Gray Iron Castings, we have 100 moulding machines with capacity for 250 moulders. Also cleaning mill capacity for foundry output including sand blast.

We are also in a position to make cast iron garbage incinerators and cast iron latrine incinerators (Conley Pat.). We have manufactured, at various times, a considerable line of Enameled Hospital Supplies and kindred lines and can handle any work of this nature required. The floor space available is about 360,000 sq. ft. We employ over 600 men and are in a position to serve you promptly and efficiently. We make a specialty of handling big jobs on short notice, and have a wide reputation for doing things *right* and *on time*.

Tell us about your needs and we will have our representative call—or will take the matter up with you by mail—and estimate on the cost, time of delivery, etc. **WRITE, TELEPHONE or WIRE US AT OUR EXPENSE.**

THE BUCK'S STOVE & RANGE COMPANY

Dept. M, St. Louis, Missouri





**Innumerable
Construction and Specialty Uses**

It is a far cry from the storage battery separators of U. S. submarines to the leaching vats of a Montana mine, then to the clock hands on the Boston Custom House, but these merely suggest the wide variety of the uses of California Redwood.

Because of its remarkable resistance to rot, fire and the action of the elements, its permanence of shape under most trying conditions, its light-weight and ease of working, California Redwood is "indicated" for innumerable construction and specialty purposes.

Industrial construction—foundations, framing, siding for factory, warehouse and cantonment buildings; industrial housing; fire walls and fire-door cores; block flooring and street paving; insulation in cold storage plants; concrete forms; incubators, organ pipes, fireless cookers, venter cores, ship interiors—and so on without end.

Manufacturers, engineers, architects, all users of wood are invited to write us for full information regarding Redwood for specific purposes. Ask for "Redwood for the Engineer," "Specialty Uses of Redwood" and "Redwood Block Flooring and Paving."

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Resists fire and rot

At the right—Custom House, Boston. Below—Leaching tanks, Anaconda Copper Mining Co., Anaconda, Montana.

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High class educated men and women wanted to sell the famous New Standard Dictionary, the latest and most complete dictionary published. Now being advertised everywhere. Liberal commissions. Energetic representatives can earn \$100 weekly and upward. Address, with references, Mr. Hadley, FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York City.

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SOCIAL PROGRESS, a monthly publication of vital interest regarding the readjustments made necessary by the great changes coming upon us in the day of new things.

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**Running Water
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You can have your home absolutely comfort and up-to-date by installing a

KEWANEE

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

Close running water under strong pressure for every use. Low in cost, economical and efficient in operation. Thousands of satisfied users prove Kewanee superiority. Write for Kewanee literature on Drinking Water, Electric Lighting and Sewage Disposal Systems.

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204 Franklin Street, Kewanee, Ill.

Aires. There have been no deaths and the authorities say that the disease is not Spanish influenza. Reports from Chile indicate a grave epidemic there, with a large percentage of deaths.

October 19.—On condition that Holland ceases sending food to Germany, the United States has offered to place at the disposal of the Dutch Government 100,000 tons of coal monthly for the next twelve months or until the end of the war.

October 20.—Tokyo reports that Takashi Hara, Japan's first commoner Premier and leader of the Seiyukwai party, declares that his special effort will be to promote friendly relations with the United States.

October 21.—A London dispatch states that Belgium's bill for German damages already amounts to over \$3,000,000,000.

October 22.—Panama reports severe earthquakes in Guatemala, killing 150 persons and damaging much property.

October 23.—A dispatch from Buenos Aires states that South America is to be organized for Y. M. C. A. war-work along the same lines as the European countries.

The British House of Commons adopts a resolution in favor of women sitting in Parliament.

October 24.—London reports that Spanish influenza of the most virulent type yet experienced is causing many deaths in England, Ireland, and Scotland. Schools are being closed all over England. The epidemic is reported very severe in Germany, and all schools, theaters, and cinemas have been closed in Copenhagen.

October 25.—Dutch newspapers report Holland shipping firms taking steps preparatory to resuming regular trips to England and America in consequence of the withdrawal of the U-boat menace.

October 26.—Vancouver reports the foundering of the steamship *Princess Sophia* on Vanderbilt Reef with the loss of 268 passengers and crew of 75 men.

A dispatch from London notes that the crew of the vessel on which Arthur Henderson, British labor leader, and Camille Huysmans, Belgian Socialist, had booked passage for France, refused to sail with "pacifists and pro-Germans," and the trip was abandoned.

Washington receives an official telegram from Basel stating that the National Jugo-Slav Council has taken over the Government of Croatia.

Copenhagen cables Washington that in the course of a joint secret session of the Danish Riksdag, a resolution was adopted demanding the recession of Schleswig to Denmark.

A resolution adopted by the Council of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom declares that German ships should not be set free after the war "to extend their share of the world's carrying trade, and so profit by the losses which their Government, by means mainly piratical, had inflicted upon the ships of the Allies."

According to advices received from Rotterdam by the Commission for Relief in Belgium, 32,000 civilians have refused the request of the Germans to evacuate Tournai, which is being approached by the British forces.

October 27.—Amsterdam gets a telegram from Kiel stating that a new Ukrainian Ministry has been formed with Mr. Lisogub as Premier.

October 28.—Announcement is made in the House of Commons that since the beginning of the war the British have

Rest Assured—Outdoor Sleepers

Faultless
SINCE 1881

"The NIGHTwear of a Nation!"





The Cough that Lost a \$1,000 Order

"Take it from me," said the crack salesman, "that buyer was the founder of the Show-Me Club. He was the Prince of Listeners and King of the Mutes. He just sat there and stared at me with a fishy eye. He had a thousand dollar order tucked under his blotter. I went to it, in all the seven languages of salesmanship, ancient and modern. I sure did spray him with speech. And boy, he began to *come*. His cigar went out. His jaw dropped.

His fingers began to worry the ends of that pink order-blank. And just as I was about to give him the closing hymn, that blamed tickle in my throat got me good—and I *coughed*—once, twice, and then some. When I could open my eyes again, he was sort of shaking himself, as if he'd just come out of a trance—and he had, too. The pink sheet was gone again, and he just said 'Nothing doing.' What do you know about that?"

It isn't fair to yourself or anybody else to go round coughing. The worst of it is, it's so unnecessary.

Smith Brothers S-B Cough Drops relieve coughing. And they often keep a cough from developing into a sore throat or cold. Keep a box in your pocket, another in your desk, another at home.

Pure. No drugs. Just enough charcoal to sweeten the stomach.

One placed in the mouth at bedtime will keep the breathing passages open.

Drop that Cough
SMITH BROTHERS *of Poughkeepsie*



'Ever-Ready'

ARMY RAZOR

The 'Ever-Ready' Safety Razor follows the flag of every allied nation.

From the Alps to Siberia, from Belgium to Palestine, it is there, —the most handy, the most useful, the most indispensable part of the soldier's and sailor's personal equipment.

The new case is made of staunch, waterproof, khaki fabric, with compartments for holding the 'Ever-Ready' frame, handle and two metal blade sheaths with blade supply.

'Ever-Ready' Blades are the keenest, cleanest, finest blades made. The harder your beard and the more tender your skin, the more you appreciate the "Radio" blades that come in each 'Ever-Ready' set. Sold the World over.

Extra 'Ever-Ready'
Radio Blades, 6 for 40c

AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR CO., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Makers of the famous "Ever-Ready" Shaving Brushes



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WON'T DENT WON'T RUST AIR-TIGHT

Witt's Can and Pail are made of heavy deeply corrugated steel—galvanized and rust-proof—29 times stronger than plain steel. Witt's resists the hardest knocks. It outlasts two ordinary cans. The lid fits air-tight and stays tight, but it can't stick. Buy Witt's for your home. It saves you money. Write for booklet and name of nearest Witt dealer.

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Look for the
Yellow Label



**WITT'S
CAN and
PAIL**

"Mm-m-m-m"
Baby just loves his
Baby Educator
FOOD
Teething Ring

Made of finest-processed
cereal, baked hard.
Soothes — Feeds
— Nourishes
It's Druggists or Gro-
cers or ten packages
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cut annual fuse maintenance costs 80%
in many of our leading industries.
An inexpensive little "Economy Fuse" is the
most efficient, reliable, Economy Fuse ever
designed. It is the U. S. Navy and
leading power and machine plants.
Order from your electrical dealer.
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Sole manufacturers of "ECONOMY FUSE"
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DARWIN TULIPS Plant these
in pots or garden beds and borders.
Huge flowers, long stems,
great range of colors.
40 large bulbs, many kinds mixed, p. paid \$1.49
Water.
FRENCH NARCISSUS
Exquisite, fragrant, white, tender bloom-
ers in gravel and water or earth.
12 large bulbs, p. paid for 40c.
The above two offers for \$1.59.
DAFFODILS The golden trumpet-
peta that herald
the advent of spring. Sure, effective.
For pots indoors or garden use.
40 large bulbs, mixed kinds, p. paid: \$1.49
The above three offers for \$1.59.
HYACINTHS, IRISES, PAEONIES, all
other Bulbs and Plants. Descriptive and
Catalogue, 50 pages, FREE.
WINTER ONION SETS for the back yard,
plant now. 3 lbs., \$1.00, prepaid.
VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE
11-15 D. Randolph Street, Chicago.
41-42 D. Barclay Street, New York.

taken 327,476 enemy combatant pris-
oners, including 264,242 Germans.

October 29.—Paris reports that King
Nicholas of Montenegro has sent a
communication to the Jugo-Slavs sol-
emnly declaring that Montenegro must
become a constituent part of Jugo-
Slavia.

Bern receives a report from Vienna that
the new Austrian Government has
abolished censorship of the press. Wash-
ington is informed that the press bureau
at German General Headquarters has
been dissolved.

London reports that resolutions passed
at the conference of French, Italian,
Belgian, and British sections of the
Inter-Allied Parliamentary Committee
recommend that the united nations
should maintain their close association
until the dangers threatening them have
been removed by the complete over-
throw of the enemy Powers.

DOMESTIC

October 16.—Reports to the Public Health
Service at Washington show influenza
spreading in most parts of the country,
but some improvement is noted in
Vermont, New Jersey, and Tennessee.
Continued decrease in the number of
new cases at army-camps leads army
medical officers to believe that the peak
of the epidemic among soldiers has been
passed.

Under the enlarged war-program, states a
Washington dispatch, an army of about
5,000,000 men, eighty divisions in
France and eighteen in training at
home by July 1 next, is called for.

October 17.—The Senate Finance Com-
mittee eliminates from the House bill
the provision levying an income-tax on
the salaries of the President, the Federal
judges, and all other Federal and State
officers.

The American Fund for Jewish War-
Sufferers starts a world-wide campaign
for raising \$1,000,000,000 to establish
Jews everywhere on a self-supporting,
economically independent basis.

Fuel Administrator Garfield announces
suspension of the "gasless Sunday"
request. Should stocks of gasoline
become low within the next few weeks
the suspension may be withdrawn.

October 18.—Washington announces ar-
rangements made by the Belgian
Relief Commission with the British
Quartermaster-General to furnish 20,-
000,000 emergency rations to the
rescued civilian population in Belgium.

The \$6,000,000,000 Military Deficiency
Bill is passed by the House without a
dissenting vote and sent to the Senate.

Alarmed by the large increase in the
number of child-workers, the Chil-
dren's Bureau of the Federal Labor
Department announces that it will
launch a "keep-the-children-in-school"
campaign.

Rear-Admiral Usher, commandant of the
Third Naval District, orders all navy
men to keep out of the subways in the
New York district to avoid catching
influenza.

Public Health Service reports from thirty-
five States show influenza still increasing
in most parts of the country and condi-
tions in army-camps not so favorable as
two or three days ago.

The Alien Property Custodian discloses
a plot of German agents to buy up all
the available carbolic acid in America
to prevent its use in munition-making.

October 19.—Health officials express their
belief that influenza has reached its
crest in New York, but, "until the
pneumonia incidence begins to decline,
high mortality rates may be expected
to continue."

Reviews of the week ending October 11



This Home Repair Guide Free

To Every Tire User

No matter what kind of tires you
use, send us your address and we will
mail you, without cost, one copy of
this valuable repair guide—"Guide to
More Tire Mileage."

Now that most service stations are
running on short hours and tires are
costly and hard to get, it is more im-
portant than ever that you repair your
own and make them work out every
dollar that you put into them. "Guide
to More Tire Mileage" tells just what
you've always wanted to know about
repairing.



Inner tubes—tube punctures—tube
blowouts—valves—rut worn casings—
misapplication of chains—under in-
flation—rim cuts—bad alignment—
street car track wear—tread blowouts—
plain cuts—small inside fabric
breaks—fabric breaks near bead—
tread patches, etc.

Many Illustrations Shown

These and many other causes of
tire wear illustrated in halftone repro-
ductions of actual worn tires. This
valuable information all free to you
regardless of what kind of tires you
use. Don't wait. Send your address for
one of these valuable books while the
edition lasts. No obligation whatever.

The Miller Rubber Company

Dept. A-72, Akron, Ohio

When having Tires or Tubes repaired by others
request the use of Miller Repair Materials and
you are sure of a longer-lasting job.



This valuable Repair
Guide is FREE for the
asking. Write today
for your copy.

This educational booklet on Pyorrhea together with sample of Pyorrhoeide Powder, sent free on request.

PYORRHEA
(RIGGS' DISEASE)

Its Causes, Effects,
Treatment, and
Prevention

Prevent Pyorrhea



- do not neglect the warning symptoms
- tender, spongy, bleeding or receding gums

The prevention of pyorrhea requires that the gums be kept firm and healthy, and the teeth free from mucoid deposits and the daily accretions which burden and form tartar. A dentifrice to be effective must increase the vitality of the gums and establish greater resistance to the destructive germs ever present in the mouth, as well as thoroughly clean and polish the teeth.

Pyorrhoeide Powder is specially compounded to meet these requirements. It is not simply the product of a chemist's laboratory; it has been scientifically developed and tested, since 1908, at clinics devoted exclusively to pyorrhea research and oral prophylaxis.

Thousands of leading dentists prescribe and employ Pyorrhoeide Powder because these tests have demonstrated that it is a most effective means for correcting sore, bleeding, spongy and receding gums. It is unequalled as an aid

in the prevention and home treatment of pyorrhea.

Pyorrhoeide Powder removes the mucoid plaques or films and the daily accretions which form tartar (tartar is the principal, initial cause of pyorrhea). Its use helps to make soft, spongy gums hard and firm and to heal bleeding gums. It is of the highest efficiency as a cleanser and polisher of the teeth. Its superiority for general use as a dentifrice has been abundantly demonstrated.

If pyorrhea symptoms exist in your mouth, buy a box of Pyorrhoeide Powder. Its soothing and healing action will show you why it has received the endorsement and confidence of the dental profession and of thousands of users.

All good drug stores and dental supply houses sell Pyorrhoeide Powder. It is economical because a dollar package contains six months' supply.

Send for Sample and Booklet The booklet illustrated above gives, in non-technical language, the important facts about the prevention and treatment of pyorrhea which have been discovered through years of research in the Pyorrhoeide Clinic. It makes clear the best method of co-operating with your dentist by the proper daily care of your gums and teeth.

We will be glad to send this booklet to you without charge, accompanied by a sample of Pyorrhoeide Powder.

The Three Stages of Pyorrhea

Beginning

Deposits form on teeth at and under the gum margins, causing the gums to become inflamed, red and somewhat swollen. Teeth are firm but the gums are tender and bleed easily when tooth brush is used or coarse food masticated.

Intermediate

Considerable gum tissue becomes destroyed, exposing the roots of the affected teeth. The gums are much swollen and have a purplish color. The walls of the tooth sockets break down, causing the teeth to become loose. Teeth are quite tender on mastication. Pus oozes from around the affected teeth.

Advanced

In the advanced stage there is an extreme loosening of the teeth, a great loss of supporting bony structure and extensive pyorrhea pocket formation and copious flow of pus. The system absorbs this disease-producing pus. The entire health is often undermined.

The Dentinol & Pyorrhoeide Company
1476 Broadway, New York City

show a death-rate in army-camps, when the epidemic was nearing its peak, of 206.4 per thousand of those stricken, an increase of 150 per thousand over the previous week. Before the outbreak the rate was between two and three per thousand.

General March states that every American soldier wounded in France, and all who become ill or are gassed, will be reported and their parents, relatives, and friends notified.

General Pershing cables a stirring appeal to miners to stand behind the American soldiers, telling them that "the more coal you produce the sooner we shall have peace."

The National Security League reports the enrolment of 500,000 women in its patriotic educational campaign.

October 20.—It is estimated that the Fourth Liberty Loan has exceeded the \$6,000,000,000 mark and that the subscribers number nearly 25,000,000.

Figures given out by the Geological Survey show that coal production during the first six months of the 1918 coal year fell short by over 11,000,000 tons of meeting the estimated war-fuel needs.

Forty-five influenza relief-stations are established in New York City.

October 21.—The Enemy Property Custodian announces the seizure of Gustendorfer Brothers, Inc., a \$1,000,000 corporation engaged in the manufacture of bronze paints, varnishes, and enamels. Ninety per cent of the stock is enemy owned.

The Shipping Board asks Congress for an additional \$120,000,000 for ship construction, making a total of \$3,004,000,000 for that purpose.

The Public Health Service receives reports of an improvement in the influenza situation in six States, but it is still spreading in twenty-seven other States. There is also a slight increase in both influenza and pneumonia in army-camps.

Food Administrator Hoover takes steps to feed nearly 10,000,000 repatriates who, it is expected, will be released from the areas evacuated by the retreating enemy.

October 22.—Army chaplains with the American Army have been informed officially that all the American dead in France will be brought home after the war.

The Railroad Administration has awarded contracts for its first towing steamers and forty steel barges for use on the Mississippi and tributary rivers. The total price is \$6,170,000.

Out of 10,000 soldiers who voluntarily took the new vaccine treatment as a preventive against pneumonia, reports Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Beery, surgeon at Camp Dix, N. J., not one has contracted the disease.

October 23.—Secretary Daniels tells the House Naval Committee that 200,000 recruits for the Navy will be needed during the coming year, mainly to man merchant ships in the government service.

The War Department prohibits for the duration of the war all activities connected with fraternal organizations in colleges and universities at which student army-training corps have been established.

The annual report of the Red-Cross War Council shows that one-fourth of the entire population of the United States is included in the organization's membership. Through paid-in gifts and pledges they brought in last year a net total of \$325,000,000. At Christmas, states the report, "we shall ask the whole American people to answer the Red-Cross roll-call."

October 24.—Postmaster-General Burle-



National Savings Bank of Boston. Established 1887. Capital and Surplus, \$19,500,000.

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son announces that arial mail-service between New York and Chicago will be started between December 1 and 15.

Richard M. Hurd, chairman of the boycott committee of the American Defense Society, declares that the 10,000,000 pounds of German-made toys which arrived in this country October 23 constitute the advance-guard of a German commercial invasion of the United States.

The War Industries Board issues regulations restricting the production of lumber to the filling of essential requirements.

San Francisco passes an ordinance compelling the wearing of gauze masks by every person in the city as a means of preventing the spread of the influenza epidemic.

October 25.—President Wilson issues an appeal to the country for the election of a Democratic Senate and House. Many critical issues depend upon the people's verdict, he says, but he has "no thought of suggesting that any political party is paramount in matters of patriotism." Yet "the difficulties and delicacies of our present task are of a sort that makes it imperatively necessary that the nation should give its undivided support to the Government under a unified leadership and that a Republican Congress would divide the leadership."

In a joint statement Republican leaders in Washington object to the President's contentions, announce their unswerving loyalty to the nation's war-aims, and commit the Republican party absolutely to the unconditional surrender of the Germans.

All organizations seeking funds for war-relief work, should, if possible, states Secretary of War Baker, be absorbed in the following agencies recognized by the President: Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., the Salvation Army, the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare League, the War Community Service, and the American Library Association.

Connecticut and Massachusetts munition-manufacturers are officially advised to speed up production because of a crisis that calls for unlimited exertion.

October 26.—The New York Federation of Women's Clubs announces that thousands of clubwomen are determined that the German toys recently received here shall not be placed on sale in America, and that plans are afoot to send them back to Germany or have them destroyed.

Professor Masaryk, president of the Mid-European Union, reads from the steps of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, a declaration of independence in behalf of the 65,000,000 people of the oppressed nations of Middle Europe.

The Senate Military Committee is told by the War Department that the total world's shipping tonnage is only seven per cent. less than at the beginning of the war.

Between September 2, 1914, and October 15, this year, the War Risk Bureau wrote \$1,846,497,000 insurance on ships and cargoes, on which premium payments amounted to \$45,825,000 and losses paid totaled \$29,775,000, giving a profit to the Government of \$16,050,000.

October 27.—Clocks are turned back one hour at 2 A. M. and standard time resumed throughout the country.

Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, issues a reply to the President's appeal for the election of a Democratic Congress. Assuming that the President has impugned the loyalty and denied the patriotism of the Republican party, he urges Republicans to accept the challenge and fight back.

Fuel Administrator Garfield states that

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Chocolates

there is no danger of a coal-famine this winter.

The Federal Food Board opens a campaign for more intensive voluntary conservation so that the pledge to provide our Allies with 17,550,000 tons of food this year shall be kept.

October 28.—In a letter to Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, President Wilson disavows any intention, through paragraph 3 in his fourteen peace terms, of advocating free trade for the world, irrespective of the wishes of the nations. Colonel Roosevelt attacks the President's appeal to the country in a speech in New York City. The "appeal" is also vigorously discussed during a partisan debate in the United States Senate.

New cases of influenza, numbering 2,812, are reported in Greater New York, a decrease of 2,085 from the preceding day's figures.

Fifteen thousand workers in Manhattan and Brooklyn clothing factories walk out on strike for a 20 per cent. increase in wages and a forty-four-hour week.

Shocked at the admittance of German toys into this country, and "mindful of the unspeakable outrages upon children perpetrated by the bloody hands that fashioned these toys," the Toy Manufacturers of the United States pass a resolution asking Congress to prohibit the further entry of German-made toys or other goods until the Central Empires have submitted to an Allied peace.

October 29.—Charles Evans Hughes delivers an address before the Union League Club criticizing President Wilson's appeal to the nation. The League of Republican Clubs, of New York, issues a declaration of its attitude toward the appeal.

The Republican National Committee's report on pre-election expenses shows receipts of \$469,345 and expenditures of \$469,096.

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A million people are now brushing their teeth in a new way. And countless dentists are constantly urging others to do so.

It is recognized generally that old methods were unsatisfactory. Teeth discolor and decay despite the daily brushing. Tartar forms, pyorrhea starts. In fact, tooth troubles have constantly increased.

Now science knows the reason. It lies in a film—a slimy film—which constantly forms on the teeth. It clings to the teeth, gets into crevices and resists the tooth brush.

Old-time methods removed debris. They made the teeth seem cleaner. But they did not end that film.

That film absorbs stains and discolors. It hardens into tartar. It holds food which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Thus, nearly every tooth trouble is now traced to this clinging film.

A way has been found to combat that film. For general use it is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. Many able authorities have proved its effects in four years of clinical tests.

We now ask you to prove them by using a special tube. See for yourself—in your own home—what even a short use can do.

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Analysis shows that the film is albuminous. So Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin.

The purpose is to dissolve the film, then to constantly prevent its accumulation. At the same time Pepsodent applies to the teeth an ideal polishing agent.

Pepsin long seemed impossible. It must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid, harmful to the teeth.

But science has solved this problem. A harmless activating method has been found. Five governments have already granted patents. That method—used in Pepsodent—makes possible this pepsin application.

Thousands of dentists, including high authorities, have put Pepsodent to test. They have watched its results for four years. Its effects have been proved beyond question. So now we enable all to prove them by a home test.

Send us the coupon with 10 cents for a special tube. Use it like any tooth paste and watch the results.

Note how clean your teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the film. See how teeth whiten—how they glisten—when the fixed film disappears.

This test is important to you—don't delay it. When you see the results and know what they mean, you will never return to the old ways.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

BUILDING RETURNS FROM MANY AMERICAN CITIES

REFERENCE was made in a recent issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST to building returns for September from 142 American cities, as given in *Bradstreet's*, and as showing "only half speed, with little prospect of any immediate change." The statement "half speed" was an average that had been obtained from a computation in which all the 142 cities were included. Returns for individual cities were also given in *Bradstreet's*, and will interest readers:

	No. Permits 1918	1917	Value 1918	Value 1917
<i>New England—</i>				
Boston	104	130	\$509,845	\$615,147
Burlington, Vt.	5	13	30,000	7,400
Cambridge	47	52	318,414	60,276
Everett	15	22	8,406	25,550
Fitchburg	18	15	18,800	33,157
Hartford	66	112	123,615	478,238
Holyoke	5	9	21,250	176,000
Lawrence	24	20	844,940	51,245
Lowell	34	67	15,605	70,425
Lynn	15	24	8,005	21,050
Medford	14	20	8,775	125,850
New Bedford	43	40	69,000	113,275
New Haven	94	117	201,915	2,741,879
Portland, Me.	30	40	24,605	54,415
Salem	25	49	3,810	37,380
Somerville	8	14	7,350	23,350
Springfield, Mass.	71	108	134,880	140,255
Worcester	70	136	150,805	247,793
<i>Middle—</i>				
Albany	10	24	12,025	77,580
Albany	17	41	21,725	16,874
Aurora	41	17	23,775	13,725
Bayonne	28	13	51,570	21,680
Binghamton	99	117	27,025	54,530
Buffalo	277	274	493,000	1,064,000
Eliz.	112	108	890,948	166,983
Harrisburg	19	9	38,290	204,255
Lancaster	10	22	15,150	9,825
Mount Vernon	4	34	21,095	54,007
<i>New York City</i>				
Manhattan	43	16	275,700	1,915,300
Manhattan	158	214	443,170	1,519,569
Brooklyn	9	25	135,000	193,000
Brooklyn	94	170	124,950	108,713
Brooklyn	114	128	1,156,175	2,000,915
Brooklyn	518	745	417,735	969,732
Queens	242	245	758,127	918,842
Queens	271	242	504,800	61,775
Total	1,450	1,745	3,416,272	6,455,306
<i>Western—</i>				
Albany	35	75	86,600	168,416
Philadelphia	292	335	1,062,200	2,252,705
Pittsburgh	146	292	715,901	731,626
Rochester	93	173	142,345	915,877
Saratoga	16	32	66,675	123,001
Syracuse	104	165	79,155	329,002
Troy	27	38	16,735	195,190
Union	24	79	74,700	231,600
Wilkes-Barre	34	43	41,235	39,796
Williamsport	4	4	2,275	2,740
Yonkers	14	36	26,300	91,700
York	35	40	31,852	59,403
<i>Western—</i>				
Albany	105	201	308,600	1,165,400
Canton	35	78	72,790	252,290
Cincinnati	696	144	212,080	574,030
Cleveland	843	1,042	1,566,985	3,319,073
Columbus	199	181	293,355	220,840
Dayton	157	107	409,312	115,245
Detroit	713	877	2,657,470	2,284,280
Fort Wayne	22	63	50,475	513,960
Grand Rapids	69	111	133,955	180,813
Indianapolis	437	497	389,519	603,401
Lima	29	16	68,285	23,085
Louisville	69	99	75,044	80,000
South Bend	102	172	189,766	82,296
Springfield, O.	8	24	9,775	28,025
Terre Haute	41	34	32,077	118,968
Toledo	161	294	234,733	406,927
Youngstown	276	151	671,860	287,040
<i>Northeastern—</i>				
Cedar Rapids	17	32	63,000	97,000
Chicago	200	321	2,447,600	4,334,400
Davenport	82	68	105,553	68,875
Des Moines	67	42	1,003,400	72,020
Duluth	120	141	830,172	342,140
East St. Louis	15	39	85,990	175,936
Fargo	16	27	11,500	70,175
Lincoln	44	34	126,960	124,855
Milwaukee	254	263	563,704	909,118
Minneapolis	332	306	373,835	799,785
Omaha	98	75	150,805	256,640
Poria	23	32	90,785	118,995
Quincy, Ill.	2	3	6,000	35,000
St. Paul	140	233	182,394	374,468
St. Paul	36	60	122,950	254,439
St. Paul	30	25	44,390	87,630
Springfield, Ill.	57	23	76,000	77,850
Superior	89	97	39,685	29,157
<i>Southeastern—</i>				
Dallas	29	44	29,262	61,265
Fort Smith	12	12	22,240	11,300
Fort Worth	79	24	85,792	96,545
Galveston	288	200	35,286	14,316
Kansas City, Kan.	26	31	373,150	100,047
Kansas City, Mo.	213	225	306,250	343,280
Oklahoma	60	70	130,540	214,520
St. Joseph	20	36	21,635	25,210

	No. Permits 1918	1917	Value 1918	Value 1917
<i>Southeastern—</i>				
St. Louis	407	264	\$306,405	\$533,110
San Antonio	203	169	242,680	120,065
Topeka	17	20	11,304	189,980
Waco	24	17	45,250	56,217
Wichita	82	81	170,355	206,940
<i>Southern—</i>				
Atlanta	181	183	377,890	287,208
Augusta	119	5	30,462	7,120
Birmingham	231	399	457,900	137,216
Charlotte	15	18	30,325	20,425
Chattanooga	107	171	12,181	40,331
Greensboro	8	6	46,500	454,950
Huntington	16	41	29,021	63,800
Jackson	1	5	1,000	2,250
Jacksonville	21	40	74,500	22,550
Knoxville	87	10	51,113	303,104
Memphis	55	136	27,000	232,635
Miami	32	60	32,700	111,629
Mobile	4	8	1,200	10,300
Nashville	16	20	56,103	56,774
New Orleans	62	53	220,830	88,296
Norfolk	42	48	180,600	90,630
Richmond	63	85	283,570	93,750
Rossmore	16	30	9,152	17,255
Shreveport	55	67	73,940	28,967
Tampa	47	59	14,875	59,946
Washington	227	282	242,165	773,645
Wheeling	30	51	13,985	14,351
<i>Far Western—</i>				
Boise	29	34	5,415	8,770
Butte	40	74	40,288	108,100
Colorado Springs	16	15	23,375	3,999
Denver	164	184	155,850	694,410
Fresno	67	84	109,910	71,575
Long Beach	318	76	491,188	6,848
Los Angeles	520	505	734,091	613,565
Oakland	333	247	564,254	195,717
Pasadena	61	96	33,551	74,200
Phoenix	30	24	78,170	17,725
Portland, Ore.	693	265	475,951	184,285
Pueblo	37	26	10,124	13,440
Sacramento	58	54	91,583	68,600
Salt Lake City	56	98	182,730	335,500
San Diego	79	107	39,316	55,104
San Francisco	242	306	795,096	1,137,675
San Jose	23	23	42,931	72,355
Seattle	1,455	740	1,402,310	441,200
Spokane	88	101	28,298	40,040
Stockton	45	30	38,550	37,908
Tucson	303	90	226,267	102,308

* New work. † Alterations.

RAILROAD EARNINGS NOW HEAVY

For the month of August the operating revenues of American railways reached \$502,759,622, which was a record surpassing that of any previous month. It was a sum greater by 7 per cent. than the showing made in July, and disclosed a gain of 37.3 per cent. over the figures for August, 1917. On the other hand, as *Bradstreet's* points out, the total of net revenue from operations, viz., \$143,771,957, was somewhat less in amount than for July, tho it was a rise of 20.5 per cent. over August of last year. After deducting what may be termed ordinary taxes, as distinguished from war-taxes, net operating income for August of this year amounted to \$128,123,081, the increase over August, 1917, being 22 per cent. Operating expenses, aggregating \$358,987,665, increased 45 per cent. over August of last year, expenditures for maintenance of equipment having advanced 93 per cent., and charges for transportation 33 per cent.

Bradstreet's remarks that it is needless to say that the increase in freight as well as passenger-rates "played an important part in expanding operating revenues for the month of August last." The earnings derived from freight amounted to \$349,816,570, the increase over August last year being 39 per cent., while the income from passenger service brought in \$113,651,976, the advance over August, 1917, being approximately 40 per cent. Further:

"Operating revenues for eight months of the calendar year amounted to \$3,051,828,939, an increase of \$440,707,552, or 16.8 per cent., over the corresponding time in 1917; but as operating expenses absorbed \$2,489,862,562, or \$652,607,815 more than in the first eight months of last year, net operating revenues show up at only \$561,966,377, this sum reflecting a

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decrease of \$211,900,263, the equivalent of 27 per cent. The balance of earnings after taxes for the first eight months of the current calendar year amounted to \$438,476,373, a loss of \$220,405,413 from the like time of 1917. The following table gives in small compass the essential facts as to earnings for August and the eight months ended therewith:

RAILWAY EARNINGS (193) ROADS				
August	1918	1917	Changes	
Mileage	232,896	232,202	1	664
Tot. op. rev.	\$502,759,622	\$411,253,001	1	\$136,536,621
Expenses	358,987,665	246,518,741	1	112,068,924
Net op. rev.	\$143,771,957	\$119,304,860	1	\$24,467,097
Bal. after tax.	128,123,081	104,472,801	1	23,650,280
Rev. per mile	2,109	1,577	1	532
Exp. per mile	1,542	1,063	1	479
Net per mile	517	514	1	103
Op. inc. per mile	550	450	1	100
Eight Mos.				
Tot. op. rev.	\$3,651,828,939	\$2,611,121,387	1	\$440,707,552
Expenses	2,489,862,592	1,837,254,747	1	652,607,845
Net op. rev.	\$561,966,377	\$773,866,640	1	\$211,900,263
Bal. after tax.	438,476,373	658,581,790	1	220,405,413

The following table shows the trend of railway earnings over a period, the percentages reflecting the increase or decrease, as the case may be, from the preceding year:

	Per Cent. Inc.		Per Cent. Inc.		Per Cent. Inc.	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1918	1918	1918	1917	1917	1916	1916
January	5.0	83.2	10.2	11.0	21.7	56.7
February	9	49.4	9	26.7	27.7	57.0
March	15.1	6.3	9.2	8.0	25.1	42.0
April	16.0	1.9	13.5	5	22.1	39.0
May	9.3	15.6	14.8	3.5	28.2	32.2
June	12.5	136.0	16.8	10.0	21.6	25.4
July	34.4	37.0	15.0	3.0	18.6	25.5
August	37.3	20.5	11.6	3.8	21.1	28.1
September			9.9	6.3	13.1	9.8
October			12.7	4.6	10.6	7.7
November			9.9	18.3	7.4	1.3
December			8.0	17.5	7.7	4.8

* Decreases.

"Expenses and taxes for August compare with preceding months as follows:

	1918	1917	1916
January	\$285,484,162	\$220,256,303	\$196,137,642
February	275,267,224	221,500,882	196,402,301
March	298,604,206	243,268,331	207,079,863
April	295,792,051	241,888,416	203,409,042
May	301,263,163	253,128,960	209,293,430
June	452,260,042	250,759,951	209,888,026
July	332,617,165	252,708,289	208,648,009
August	374,584,634	261,993,693	217,114,252
September		268,740,282	217,310,277
October		280,927,836	224,104,519
November		281,488,325	220,054,044
December		270,128,331	224,214,271
Total		\$3,061,496,499	\$2,534,147,670

The operating contracts between the railways and the Director-General of Railroads are still pending. *Bradstreet's* notes that, according to latest accounts, the Interstate Commerce Commission "is largely responsible for the present delay," that body having been charged with the important duty of computing and certifying the amount of rentals based on net operating earnings of the various railways during the three-year test-period. While some delay would naturally be inevitable in a matter of this sort, "the commission seems to have unduly protracted what would seem to be a matter of preparing statistics from its own records."

The distribution of new standard equipment ordered by the Railroad Administration and allotments of its cost among various roads have led to more or less difficulty. Some of the railways were not in need of the new equipment, and could not employ it even if its acceptance was forced upon them by the railroad control. Corporate officials of various companies in consequence opposed the plan, holding that by its adoption they would be charged with, and become responsible for, the cost of large amounts of additional locomotives and cars "which were not necessary for the operation of their own lines and over the use of which elsewhere they would have no jurisdiction." This matter has been "regarded as too important to justify acquiescence by the railway companies without at least a protest."

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE GERMAN COLLAPSE

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY AT SEDAN and the British approaching Waterloo, and with the whole southern frontier of Germany open to Allied armies through the surrender of Austria, Germany was doomed from a military standpoint when her representatives met Marshal Foch and Admiral Wemyss to agree on an armistice. Even so, the defeat might have been put off for a short time, perhaps until spring, but for the "red" menace at home. The haste of Germany's rulers to seek an armistice was primarily caused, many of our editors are now convinced, not so much by the foe before them as by the fear of the rising sea of revolution behind them. "These titled murderers," to use the Socialist New York *Call's* apt characterization, "had in their rear the rising rage of the millions of people who had suffered under their autocratic rule, and this rage made any terms that the Allies might propose seem mild compared with the penalties that the German people were preparing to exact from the Junker class, who had sent millions of their sons to slaughter and maimed millions more, consigning them to the horrors of a living death." Germany was a besieged fortress, with no hope of relief and no chance for a successful sortie. Surrender was inevitable. But, as the New York *Evening Post* points out, "if the hopelessness of military victory brought the German Government to the verge of surrender," the need was reinforced by "mutiny in the German Fleet and revolt in the streets of Hamburg." The German Socialists were threatening revolution if their plenipotentiaries came back without an armistice. Here *The Evening Post* finds justification for that policy of delay, that "dangerous" policy of "negotiation" against which President Wilson's critics have cried out. It is now clear enough, at least to this editor, that "it is not the morale of the Allies that has been imperiled, but the morale of the German people that has been broken." And the peace offensive worked hand in hand with the military offensive which has so nearly cleared France of the Teuton invader. "Foch, the master, has played with skilled touch on the keys of a mighty organ from the North Sea to the Meuse; and in the final harmony the American Army has rung true." To the New York *Globe* the capitulation of an isolated and defeated Germany seems to come after all "through a military decision." It says:

"The brave men, living and dead, who have appeared on the battle-field have created the conditions of peace. . . . The toast of the hour is to the soldiers and such decisions as to introduce conscription in this country and to send a great American Army across the seas. Joffre saved civilization at the Marne by his military skill. He saved it again by his robust common sense when he induced our Government, when minds were not made up, to dispatch armed men across the seas."

If Joffre and Foch won the battle for civilization, Germany's generals must be held responsible for losing the battle for *Kultur*, in the opinion of the Brooklyn *Citizen*, which sees in the inferiority of German military leadership the chief reason why Ger-

many accomplished "downfall" and not "world dominion." As we read:

"It was said of the French armies in 1870 that they were lions led by jackasses. The German armies in this war have proved their courage and iron discipline. They, too, were lions in the field, but their generals were jackasses."

Yet, tho the German may have been a lion in the field, he was getting to be a very tired lion. An appeal to the German people from the Berlin Government admitted that the commanders of the Army and Navy as well as the men wanted peace, and the soldiers and sailors were told that continued discipline and order would help to bring it speedily to pass. But the sailors at Kiel thought otherwise and precipitated an outbreak which resulted in the mutiny of practically the entire German Fleet and was a signal for revolutionary outbreaks throughout all northern Germany. There was an unconfirmed report that the immediate cause of the mutiny was an order to sail out and attack the British Fleet in a "forlorn-hope" battle. But Mr. William L. McPherson reminds us in the New York *Tribune* that

"The German Navy has been honeycombed for a couple of years past with disaffection. There was a serious mutiny at Wilhelmshaven in 1917. And it was developed by a debate in the Reichstag that the Admiralty had accused certain Minority Socialist Deputies of complicity in an effort to Bolshevize the fleet. Conditions in the Navy made such propaganda fruitful. Most of the sailors were inactive. Morale decayed while the ships lay idle in port. Volunteering failed to supply crews for the submarines, and the Admiralty had to resort to drafts for this service, which carried with it a practical sentence of death."

Orderly progress toward either a constitutional monarchy under William II. or some other Hohenzollern or a Wittelsbach or toward a republic seems rather unlikely to our editors as they note the raising of the red flag in the great industrial centers of northern Germany. They remember what happened in Russia and what is happening in Austria and expect to see a spread of Bolshevism to Germany. The Newark *News* reminds us that "it has been the history of countries when their defeat was so utter as to produce a revolution that the transition was accompanied by the temporary ascendancy of an extremely radical element." The New York *Call*, a spokesman of the American Socialist party, sees a race between reform and revolution in Germany and believes that power is drifting toward the Socialists. It calls attention to the influence of revolutionary movements in Austria, Bulgaria, and Bohemia, and notes a report that "the Russian revolutionists have been sending an average of fifty revolutionary propagandists over the German frontier each day." Not the least of these propagandists, apparently, was the Bolshevik Ambassador at Berlin, whose activities in this direction recently led to his dismissal by the German Government and the rupture of diplomatic relations between Berlin and Moscow. While this Socialist paper naturally welcomes these developments, other journals of more conservative views are

somewhat apprehensive of the "dread specter" of anarchy in Central Europe. The New York *Evening Sun* admits the general supposition that the Germans are "too enlightened, too thoroughly disciplined" to go Bolshevik. But this danger, it declares, exists in Germany in a most real form. We read on:

"Throughout the war riots and strikes have proclaimed its



GERMAN "REPENTANCE."

—Knott in the Dallas News.

presence, and none the less loudly because suppressed by the ruthless hand of militarism. Germany has long been the home of radical ideas, and from Germany have gone out leaders in the radical movements of other lands.

"Nor can we close our eyes to the fact that the German people, who now must take into their hands the control of the state, are almost entirely untrained in self-government, that they have throughout their history displayed no capacity for managing their own affairs."

But whatever the immediate cause of her downfall, whether we think of Germany as yielding to the threat of Foch's victorious armies on the west, or of the British blockade on the north, or of Bolshevism in Russia on the east, or of Austrian anarchy on the south, the hour had come, declares Mr. Frank H. Simonds in the New York *Tribune*, when "Germany must surrender or die; die as Russia has died, and as Austria is dying." Mr. Simonds continues:

"Whatever Germany saves from the wreck now she will save by negotiation and not by fighting. The military phase of the war is already over, and the problem which remains is whether Germany in the peace conference can repeat the triumph of Talleyrand at the Congress of Vienna and save by diplomacy what she has lost by arms. This is the great peril; this is the remaining danger for our alliance."

While the armistice terms were doubtless formulated by the Versailles conference some days before the meeting of Marshal Foch with German representatives, they were not given out, but a statement was made public which contained the chief conditions of peace with Germany. Thus the country knew the broad conditions of permanent peace before it knew the terms on which the fighting was actually to stop. In a note sent to the Swiss Minister for transmission to Germany, Secretary Lansing quoted the following memorandum from Versailles:

"The Allied Governments have given careful consideration to the correspondence which has passed between the President of

the United States and the German Government. Subject to the qualifications which follow, they declare their willingness to make peace with the Government of Germany on the terms of peace laid down in the President's address to Congress of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses:

"They must point out, however, that Clause 2, relating to what is usually described as the freedom of the seas, is open to various interpretations, some of which they could not accept. They must, therefore, reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject when they enter the peace conference.

"Further, in the conditions of peace, laid down in his address to Congress of January 8, 1918, the President declared that invaded territories must be restored as well as evacuated and freed. The Allied Governments feel that no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision implies. By it they understand that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea, and from the air."

The Secretary of State added that the President had instructed him "to say that he is in agreement with the interpretation set forth in the last paragraph of the memorandum above quoted," and to notify Germany that Marshal Foch was authorized to meet representatives of the German Government "and to communicate to them terms of an armistice."

The two amendments to President Wilson's fourteen points, insisting on reparation and limiting the "freedom of seas" clause, seem altogether satisfactory to our press. In insisting on its own interpretation of the "freedom of the seas" the Versailles Council, notes the New York *Evening Sun*, "has avoided the subscribing of a pledge to a catchword that Germany long used as a cloak for its own commercial and naval propaganda." Furthermore, this New York daily can see no reason why the right to collect indemnity for damages sustained from a defeated enemy was not recognized from the start. "Peace without victory might have eliminated the restitution due to victims," says *The Evening Sun*; "but we are to have peace with victory." This note of President Wilson's is "acceptable to the advocates of a strong and just peace," the New York *Globe* believes, because it is "not a dialectical one and makes no attempt to camouflage what it means." The New York *Evening Post* is convinced that it was "good sense and good tactics" for the Allies before imposing upon Germany an armistice which was to leave her at their mercy to announce "that the peace



FRAMING THE TERMS OF PEACE.

—Orr in the Chicago Tribune.

terms which they are to exact will be in general only those to which Germany had professed willingness to submit."

The armistice terms to be submitted to Germany were foreshadowed by those granted to her subordinate accomplices. The beginning of the end of the war was seen when Bulgaria

threw up the sponge on September 30 and gave the Allies full military use of her territory and means of transportation. Almost exactly a month later, at noon on the 31st of October, the terms of the armistice between Turkey and the Allies went into effect. They were described by Lord Robert Cecil as "complete and unconditional surrender," and Turkey was at once reduced to military impotence. The Dardanelles and the Bosphorus with their fortifications were opened to the Allies, who entered Constantinople a few days later. All Allied prisoners were to be handed over to the Allies without reciprocity; the Turkish Army was demobilized, and her Navy surrendered. Turkish troops were to withdraw from northern Persia and other occupied non-Turkish territory. The Allies were given the use of all means of transportation and communication; all garrisons in Arabia, Syria, and Mesopotamia were at once surrendered. Turkey was to cease all relations with the Central Powers; the Allies were, of course, given such rights and facilities as were necessary to enforce all the provisions of the armistice.

The collapse of Turkey gave the Allies at once a new responsibility, as the *Newark News* points out. There are four million utterly destitute people whom we must care for and several new nations which must be started on the road to self-government. The great and crying need of the situation, says the *New York Evening Post*, is that these races be given the assurance at the peace table that they will have the separate and independent political life they have for generations been fighting for. France and Great Britain have officially stated that their aim "is the complete and final liberation of the peoples so long oppressed by the Turks and the establishment of governments and administrations deriving their authority from the initiative and the free choice of the native populations," and have announced that they will encourage and help the establishment of native governments in Syria and Mesopotamia.

American responsibility in the old Turkish Empire is recognized by a number of authorities. A former American Ambassador to Turkey, Mr. Oscar S. Straus, thinks "it will be to the welfare of the Turkish people if Turkey would be apportioned among England, France, and Italy, and be ruled in the same manner as Egypt is ruled." Another former American representative at the Porte, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, has publicly asserted that America must play a large part in rebuilding Turkey. Dr. James L. Barton, a missionary authority on the Near East, hears that Viscount Bryce favors the United States taking the major part in reorganizing and reshaping the government of Turkey, Bulgaria, and the Balkan peninsula. For one thing, says Dr. Barton, this nation is not suspected of colonial ambitions in that part of the world, and would not be likely to stir up jealousy. Furthermore, "there is no country in the world which stands so close to Turkey as does the United States, as a result of missionary work which it has done there."

Austria's defeat in the field at the hands of the Italians and their Allies was accompanied by the break-up of the Hapsburg Empire and appearance of the red flag in Vienna, Budapest, and other Austro-Hungarian cities. Austria was in no condition to object to the drastic terms submitted to her, altho Emperor Charles refused to sign them as humiliating and dishonorable, and the armistice finally received the signature of the Austrian Chief of Staff. The Austrian terms, which went into effect on November 4, included the cessation of hostilities, the demobilization of the Austrian Army, the withdrawal of all forces on the Italian front, and the surrender of half the Austrian military equipment. Besides evacuating invaded territory, Austria was to withdraw from the Trentino and part of the Tyrol, and from Istria, Dalmatia, and most of the Adriatic

islands. Thus the *irecudenta* is in Italy's grasp and the Allies control the shores of the Adriatic. The armistice gave the Allies free use of all roads, railways, and waterways in Austria and the control of all necessary strategic points. As in the case of Turkey, Austria was obliged to give up all Allied prisoners without reciprocity. The naval conditions of the armistice included the surrender of most of the Austrian Navy and the laying up of the rest, and the freedom of Allied navigation in Austrian waters, without any modification of the Allied blockade.

The terms to Austria, as several American editors remarked,



From the *New York Tribune*.

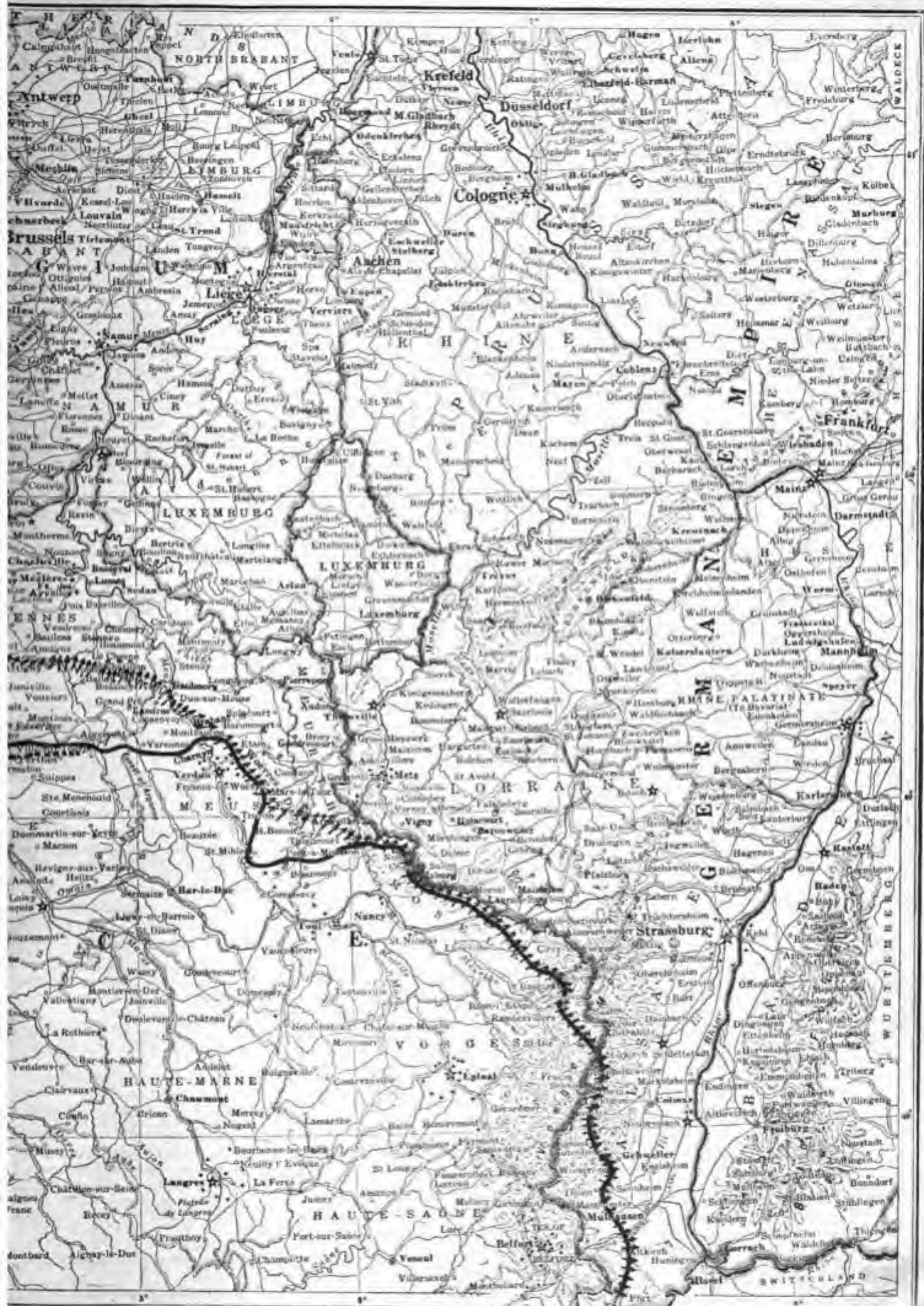
THE AFTER-WAR MAP OF EUROPE.

As envisaged by Mr. Frank H. Simonds, of the *New York Tribune*.

were drastic enough to please everybody. After their publication it was learned that in the last Italian offensive Austria had lost 300,000 men in prisoners alone and not less than 5,000 guns. The retreat developed into a rout, and after the armistice was signed dispatches told how for many days the hungry, disorderly soldiers of what was once the Austrian Army poured through the passes of the Alps, while the citizens of Vienna feared that they would sweep down into the capital as a destroying mob.

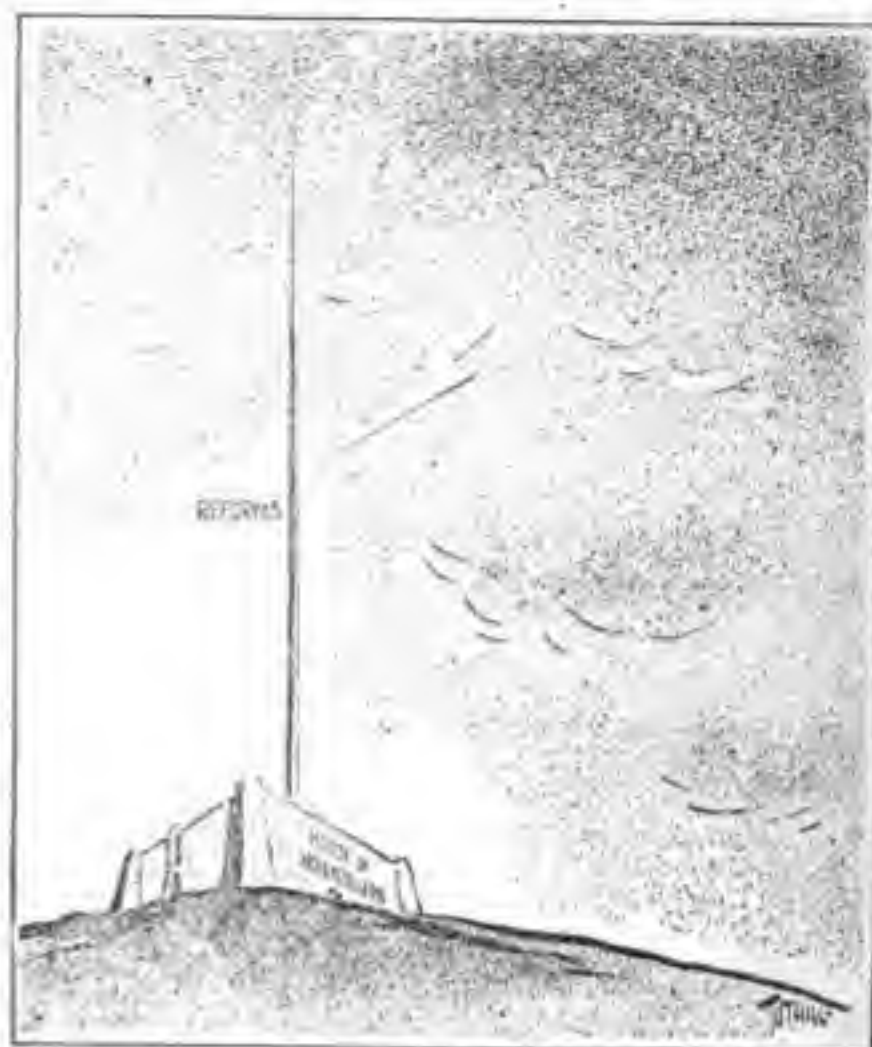
It has been difficult to keep up with the dissolution and democratization of the Austrian Empire. The most important fact is the split into Hungarian, German, Czech, and Slav nations. In Hungary, Count Tisza, the former Premier and a leader in the moves which brought on the war, was assassinated by soldiers, according to one story, in his own home. Count Karolyi, whose grandmother's famous curse on the Hapsburg has found complete fulfillment, seems to have resigned his leadership of the new Hungarian Government and a plebeian is promised to determine the permanent government régime. Both Czechs-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs have adopted the republican form of government and have elected presidents. In Bulgaria, King Boris, who succeeded his father, Ferdinand, on the latter's abdication, was deposed after a few weeks' reign and made way for an agrarian republic headed by the peasant leader Stambuliwsky. In German Austria a socialist republic was proclaimed, altho there seemed to be no great haste in getting rid of Emperor Charles. The *New York Tribune* reminds us that German Austria is itself as much of a mosaic as was the Austrian Empire. Vienna may be "red," but the Tyrol and upper Austria are even now "antisocialist and monarchial," serving "as a makeweight against excesses of radicalism and Bolshevism" in the industrial centers. Whatever happens to Germany, concludes *The Tribune*, "the end of the war will see Central Europe turned into a vast proving-ground for the democratic experiment."







THE NEW PROPAGANDA.

—Halladay in the *Providence Journal*.

THE LIGHTNING-BOLT.

—Tutthill in the *St. Louis Star*.

WILL IT WORK?

PRESIDENT WILSON TO FACE A REPUBLICAN CONGRESS

PRESIDENT WILSON'S APPEAL for the unconditional surrender of partizanship in politics has been answered by the country, but with implications and under conditions capable of almost as many interpretations as there are party managers, great national leaders, and others who can command a newspaper hearing. "If you have approved of my leadership, and wish me to continue as your unembarrassed spokesman in affairs at home and abroad," wrote the President in a general appeal to his "fellow countrymen" on October 25, "I earnestly beg that you will express yourself unmistakably to that effect by returning a Democratic majority to both the Senate and the House of Representatives." A Republican majority in the House, and apparently also in the Senate, is the answer, but, even in the moment of victory, the *New York Evening Sun* (Ind.) cautions these new Republican members:

"They are not put in power by the people to run amuck against the President or the Democracy. They are not sent to Washington to undo anything that has been well done. Above all, they are not chosen to obstruct or harass the Administration in any way.

"Their mandate is to add their energy and their efficiency to those of the President and his advisers."

The Republican *New York Tribune* accepts the Republican success rather as a "rebuke" to the President's desire for a "complete subordination of the legislative branch to the will and mind of the Executive" than as a repudiation of Mr. Wilson's leadership, and both independent and Democratic organs are strongly of the opinion that the country's Republican answer to Mr. Wilson's request for approval applies to matters less vital than the Presidential leadership. Says the *New York Globe* (Rep.):

"The election, altho it repudiates the proposition that it is improper for any citizen to differ with the President in the domain of ideas and that all Americanism and wisdom are inside his head, is not a repudiation of the war-policy of the Administration or even of its peace policy, now that he has ceased lone-hand playing and consented to clarifying interpretations of his fourteen articles."

An "all-American Senate and House" is the one result most

generally admitted, with mutual felicitations, by Republicans, independents, and Democrats alike. "I consider it a victory for Americanism rather than for Republicanism," declared Mr. Roosevelt, in his after-election statement, and the *New York World* (Dem.) publishes tidings of the same import from its Washington correspondent. Even in the case of this one point of agreement, however, some are pointing out that Victor Berger (Socialist), of Wisconsin, under indictment for war-obstruction, has been elected over his more patriotic opponents, and, in the words of the Democratic *New York Times*, "Senator Norris (Republican), of Nebraska, is borne back to the Senate in the rejoicing arms of the solid pro-German vote."

Republican explanations of their own success fall generally under the head of their unqualified support of the war, including a policy of unconditional surrender. The state of opinion in the West, where the swing from Democracy to Republicanism was one of the surprising features of a generally surprising election, is indicated in some measure by frequent editorials calling for that same "unconditional surrender" which was to come sooner than any of the editors seemed to suspect. Says the *Denver Rocky Mountain News* (Ind.), one of the papers which feared most lest the "fruits of victory might be lost by diplomacy":

"If President Wilson had gone into the innermost vault of the Treasury building and filled his ears with insulated cotton he would have heard the sound of the American Voice. . . .

"That vibrant Voice spoke in measured terms against note-writing or having dealings with a government and a people that had committed the Unpardonable Sin. It warned Diplomacy that it must not turn into Duplicity or there would be a terrible accounting."

"The Voice was heard in New England and it gathered strength and took its way out across the nation, into the great manufacturing cities, into the prairie States, out into the West and over the Rocky Mountain regions to the Pacific coast. As it passed with the swiftness of lightning it said in a single American sentence, 'Unconditional Surrender!'"

An English interpretation, following this current of American

opinion, is given in the cabled editorial comment of the London *Daily Express*:

"The victories of the Republican party show that the American people are not only ready to follow Wilson, but anxious to get in front of him. America is for victory unqualified and complete. America is determined to see the end, once and for all, of Prussian militarism."

The New York *Times* differs with all such critics when it declares that "the fear that he (the President) would be too lenient with Germany had nothing to do with the return of the Republican majority to the House." Nor was his "appeal to the country for a Democratic House the cause of the reversal. It is more probable that by that appeal he saved many districts to his party." One "great cause," at least, was taxes:

"That party must be powerful indeed that could withstand the dissatisfactions necessarily flowing from the imposition of such gigantic levies. Still, it may be Mr. Claude Kitchin's talk rather than his taxes prompted the rebuke. Laying taxes in billions, the author of the bill would be wise to temper his budget speeches with a note of sorrow; Mr. Gladstone often did that. The present Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee always exulted. He had a fierce joy in taxing wealth, not merely wealth as commonly understood, but wealth in the most modest degrees, represented, for example, by the ability to own a shirt costing more than \$1.50. He openly expressed his purpose to put his taxes chiefly upon the North, because the North had wanted us to go into the war. That was more resented, perhaps, than the taxes themselves. It was an amazing blunder, and we think the regret most prevalent in the country to-day is that Mr. Kitchin could not pay the penalty for it by defeat in Scotland Neck."

While Republican papers throughout the country, which have been howling for Mr. Kitchin's scalp for some months, speak with less restraint of the coming end of his financial reign, "the present Congress," admits the Democratic (New York) *World*, "acquitting itself admirably in many ways, is chargeable with grievous sins of omission and commission. . . . Condemnation was invited." After mentioning its disapproval of the President's "interference with the nomination and election of members of Congress," this staunch supporter of the Administration continues:

"We shall have no more Democratic Congresses until the people of the Northern States have some reasonable assurance that such bodies will not be controlled by vengeful and parochial politicians from the South who pose as Democrats, but in fact are political nondescripts."

"In three or four Northern States there are more Democrats than in all of the Old South. How are these Democrats, devoted to correct principles and yet progressive in the truest sense, to gain victories under the leadership of men who trim and dodge on bed-rock principles and are true to nothing but their demagoguery and their all-controlling desire in the presence of anti-Democratic fanaticism to save their own political hides?"

"This Democratic Congress has at least one hundred working days in which to show that it is a Democratic Congress. It can persist in measures calculated to wipe out the States and the rights of individuals. It can reaffirm its inexcusable sectionalism in matters of taxation and otherwise. It can adhere to policies as to the press and the mails notoriously despotic and discriminating. It can deal with the North as in most of the Southern States the so-called Democratic party deals with the 'nigger'—if it will. But it will write *Finis* on the career of the Democratic party."

"If we are to have a Democratic party hereafter, it must not by its classism belie its name."

"If the South is to remain sectional, it must beware of a sectional North."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) is equally sure that Congress itself was responsible for the results of the Congressional election. "The fact of the matter is," telegraphs the Washington correspondent of this daily, a man who has frequently shown evidence of being close to Administration councils, "it was confidentially whispered by those in touch with the outlook for the Democrats that they had no chance to hold Congress." These men, in common with numerous other Democratic sympathizers throughout the country, "confidently

believe the President's appeal saved the situation from being a landslide." The *Post* correspondent thinks that the seniority rules had most to do with turning popular resentment against the present Congress. These rules resulted in the President finding himself with important committee chairmen who did not agree with him. "He attempted to translate his strength to the membership of his party without regard to the many



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THE TEMPTATION OF ST. ANTHONY.

—Morgan in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

eases of individual weakness in that membership." Particularizing, this authority declares:

"Resentment against Representative Claude Kitchin, the Democratic chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was strong in Northern States. Mr. Kitchin himself disagreed often with the President. Yet Mr. Kitchin's leadership swung many Democratic votes in the House, and the country judged the individual Congressmen not by what they might do in the future, but by what they did in the past. Mr. Wilson's name was not on the ballot. The names of the individual Senators and Representatives known intimately to each community were before the voters. They were unable to recognize Mr. Wilson's appeal for an indirect vote of confidence."

Forgetting those things which are behind, and taking a hopeful view of those things that are before, the New York *Evening World* (Dem.) invokes our present need for unity, in the interest both of our national and international destiny:

"Whatever political leaders may profess to believe, Americans generally, at the present time, are not markedly inclined to number themselves as Democrats, Republicans, or members of other political groups. They tend much more to think of themselves as citizens of a nation which has been unified—politically as well as morally—to an unwonted degree and for a great purpose."

"Instinctively they feel the nation would do well to be in no hurry to divest itself of that unity while so many questions of moment affecting the combined interests of all Americans remain to be dealt with."

"Allowing for the exigencies of the party system, and the habits developed thereby, something of that feeling has undoubtedly expressed itself, paradoxically, in the close balance between Democrats and Republicans just elected to Congress."

"Re-elected and newly elected members of Congress should so read the result."

"All the people of the United States, of all parties, have felt themselves represented in the war."

"All the people of the United States, of all parties, wish to feel themselves represented in the victory and in the reconstructive program to be entered upon with peace."

NATION'S RICHES SEEN IN THE LOAN

A HOPEFUL SIGN for the reconstruction days coming is clearly seen in the magnificent display of national wealth evidenced in the overwhelming success of the Fourth Liberty Loan, which was oversubscribed in each Federal Reserve District by from 5 to 26 per cent. The unprecedented sum of \$6,000,000,000 was asked, and it was not only paid in full, but the oversubscription is credited by the Treasury Department at \$866,416,300. In addition, it is estimated by Secretary McAdoo that more than 21,000,000 subscribers participated in the Fourth Loan, whereas in the first three the buyers numbered 4,500,000, 9,500,000, and 18,300,000. A graphic statement of the nation's riches is afforded by Mr. S. L. Frazier in *The Northwestern Banker* (Des Moines, October), who says: "Our resources are well up toward \$300,000,000,000, or about equal to the combined resources of France, England, and Germany. Our annual production is close to \$50,000,000,000, amounts that stagger the imagination. Why it would take ten thousand years to count the dollars representing our country's resources, counting one each second, and working day and night and Sundays."

A financial contributor to the *New York Evening Post* points out that a six-billion-dollar loan would have been by far the largest public borrowing in the history of the world, for the high record to date was England's \$4,943,000,000 loan of February, 1917. This "most gigantic feat in world finance" is called "a national victory of no mean proportions" by the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, and it will stand in all likelihood for decades, according to the *Des Moines Register*, as the "high-water mark of financing for all the nations of the world." If ten years ago, remarks the *New York Tribune*, any learned professor of economics had predicted that, on top of ten billions of government loans in one year a Fourth Liberty Loan would reach nearly \$7,000,000,000, we know what we all would have thought. Yet this paper suggests that the Secretary McAdoo calls it the greatest single event in financial history, it was probably no greater than floating what now seem the very modest loans of our Civil War. They too, were "the greatest in history" and incredibly more difficult to achieve. The real miracle is not the present outpouring of the nation's wealth, *The Tribune* thinks, but the vast expansion of that wealth in half a century and its "wide diffusion among a nation of a hundred millions." In the *New York Times* Mr. George E. Roberts, of the National City Bank, is quoted as saying that we have become richer through the war, tho if there had been no war we might have been still wealthier. That is another question, but the fact is "we have changed over from a debtor to a creditor nation, and I believe that in capacity for wealth-production—that is to say, in capacity to turn out a stream of products and services which minister to the comfort and welfare of our people—we are decidedly ahead of where we stood at the beginning of the war." The wealth-producing equipment of the world is only slightly impaired, and of this country it is greater than ever, according to Mr. Roberts, who is further quoted as saying:

"We are going to be peculiarly situated in our foreign relations after this war. We have paid off the greater part of what we owe abroad, and we have lent to foreign governments some \$7,000,000,000 or \$8,000,000,000. Including all loans by the time the war is over, probably there will be annual interest payments coming to us amounting to \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000. How are we going to receive our pay? I am not questioning the ability of our debtors to raise this amount from their people. I have no doubt they can do it, but in what manner are they going to make payment to us? They can't pay it in gold; they haven't the gold to do it, and the total production of gold in the world outside of the United States wouldn't be enough to do it. We won't want them to pay it in goods, for that would interfere seriously with our home industries. . . .

"There is only one way out, and that is by extending more

credit to them. We will have to capitalize the interest payments and reinvest them abroad. And if we want to sell goods to them we will have to take their bonds and stocks. In short, we will have to play the part that England has played in the past, of steadily increasing our foreign investments."

While the great sums subscribed for the Fourth Loan by banks, corporations, and individuals had a spectacular interest, observes the *New York World*, it is the plain people who have made the loan a conspicuous success, and the twenty-one million subscribers mean in effect the purchase of a new Liberty Bond by "every American family." Washington dispatches quote from Secretary McAdoo's statement of the oversubscriptions estimated by the Federal Reserve Banks according to districts, as follows:

District	Quota	Subscription	Per Cent. of Subscription to Quota
Boston	\$500,000,000	\$632,221,850	126.44
Richmond	280,000,000	345,000,000	123.22
Philadelphia	500,000,000	598,500,000	119.68
Cleveland	600,000,000	696,536,000	116.04
Minneapolis	210,000,000	239,616,350	114.00
St. Louis	260,000,000	295,117,900	113.50
Atlanta	192,000,000	215,653,250	112.32
Dallas	126,000,000	140,744,600	111.69
New York	1,800,000,000	2,000,000,000	111.11
Chicago	870,000,000	959,529,250	110.29
Kansas City	260,000,000	284,958,350	109.59
San Francisco	402,000,000	426,000,000	105.97
Treasury		32,538,750	
Total	\$6,000,000,000	\$6,866,416,300	114.44

AIRCRAFT "DISHONESTY AND DISORDER"

DARK HINTS OF "CRIMINALITY" that might reach into high places, of the waste of nearly \$600,000,000 in "ill-considered experiments, or swallowed up in plain graft," are recalled by various publicists as they size up the report of the aircraft investigation conducted by Charles E. Hughes. Since the days last spring when Mr. Gutzon Borglum's accusations helped to start three aircraft investigations there have been many gentlemen, as the *New York Evening Post* remarks, "licking their chops over expected scandals, graft, speculation, corruption." "To these allegations," confesses the *Brooklyn Eagle*, "the report of the Senate subcommittee of some months ago lent a certain amount of plausibility." Even the Democratic *New York World*, while alleging that the Senate committee was made up of "professional critics of the war," admitted, at the time when the excoriating Senate report appeared, that our aircraft had been "the one distinct American failure of the war." The *World's* revised, up-to-date conviction, based on Mr. Hughes's analysis, is that the record points to "two great failures." "These are the failures of the facts in the situation to support the chief charges from which the investigation started, and of Henry Ford to function well politically." The *New York Tribune* and most of its Republican contemporaries are substantially in agreement with this verdict, even tho they are more perturbed by Mr. Ford's shortcomings than are *The World* and others of its political faith. Authorities so widely separated in space and opinion as the *Springfield Republican*, the *Des Moines Register*, the *Newark Evening News*, the *Philadelphia Press*, the *New Haven Courier-Journal*, the *Spokane Spokesman-Review*, the *Syracuse Herald*, the *Baltimore News*, and the *Boston Christian Science Monitor* are ready to agree that while "dishonesty and disorder" have been revealed, "the aircraft fiasco turns out to be not nearly so bad as the nation for a while was, perhaps, too ready to believe."

The report, reduced to its lowest terms, states that "progress has been made in gratifying measure" under the direction of the reorganized Air Board, but delay, waste, and questionable practices have been revealed in carrying out the program. Of the five men specifically accused in Mr. Borglum's famous letter to the President, Mr. Hughes dismisses Major-General Squier, head of the original Board, as no worse than "incompetent,"

exonerates Howard E. Coffin and Colonel Montgomery, and recommends the court martial of Colonel Edward A. Deeds, present head of the Equipment Division, for his business relationship with the Dayton-Wright Airplane Company, and for his giving out of a misleading statement regarding the progress of aircraft production. Criminal prosecution is urged against three army officers, Lieut.-Col. Jesse G. Vincent, a former vice-president of the Packard Motor Company; Lieut.-Col. George W. Mixter, and Second Lieut. S. B. Vrooman, Jr., for financial connections with the Packard Motor Company, the Curtiss Aeroplane Company, and the S. B. Vrooman Company, respectively, while dealing with them as agents of the Government. It is set forth that the actual loss from condemned types of planes and engines will amount to perhaps \$20,500,000, which sum may be reduced by the salvaging of many condemned planes. The Liberty motor is declared to be "a great success for observation- and bombing-planes, and for this purpose has found high favor among the Allies." In one paragraph, Henry Ford is censured for a sympathetic attitude toward enemy aliens employed in his Detroit plant. The report as a whole covers 182 printed pages, and is the result of five months' work, during which time more than 280 witnesses were examined and some 57,000 pages of testimony were taken.

The report on Colonel Deeds, covering thirty-one printed pages, takes up in detail the Colonel's connection with the United Motors Corporation, Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company, Domestic Building Company, the Wilbur Wright and McCook Aviation fields, and other activities. Many telegrams and letters which passed between Colonel Deeds, H. E. Talbott, and C. E. Kettering of the Dayton Wright Airplane Company, are introduced, purporting to show what Mr. Hughes calls "highly suggestive business transactions with his former business associates at Dayton." The report recites that Colonel Deeds, working through the Domestic Building Company, was largely instrumental in the location of the Wilbur Wright Flying Field at Dayton, for which the Government acquired 2,500 acres, nearly twice as much land as was necessary, buying much of it from a real-estate man named Ezra M. Kuhns, who was directed in the securing of options by Colonel Deeds.

Of another connection the report says of Colonel Deeds:

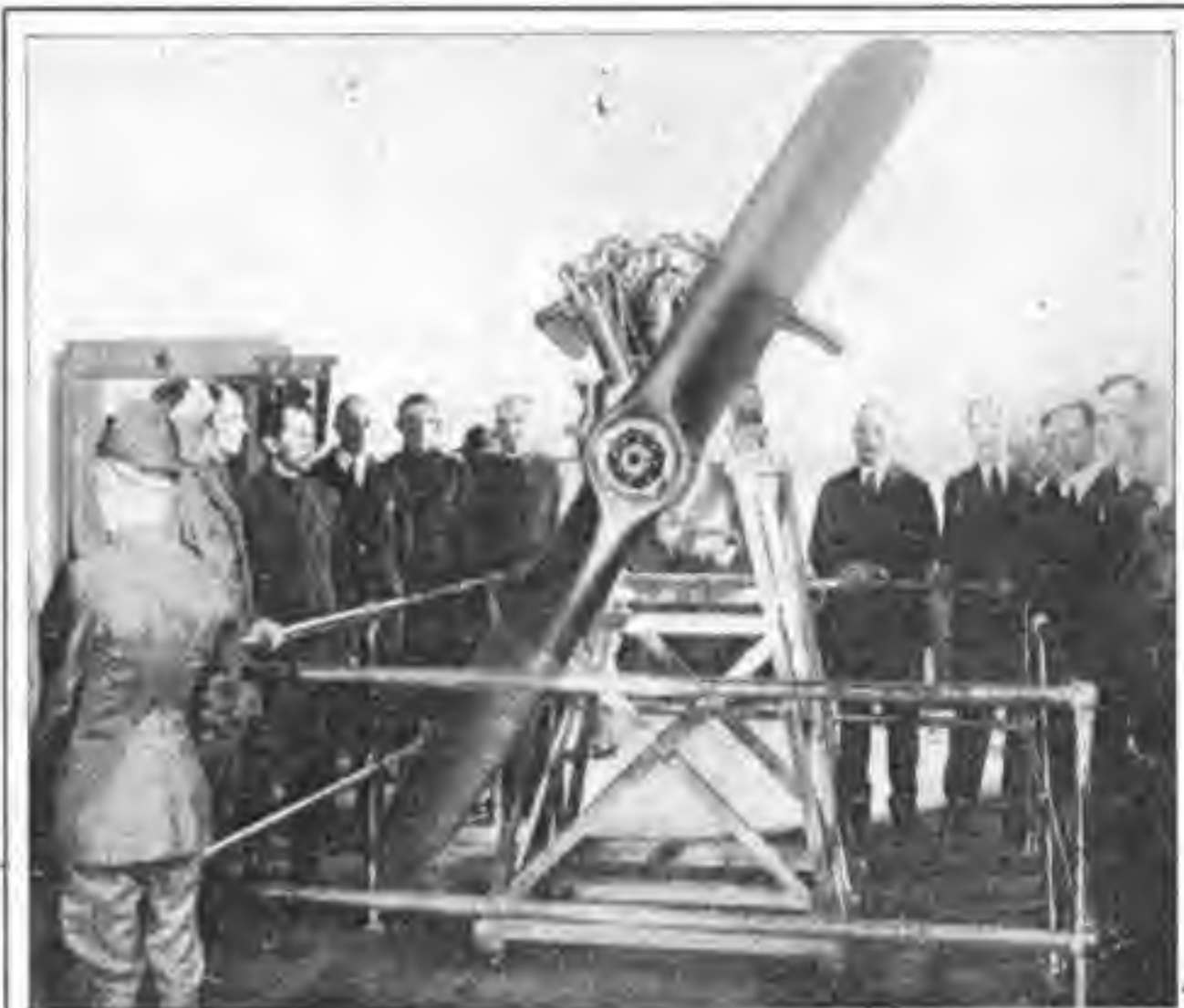
"His statement to the Aircraft Production Board on August 28, 1917, that he had made a *bona-fide* transfer of all his stock in the United Motors Corporation when the stock had not been transferred, and at most he contemplated a gift of the stock to his wife, was neither candid nor truthful and is certainly not to be regarded as a 'full and complete disclosure.'"

"The extent to which activities were centered at Dayton," says the report in another place, "the profitable contract promptly given to Colonel Deeds's former business associates, and the preference of a small group of manufacturers in the allotment of the large contracts, created a feeling of distrust which finds frequent expression in the record of this inquiry."

Attorney-General Gregory, in his letter submitting the report

to the President, states that "the evidence does not disclose any violation by Colonel Deeds of the criminal laws," but the Attorney-General acquiesces in Judge Hughes's recommendation that the facts be submitted to the Secretary of War, "to the end that Colonel Deeds may be tried by court martial."

As for the more general charges of "wide-spread graft," the report notes "gross improprieties" in the conduct of "some civilians" taken into the Signal Corps, who received salaries from manufacturers as well as from the Government, but, on the authority of Mr. Gregory, these were not criminal acts



COL. DEEDS AND LIEUT.-COL. VINCENT UNVEILING LIBERTY MOTOR NO. 10,000.

This ceremony took place in Detroit, shortly before the appearance of the Hughes Report, with its recommendation of court martial and criminal prosecution for two of the officials here pictured. From the reader's left (not counting the soldier on guard) the men are: Col. E. A. Deeds, Lieut.-Col. J. G. Vincent, Lieut.-Col. L. S. Horner, Mr. H. E. Coffin, original head of the Bureau of Aircraft Production; Major James O. Hensley, Lieut. Harold H. Kimmons, U. S. N.; Mr. Alvan Macaulay, Mr. H. H. Collins, Mr. F. E. Moscovitz, Mr. G. E. Hunt, Mr. W. C. Leland, Mr. T. P. Myers, and Mr. A. A. Landon.

unless "cases of bribery or conspiracy to defraud were proved." Of sabotage in factories, concerning which rumors have been abroad from time to time, Mr. Gregory says seven men have been indicted, two pleaded guilty, and five are on trial.

In the course of a survey of labor conditions, and the risk of employing German sympathizers, there is mention of the case of a German-born designer in the Ford plant who was suspected but in whom Mr. Ford said he had "absolute confidence." The report states:

"There has been a laxity at the Ford plant with respect to those of German sympathies which is not at all compatible with the interests of the Government. In deference to Mr. Ford's view, those in direct charge of production, who were alive to the situation, have had to pursue a policy of constant watchfulness and supervision, instead of being free to take the precautions which the exigency demanded."

Turning from personal to financial considerations, especially to the consideration of money spent without due return, Mr. Hughes says that \$17,500,000 was paid out for the J-1 training plane, which was condemned because of the Hall-Scott A-7-A motor. The investigator says new motors may be put in these planes at a cost of about \$2,000 each. There were 1,000 ordered.

The estimated cost of the Bristol Fighter, which was declared unsafe, Mr. Hughes says, was \$22,970,100. There were contracts for 2,000 planes, but only twenty-seven were delivered before cancellation. There is a plan on foot to salvage the Bristols by using certain parts in other planes.

Taking up the sums actually handled and the results produced, the report points out that \$691,801,806 was appropriated for the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1917, and obligations were contracted amounting to \$933,948,959, leaving an excess obligation of \$176,924,903.

Up to June 30 of this year \$430,234,316 was actually spent, and of this \$155,535,946 went for airplanes and engines. More than \$25,600,000 was spent abroad. The sum of \$106,741,490 was spent for production in the United States.

As for the Liberty motor, as used in combination with the de Haviland airplane, Mr. Hughes considers it "conclusively established that it is a great success for observation- and bombing-planes, and for this purpose it has found high favor with the Allies. It is too heavy for the lighter pursuit-planes." Similar praise is quoted in the report from members of the British Air Ministry.

Figures in the report show that up to June 30 last 1,615 Liberty twelve-cylinder motors were produced for the Army and 775 for the Navy. According to John D. Ryan, Director of Aircraft Production, 4,000 Liberty motors were turned out in October. Production to date has reached about 12,000.

Few authorities seem to have been made really down-hearted by the report as a whole, especially since, by general agreement, it must be considered in the light of present accomplishment and future promise. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, taking up these more pleasing phases of the situation, telegraphs his paper that it "may be a surprising statement, but it is nevertheless supported by an examination of records from the Western Front as well as production charts in

the United States that the Liberty motor and the De Haviland airplane are the sensation of the year."

He continues in the same congratulatory vein:

"All thinking about airplanes must be considered in the light of knowledge that on July 1 of this year there were not more than 10,000 machines of all kinds on both sides of the Western Front, and the Allied supremacy in the air is now being maintained with a proportion of that number which, for military reasons, can not be disclosed, but it is not above ten thousand.

"Some idea of the remarkable production of America may be obtained when it is considered that America built more engines this year than England built from the time she entered the war until the end of 1917, and the same is true of France. The United States has built more planes this year than England did from 1914 to the end of 1916.

"More than 11,000 airplanes of all kinds have been built, of which at least 3,000 are battle-planes, or the equivalent of one-third of the total number of such types on the Western Front.

"America's program was slow in getting started, but it was shaped right, and the results to-day are due to the fact that John D. Ryan, Director of Aircraft Production, refused to be swerved by hostile criticism. . . .

"Mr. Ryan's achievement is that he refused to be misled by amateur critics and the cries of interested persons that America should suddenly change her tactics and adopt a number of foreign types, discarding her own Liberty motor and De Haviland plane. The French are supplying us with *Spada*, or pursuit battle-planes, in rapidly increasing numbers, and we have enough machines for all fliers to-day."

However fair this consummation may seem, nevertheless the New York *Sun* reminds us, it has been shown that there was an "airplane scandal," that it "centered at Dayton," and that "the most conspicuous figure in it was Colonel Deeds." The Providence *Journal* insists that a "scandalous betrayal of the nation's confidence" is apparent, and the New York *World*, as a proper way of rounding up the matter, advises that the men named by Mr. Hughes "be given a day in court."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

"GOTT" said, "I am tired of kings."—*Springfield Republican*.

We must not forget that our business is to end war as well as this war.—*Boston Herald*.

GERMANY doesn't go quite so far as to claim the Belgian babies committed suicide.—*Toledo Blade*.

THE German press is showing natural repulsion to amputation, but it will have to submit and without anesthetics.—*St. Louis Star*.

PERHAPS the Administration wishes now it had let Colonel Roosevelt go to the front.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times*.

WHEN you sneeze now nobody says, "God bless you."—*St. Louis Star*.

THE Kaiser removed General von Oven from Metz. The Yanks were making it warm enough for Metz without General von Oven.—*Columbia Record*.

THERE is a growing impression that one Woodrow Wilson split a large bucket of beans about 3:00 P.M., Friday, October 25, 1918.—*Wheeling Intelligencer*.

IT is wrong to say that women do the proposing. A proposal of marriage like a proposal of peace comes from the side that is ready to surrender.—*St. Louis Star*.

IF the German Government is of such a character that it can be changed from a monarchy to a republic in a night, it could quite as readily be changed back in a night from a republic to a monarchy.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*.

ONE of the worst features of the German defeat is going to be the number of Germans who are going to appear and swear they were always opposed to the tortures, murders, and devastations, but were compelled to suffer in silence.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

"WILSON—that's all," was never meant to apply to Congress.—*Boston Herald*.

If the German people are really going to elect their officials, the first one they'll need is a coroner.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

How Wilhelm must kick himself for not having signed one of our own William J. Bryan's talk-a-year treaties.—*Indianapolis Star*.

WHEN William began kicking the world around careless like back yonder in 1914, we desay he didn't know it was loaded.—*Columbia Record*.

GOOSEFLUSH as well as the goose-step is now a German characteristic.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

THE "mania" is about out of Germania.—*Los Angeles Times*.

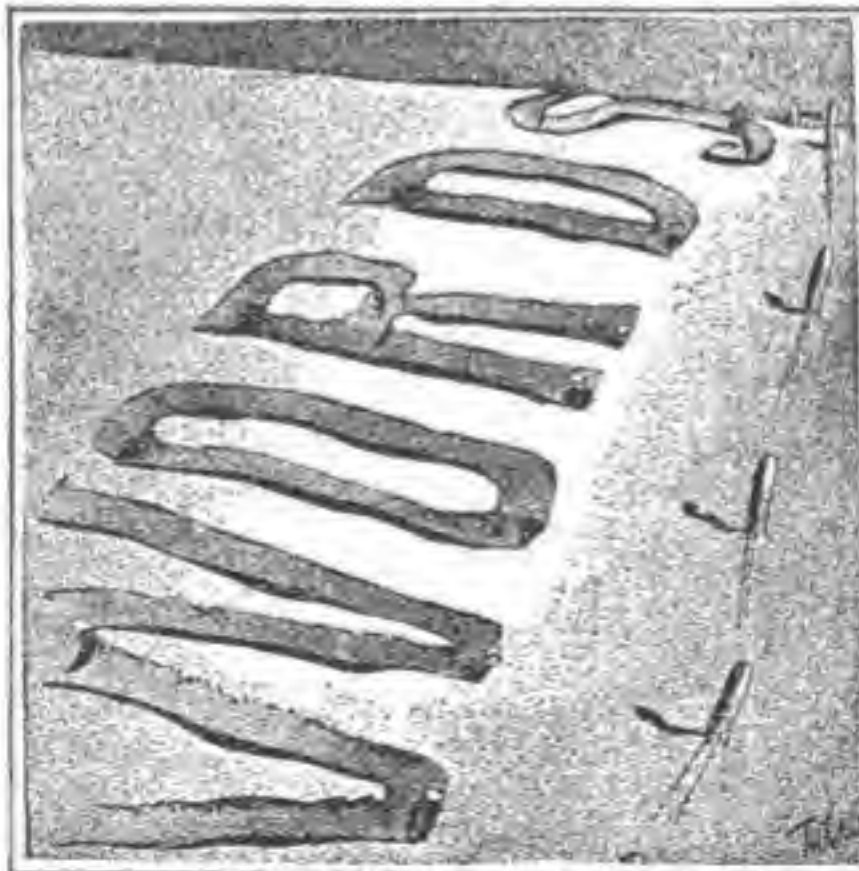
WHEN the Germans abolish the Prussian eagle, we might suggest that the gull would be entirely appropriate as the national bird emblem.—*Columbia Record*.

THE truth of the matter is, God has never been with Wilhelm and Wilhelm is never going to be with God. It will be an entirely different line-up.—*Houston Post*.

So long as the cost of living stays anywhere near its present figure, we can't seem to call up any very clear vision of general polygamy after the war.—*Kansas City Star*.

THAT cunning German trader who visited Ostend some days before the evacuation and sold thousands of Belgian flags will be having a fine sale of American, French, and English ones in Berlin.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

ONE reason why the truth finds it so hard to overtake a lie is that the lie is short and to the point, while the truth insists upon a summary of 3,789 words and a full report of 365 pages, with two volumes of appendices.—*New York Evening Post*.



GERMANY'S LAST LINE OF DEFENSE.

—Tutill in the St. Louis Star.

FOREIGN - COMMENT



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OUR BOYS IN THE TRENCHES DONNING MASKS TO MEET A GAS-ATTACK.

GERMANY NOW FOR WORLD-WIDE BROTHERHOOD

CLUTCHING AT STRAWS to save herself from drowning, Germany is announcing in strident tones her conversion to any and every panacea for the salvation of the world that has been proposed on the Allied side. Her latest change of heart is with regard to the League of Nations, and the official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* gravely assures us that, all along, Germany has been a consistent supporter of an idea which, until President Wilson imported it into the realms of practical politics, was regarded by friend and foe alike as belonging to the visionary rather than the real. This political doctrine of a league of nations, which is, of course, fundamentally based on the brotherhood of man, is something the noble German soul has always yearned after. Of course, the magnanimous German has been misunderstood. Hear the *Norddeutsche* on the subject:

"For a long time past enemy statesmen have been speaking as if Germany by its highly developed military system had brought this war into the world and would never renounce her theory of force until she was completely vanquished. . . . It was understandable that we did not meet the enemy's will for destruction with declarations of lasting friendship and eternal brotherhood between nations."

While the statesmen of the Fatherland were thus successfully camouflaging the brotherly desires which underlay the war-mask of the German nation, that pernicious man, Lord Northcliffe, became director of British propaganda, and with insidious arts made a reluctant world believe that our German brother never had any desire to live in fraternal peace with his neighbor. The success of that perfidious Britisher is admitted even by the Germans themselves. With all the solemnity of its official status, the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* gravely remarks:

"It is an undeniable proof of the power of British propaganda that it has succeeded in imposing the belief on the world that Germany was hostile to a league of nations, altho all the official utterances on the German side have shown her willingness to comply with every plan of a real league of nations. . . . We have not missed any opportunity of showing our sympathy for such

measures as might terminate this war and prevent the recurrence of other bloody wars in the future."

The official organ points with pride to the speeches of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, to the Reichstag July 17 Declaration, to the German answer to the Pope's peace plea, and so forth, and we are told that—

"The reason that this and similar declarations remained a mere aspiration and that all discussions have not produced a single preparatory step, is no doubt principally this, that the league of nations which our enemies wish to form is not based on justice and mutual unselfish esteem, but is designed to bring about—with the exclusion of the Central Powers—a permanency of the present state of affairs, to carry with it the root of new and bitter warlike developments."

A most impassioned plea on behalf of the league of nations is made by Dr. von Gerlach in the *Berlin Welt am Montag*. That great man weeps salt tears because we can not understand the Germans, nor they us. We have only to kiss and be friends, form a league of nations—with the Germans inside, of course—and the millennium will arrive:

"Each side deems the other capable only of wickedness, and above all of dishonesty. When we make an offer of peace, the enemy call it a trap. When they propose a league of nations, we say over here, 'We are not going to be caught in your snare.' Mutual distrust is the greatest, perhaps the sole, obstacle to peace. Increasingly few people believe that arms alone can bring about the victory, and even if they could, the so-called victory peace would be one continuous mobilization on the part of victor and vanquished, the one to maintain his strength, the other seeking to regain it. . . . An understanding, a league of nations, is imperative. All must modify their point of view—we Germans, too."

Dr. von Gerlach wants the German Government to put itself on record:

"It is high time that the Government and public should declare themselves absolutely and fundamentally in favor of the league of nations. . . . What miserable trifles are any other

war-aims compared with the one great question for humanity: How is the condition of war, or the condition of armed peace . . . to be replaced by a permanent peace, and armaments by judicial decisions? To be sure, all selfish wishes must then be buried. We must give up Central Europe just as much as the English jingoes must give up their imperialist ideas with preferential duties and raw-material monopolies. The league of nations is not to be reconciled with groups of Powers on one side and on the other . . . There are many people who are glad when they read a good *communiqué* from the front, and sad when now and again they get a less good one put before them. From the very first day I have only had one thought in reading the military *communiqués*: how can I help toward bringing it about



GREAT EXPECTATIONS

—Paxton Shaw (London).

that our children, our grandchildren, and our great-grandchildren may be protected from ever having to read any *communiqués* at all? There is only one way to this: a League of Nations."

There are, however, in Germany a number of desperate characters who are not overflowing with the milk of human kindness, and therefore do not trust their enemies when they offer gifts in the shape of an international league. One of the unregenerate is the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which is prepared to love every nation on earth except the Anglo-Saxon:

"According to the Anglo-Saxon conception, freedom is nothing but the right of the strong to exploit the weak . . . even in the political life of America this holds good and is repeated in the words 'to the victor belong the spoils.' In the Anglo-Saxon shibboleth, the league of nations, we find the same right of the strong. Equality of rights is as little to be expected in this family of nations as it is enjoyed by the negro in America. England and America would never consent to enter a league in which they would be obliged to have intercourse with others on a basis of equality. The Wilson-Grey League of Nations would be nothing but an Anglo-Saxon fraternization for the exploitation of humanity. The Anglo-Saxon does not do business from love of his neighbor. He may perhaps for the sake of appearances let a few miserable fragments fall from the master's table, but the great business transactions must remain in his hands. The moral and philosophical reasons which he puts forward are nothing but baits for credulous mice and anodynes for his own conscience. What the Allies in their despair are now perpetrating in Russia should stamp them as impossible in the Council of Nations and stamp them as international incendiaries."

WHAT CANADA AND BRITAIN HAVE DONE

GENEROUS APPRECIATION is shown in the British press of the part the Overseas Dominions have taken in the war. Recently London celebrated the fourth anniversary of the arrival in England of the first Canadian contingent, and the *London Times* seized the opportunity to present Canada's record, and it is indeed a notable one, when we consider how small a population Canada has, just a little more than seven million, all told. *The Times* tabulates Canada's contributions thus:

Regular Canadian troops at outbreak of war	3,000
Number of 1st Contingent	33,000
Canadian soldiers sent overseas up to September 1, 1918	400,000
Troops in training	60,000
Canadian soldiers killed in action	50,000
Casualties, over	175,000
Wounded returned to the front	40,000
Returned to Canada	50,000
Number who have received decorations	10,000
Awarded the Victoria Cross	40

Carrying on the tale, we are told that—

"Apart from her fighting men, Canada has furnished various special corps which have proved of inestimable value to the British Armies—the Canadian Forestry Corps, the Canadian Corps Salvage companies, and the Canadian Railway troops.

"The splendid health in which the Canadian Corps has been maintained is due to the unceasing vigilance and tireless efforts of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, supported by a highly efficient system of baths and laundries. The bacteriological work of the mobile laboratory and the regulations rigidly enforced by the sanitary sections contribute materially to this gratifying condition. It is estimated that seventy-five per cent. of the medical profession in Canada are engaged in some professional capacity in connection with the armed forces of Canada, either at home or overseas. Canadian hospital units have also seen service with the Imperial Forces at Mudros and at Saloniki, where they earned the warmest commendation from all the Imperial authorities under whom they served."

Not to be outdone in appreciation, the editor of the *Toronto Daily News*, just back from the front, tells us that Canada's share is as nothing compared with what the mother country has done. He says, and it is worthy of note, that this is, after all, a naval war:

"The British people have borne patiently, with unequalled determination, the burden of two vast wars, the one at sea and the other in many widely separated theaters on land. Since the beginning of the war 160 enemy submarines have been sunk, most of them by the British. One and one-half million men are occupied to-day in manning and maintaining the British Navy and merchant marine. Britain has lost 3,817,000 tons of her precious shipping. The other Allies and neutrals have gained 1,208,000 tons. She can not replace her tonnage sunk, for two reasons—she is using her man-power to the utmost, not for her own interests, but in the common cause. In her shipbuilding yards two-fifths of the labor and machinery are required for repair work done as much for her Allies as for herself. Yet in four years by an almost superhuman effort she has increased the strength of her Navy by fifty per cent. This means that in spite of all other calls she has, during four years of war-strain, constructed the second largest navy in the world—that is, a new navy larger than any other save her original fleet."

Finally, he gives us a hint of how much we should have to do if America's share of sacrifice is to approximate Britain's, altho he hopes that America will never be called upon to bear so great a burden:

"Upward of 1,000,000 British soldiers have given their lives in the last four years. Last year alone her list of casualties—dead, wounded, and missing—aggregated 880,000. Her donation of men to the Allied cause exceeds 8,000,000. In proportion to her population she has given nearly three times as many men as Canada. If Canada had done as much it would have 120,000 dead. Even as it is, half of the men in the Canadian Army were born in Great Britain. If the United States ever equals Britain's contribution to date the American Republic will have nearly 16,000,000 soldiers in khaki, and nearly 2,000,000 Americans will have given their lives for the common cause."



THE TURKISH EMPIRE AND THE SUGGESTED NEW STATES.

THE FATE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

TURKEY'S SURRENDER has brought once more into prominence the ultimate fate of what Lord Beaconsfield once described as "an anomaly in Europe." For some time past most Allied publicists have been agreed that one certain outcome of the war was the relegation of Turkey, once more, to her natural position as an Asiatic state. The *London New Europe* has an article on Turkey's future from the "pen of a contributor who has unusually wide and thorough knowledge of the Middle and Far East," and *The New Europe* hints that while his views as regards Turkey in Europe are open to correction, his solution of the Asiatic-Turkish problem comes very near the ideal. Here are his proposals for dealing with all that is now left of Turkey's European territory, which once "reached the walls of Vienna":

"There is a short strip of country behind Constantinople which includes the important fortress town of Adrianople, which contains the venerated holy places of the Mussulman world. This part has to be severed from Turkey and partitioned between Greece and Bulgaria, so that the frontier lines between Bulgaria and Greece will be drawn from Enos following up the River Maritza, and the remaining part, including Adrianople, will be given to Bulgaria, on condition that administration of the holy places in Adrianople should be placed in the hands of a special council representing Moslem communities of the world."

Constantinople should be left to the Turks at least nominally, thinks this authority:

"The city of Constantinople, together with the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, should be left under the nominal suzerainty of Turkey, but under the *de facto* control of an international commission, such commission to include all the countries bordering on the Black Sea. That means Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Georgia, Armenia, and Turkey, as only in that case will the future control of the Straits be effective and just. The maintenance and nominal suzerainty of Turkey will be necessary for the respect of religious traditions of the Mussulman communities, which would feel very deeply the complete ejection of Turkey from Constantinople."

Turning to Asiatic Turkey, the territory in the hands of the Allies is first considered, and it is agreed that most of Arabia will remain under the King of the Hedjaz. Proceeding:

"Palestine would be a separate entity, under the protection of the Great Powers; Syria would be constituted as an independent kingdom, to be ultimately connected with Mesopotamia.

All the islands round the western coast of Anatolia should be given to Greece, as a vast majority of the inhabitants are of Greek nationality. Turkey proper would be constituted as a separate kingdom, comprising the entire territory of western Anatolia and have as its eastern frontier a line from Adana to Kaisaria, Tokat, Samsun on the Black Sea, with the ancient capital at Brusa, and Smyrna as a free port. This territory would be more than ample; as the purely Turkish race does not number more than 9,000,000."

Our author, to settle the Middle-Eastern question, of which perhaps the Armenian problem is not the least thorny, would draw upon the Russian Caucasus:

"The future independent Armenia would comprise the province of Erzerum, Bitlis, Van, Diabekar, Sivas, and the eastern part of Adana, with the outlet at Alexandretta, in addition to the province of Erivan and part of the province of Kars, with the exception of the districts of Olti and Ardahan in the Caucasus. Half of the province of Trebizond, including the town of Trebizond and west of it, would be placed under the Italian control—with Trebizond as a free transit port for eastern Anatolia and Persia. The eastern part of the province of Trebizond, which is the ancient province of Georgia, Lazistan, would be joined to independent Georgia."

One entirely new state should be formed, we are told, and placed under an American protectorate:

"The province of Baku, Elizavetpol, and Daghestan would constitute the independent state of Azarbaijan, with the capital at Baku, and all these three states of Georgia, Armenia, and Azarbaijan, together with Mesopotamia, also an independent state, would be placed under the American protectorate, as the most disinterested Power. This is the more important, as America is absolutely free from any traditions of rivalry in the Near and Middle East, which is not the case with Great Britain, France, Russia, and Germany. Such division is just, as it is proposed on historical, racial, and geographical lines."

SPITZBERGEN NOW BRITISH—Reviving an ancient claim, the British have taken over this arctic island to prevent Germany establishing rights of occupation. The *London Spectator* says:

"The British flag was hoisted in Spitzbergen on October 1. Our Government have apparently decided that the arctic islands, rich in coal and iron deposits which are being worked by a British company, can no longer be regarded as No Man's Land. The Germans and the Bolsheviks in the Brest Treaty coolly proposed to share Spitzbergen between them, and Germany had a wireless station there. Our interest in Spitzbergen is of very long standing."

MODIFYING THE "FOURTEEN POINTS"

A GENERAL AGREEMENT between the Government at Washington and the leaders of the Allies regarding the famous "Fourteen Points" seems at last to have been reached. Unlike the Germans, who swallowed—or profess to swallow—the Fourteen Points with a bolt, the Allies have found it necessary to "reserve to themselves complete freedom" on one of them and to give much clearer definition to another. They thus virtually reject the point which deals with the "freedom of the seas," and it was this point that the *London Saturday Review* had in mind particularly when it described the President's points as being "too vague to be quite intelligible." The Congress of the Allies at Versailles have redefined another of the President's points thus:

"The President declared that invaded territories must be restored as well as evacuated and freed. The Allied governments feel that no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision implies. By it they understand that compensation would be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea, and from the air."

This Allied emphasis on the reparation to be exacted from Germany follows a very general demand somewhat insistently urged by all classes of opinion both in France and England, where there is a tendency to refuse to recognize the President's distinction between the German Government and the German people. For example, the influential Paris *L'Action Française* remarks:

"We can not accept a distinction between the various forms of German government. We might conceive of privileges accorded certain German states provided they agree to break away from Prussia, but we will pay no premium to a democratic Germany at the expense of our own interests and future security. Not eighteen months ago, like the United States, but a thousand years ago, France exposed the German aggressions."

Allied opinion seems to hold that individual Germans who have committed the acts of devastation and rapine are as guilty as the Government which instigated or tolerated them. Mr. Stephen Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has told the French Senate that the Government is determined to

fix the individual responsibility for each German outrage, and he is reported by the Paris *Journal des Débats* as saying:

"The atrocities committed shall have other punishments than that of the moral reprobation passed by the world's conscience. We, with our allies, will take care to see that exact justice shall be executed, so that any possible repetition of such monstrosities will have vanished forever from a reconstituted world."

In the English press there has been for a considerable period no little condemnation of President Wilson's doctrine of "the freedom of the seas," a point which the *London Globe* roundly avers is positively detrimental to British interests. *The Globe* protests that support of President Wilson is not a test of British political orthodoxy, and proceeds:

"It has apparently been represented as our duty to strengthen the details of his policy, which has been declared the same as those of Great Britain, France, and Italy. We do not know how the delusion has arisen. There may be inspired or semi-official propaganda behind the backs of the British people of which they are ignorant and innocent."

"When pressed for an explanation, Americans refer to some stray sentence or some extempore effort of Lloyd George during his visit to American troops in France, of which reports vary. In any case we feel sure the British Prime Minister never contemplated committing himself so far, nor had he any authority to do so, as among the fourteen points is the 'freedom of the seas.'"

"This phrase is understood by its advocates as signifying that the British Empire, which owes its existence to the sea and which has just saved the liberties of the world by its sea power, is to renounce its birthright and surrender the one effective weapon at the very moment when all British people, and many people who are not British, unite in acknowledging that without such sea-power we and they would have been doomed in 1914."

"Germany must have won the war had the freedom-of-the-seas school, which embraced conspicuous members of the Potsdam party, carried the day the time they tried to force peace upon us by the ghastly and grotesque Declaration of London."

"To-day, apart from a handful of cranks and apostles, this heresy in this country has been reduced to total silence. If we hold a general election no candidate will be returned on this platform."

"Americans in Europe, who are infinitely more numerous than ever before, smile at the suggestion that Great Britain should be invited to commit national suicide at this moment of all others. They generously inquire: 'Where would the United States be in 1918 but for the British Navy?'"



SHALL I?

—*Evening News* (London).



BUT WHAT DOES FOCH THINK?

THE HUN—"I think I'll go down by der ladder?"

—*Evening News* (London).

THE GERMAN SITUATION AS LONDON SEES IT.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



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ONE THING THEY DON'T DO BETTER IN FRANCE.

"Hardly larger than a push car," the average French locomotive impresses an American railroad man rather as a watch-charm than as a locomotive.

FRENCH RAILROADS AND AMERICAN ENGINEERS

AMERICAN RAILROAD MEN who are using French railroads and their equipment found a good deal of trouble, at first, in adjusting themselves. French tracks, cars, locomotives, and operating methods were all strange to them, and in particular they could not understand the French custom of getting along with a thing that is good enough, even if something vastly better has been devised and is available. Americans like to be up to date, even if it involves what the French would call waste. How our men feel about it is shown in a letter from a practical railway man printed in *The Railway Review* (Chicago, October 19). Much of it is too technical to quote, but most readers of *THE DIGGER* can understand and appreciate the few paragraphs that we quote and condense as follows:

"The French equipment was quite a 'come-down' from what they were used to back in the States. To come over here and to climb upon one of these French locomotives was enough almost to break some of them. The majority of French locomotives, and especially the ones in yard service, are not equipped with air-brakes, having only a hand-brake, and that connected to only one pair of drivers; if the locomotive is equipped with a tender, the brakes are then on the tender instead of the drivers. The reversing gear is of the screw type. The throttle levers are of all types, and not connected in the same place on any two locomotives.

"After the first of the year I was called to my regiment and sent out to this place for duty with them. The work was soon too heavy for one locomotive, and we had to make arrangements for another one.

"This new addition arrived a few days after I did, and it surely was a sight to look at—hardly larger than a push car, and resembled a watch-charm more than it did a locomotive. It was entirely too small for the work it was to do; but it was the best we could get just at that time, so we had to make it do. The French equipment, as I have stated before, is not what our men have been used to. In doing switching, the switchman has to crawl under the bumpers and unhook the link from the hook, and then kick the cars. As the *wagons* (this is the name the French have for cars) have no brakes, handholds, or ladders on which to hold or stop a car with, they have what is called a 'shoe' to do the stopping with. As a car or cut of cars comes down the

hump a shoe is placed on the rail a short distance from where they want the car to stop. As the wheels of the car strike this shoe, they are locked and the car skids to a stop. How would such a method as this work out in the States? Not a success, I should say, and the French have found out the same thing. When the United States cars began to arrive, the French tried this system on them. They stopped all right, but also succeeded in tying up the yards for about twelve hours.

"The whistles are all very small and have a shrill sound. To hear one of these French hoppers calling for the block or board, one would think that he was in some kind of trouble. An American hopper would certainly be pinched if he should try to pull off some of the musical serenades in the States that these fellows do.

"All of the locomotive cabs over here are very small, and have hardly any room in them, while other engines have practically no cab at all, only a deck plate and a windshield. The French don't seem to believe in the idea of their engine crews sitting down, as there are no seats of any kind in the cabs of their locomotives, tho they have a few ten-wheelers of the American type built in 1900 by the Baldwin Locomotive Works."

In editorial comment on this letter, *The Railway Review* calls attention to the fact that the ancient type of some of the French railway equipment, of which the writer complains, is due to the French policy of keeping a mechanical plant in working condition as long as possible, instead of replacing it, as we do, as soon as it is out of date. The French are rather proud of their ability in this direction and would regard the fact that so much of their old railway equipment is still doing good work as a point in its favor. This, it need not be said, is not believed by Americans to be good policy. Says the editor:

"Obviously the extreme care devoted by the French in selecting and working the materials entering into the building and maintenance of locomotives is conducive to longevity, but that of itself is not a thing to be aspired to with too much zeal. Possibly American policies and practices have unnecessarily shortened the life of some of our equipment, but even if they have, we believe it is a fair question as to whether or not that result, after all, is not to be preferred to the prolongation, through painful years, of the life of cars and locomotives that should more properly be given place in a museum than out on

the line in active service. Emphasis to this thought comes from reflection as to what would be the degree of usefulness of any American locomotive of the Civil War period had it been maintained in such shape as to be in operating condition to-day. French locomotives of a corresponding age, apparently, are very common, but notwithstanding the admirable workmanship that has been expended on them in all these years, very serious doubt as to their utility can be raised.

"The letter portrays a condition to be endured only through the utmost necessity, which doubtless prevailed at that time, and in all probability still holds in many parts of the fighting area. To apply the circumstances to our own conditions, however, immediately vindicates the policy that American railroads have been following in having no hesitation in discarding the old for that which is new and obviously better. The Railroad Administration pursues a most commendable policy when it effects a classification of freight-car equipment on a basis that will very soon relegate the inadequate to the discard and bring that which justifies the expense to a condition capable of fulfilling modern transportation requirements. The same is true with respect to locomotives wherein a pretty definite line is drawn between those that have outlived their usefulness and those that are seen to be worthy of the expense of modernization. This principle, to be sure, is not new, but it has not been as uniformly and generally acted upon as we may well hope to see in consequence of the precedent which the Administration has established."

THE DEADLY FEMALE

WHEN KIPLING wrote his famous lines asserting that "the female of the species must be deadlier than the male," he was eugenically correct, we are told by Dr. O. C. Glaser, professor of zoology in the University of Michigan. In the department of eugenics which he conducts in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, October), Professor Glaser describes the results of genealogical studies made recently by Major Charles B. Davenport, which, he says, indicate very clearly that efficiency in fighting is far more likely to be passed along the maternal than the paternal line of the family. The genius of Caesar, the career of Napoleon, the brutality of Nero, are all traceable to maternal inheritance. "We are now quite safe in predicting some bloodthirsty sons," says Dr. Glaser, "when the gentle daughter of a pirate marries a Philadelphia Quaker." He goes on:

"Major Davenport's study is largely based on the family histories of thirty officers, of whom fourteen were primarily fighters, the rest explorers, inventors, diplomats, and administrators. His purpose was to find, if possible, some scientific basis for the selection of men likely to be successful—more likely than if chosen at random—in any tasks that it might become necessary to assign to them.

"Briefly, the outcome was that coolness under fire, bravery, spirit, and actual fighting capacity all come principally from the maternal side. The daughter of a first-class fighting man is more likely to have a first-class fighting son than her own father, and her own brothers rarely make names for themselves unless perchance their mother bequeaths the necessary *Wanderlust* and love of adventure—essential elements in the fighting make-up.

"What other traits follow the same rules of inheritance? . . . Color blindness is one; night blindness, a condition in which the victim can not see by the mild diffuse light of the night, and hence, as the song puts it, is afraid to go home in the dark; bleeding—the defect in which the blood lacks the machinery necessary for clotting; baldness—the virulent type; and near-sightedness, are all traits which follow the law of sex-linked inheritance.

"The essentials needed to synthesize a naval fighter are:

- "1. Love of the sea.
- "2. The wandering impulse; love of adventure.
- "3. Energy; love of activity; push.
- "4. Absence of fear.
- "5. Ability to command men.

"Of these, absence of fear should perhaps be placed first. It has been, naturally, a marked characteristic of all the great fighting leaders, and not infrequently has manifested itself early in life. At the age of six Admiral Perkins was tied in a sleigh and sent twenty miles in an emergency; at ten, Maffit traveled alone in stage coaches from North Carolina to White Plains,

New York; at ten, likewise, Admiral Winslow went to sea in a skiff with a young cedar for mast and sail. He was picked up by an incoming vessel and thoroughly enjoyed the cruise. At the mouth of the Mississippi, Farragut 'damned' the torpedoes, and at Manila, Dewey's calm was quite unruffled when he ordered: 'You may fire when ready, Gridley.'

"That the immediate maternal inheritance is chiefly responsible for all this is shown not only by the family records of those referred to, but also by genealogical investigation of the families of Bainbridge, who commanded the *Constitution* when she captured the British frigate, *Jara*, in the War of 1812; of Barney, who in revolutionary times took the sloop *General Monk*; of Cushing, who blew up the ironclad *Albatross*; of Paul Jones, certainly one of the greatest of all naval heroes; of Porter and of Lawrence.

"Energy, aggressiveness, an eager desire to get things done, characterize leaders of all kinds, industrial, administrative, professional, and artistic. The naval leader, however, has in addition to these an instinct to wander, and the biographers have much to say about the early search of their heroes for changes of scene and for adventure. The future commander is apt to 'run away' or to 'go to sea' in his teens. Such *Wanderlust* is most clearly of all the traits that go to make up naval leaders a sex-linked inheritance of maternal origin.

"The point to be kept in mind in dealing with inheritance of this type is the fact that the mothers of fighting men are themselves placid enough and give no outward signs of the qualities which, bequeathed to their sons, break out in startling and often ingenious deviltry. The same thing is true of the other sex-linked characteristics. The female, unless in rare cases she receives a double dose—one from each side of the house—is merely a carrier of the elements in question. A single dose of these same units, however, will convert any one of her sons into a fire-eater from Hades.

"Kipling was entirely correct. You can not tell what lies hidden beneath the placid exterior of the female. You must wait until the savagery of her sons becomes manifest. This, alas! still has certain racial advantages, but we are obliged to go Kipling one better. In order to insure racial preservation, the female not only must be deadlier than the male; she actually is deadlier, because you can not tell how deadly she is. The harmlessness of a camouflaged fighter of the first magnitude is only skin deep."

AN ALL-STRAPHANGER CAR

THE STRAPHANGERS, we are told, pay the dividends. This being the case, why not increase the dividends by abolishing seats altogether, making room for more straphangers? In sober fact, a "seatless car" is at this very moment being tried out in Rome, Italy, or so we are somewhat incredibly informed by an editorial writer in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York, August 17). It has been seriously considered also in New York, we are assured; but the transportation authorities have been a little shy, possibly because, on general principles, Americans are regarded as less lamblike than modern Romans. The plan would "relieve congestion," we are told; possibly for the same reason that the sardine in the box does not feel congested—he doesn't have space for any feelings at all. Says the paper just named:

"Inquiry among transportation engineers develops the fact that the idea is not entirely novel and that it has had some serious consideration in New York City during the period just prior to the present war. The idea was abandoned largely because of the fear that the public and the regulating commissions would not take kindly to any suggestion which would be so directly opposed to the 'seat for every fare' slogan.

"The shortage in man-power has crippled the railways so much that any plan to increase the carrying capacity of city cars, especially during the rush hours, deserves consideration. A simple computation shows that the average 45-foot cross-seat surface-car will seat about forty-eight people and carry about thirty-three standees comfortably, giving a total of eighty-one passengers. However, with the car thus filled the average speed is reduced greatly, due to delays in loading and unloading. The same car with all seats removed would carry a hundred people all standing, if an average of 2½ square feet of space be allowed for each person, and they would not be crowded as closely as the eighty-one people were in the car having seats."

THE SOLE TEST OF SANITY

THE SOLE DIFFERENCE between a sane and an insane man is that the former retains the power of adapting himself to his circumstances, while the latter has lost it. This is the definition of a contributor to *The Hospital* (London, September 14), who writes under the title that appears above. So long, he assures us, as we are able to alter our actions to suit any change in ourselves or our environment, so long we are mentally normal. We effect such alteration either by changing our circumstances, as when we put on more clothes in cold weather, or by changing our own actions, as when we go around a hole to avoid falling in. The madman fails to make adjustments of this kind, and he does not recognize such failure as an error, but persists in it. Here, the writer tells us, is where the boundary lies between mistake and madness. Insanity might be defined as permanent error. We read:

"Action is the adaptation of oneself to one's circumstances; and needs modification according as the circumstances change, and according as the self changes; and as long as we retain the capacity of altering our action so as to suit any change that may occur either in our circumstances or in ourselves, so long we retain our sanity.

"Madness is the loss of this power of adapting our action to suit our circumstances. If a man's circumstances change in such a manner as to affect his welfare, he will, as long as he is sane, alter his action so as to adapt himself to the change. If the weather becomes cold, he will light a fire, or put on more clothing, or both; and *vice versa* if the weather turns hot. If his income increases or diminishes, he will increase or diminish his expenditure accordingly. If a new law that affects him is passed, he will alter his conduct so as to conform to it. As his children arrive at an educable age, he will take measures for their education. . . .

"Normal action is such as to adjust the relation between the self and the circumstances, either by altering the circumstances, as when we put on more clothes in cold weather; or by altering ourselves, as when we learn a new language on going to a new country; or by altering our action, as when we stop at home and go to bed instead of going to business when we find ourselves suffering from fever. The relation between the self and the circumstances is thrown out of adjustment whenever there is a change in the self or a change in the circumstances, or a change in the relation of the one to the other, and every such change in the relation must be met by a readjustment. . . . Action which brings about or maintains the due adjustment of the relation between self and circumstance is sane action, and sanity consists in action of this kind. Action which disturbs the relation between self and circumstances and throws them out of adjustment is erroneous action, and may be merely sane mistake or may be mad action.

"There is, therefore, a certain similarity between error and madness. All mad action is erroneous, but erroneous action is not necessarily mad, and it is very important to find the true distinction between them, for in practise they are often confused. The distinction is this: a sane person who does a mistaken act recognizes, by the failure of the act to achieve his purpose, that the action is mistaken, and alters his mode of action accordingly. At the least he refrains from pursuing that mode of action as soon as it appears manifest that it will not achieve his purpose. The madman who does a mad act does that which is mistaken—that which will not achieve his ultimate purpose, that which fails to adjust or readjust himself to his circumstances or his circumstances to himself and his requirements. But when his action fails to achieve his purpose he does not change it. He persists in it. . . . This is the important difference between sane mistake and madness. The one can be corrected by the

actor, the other can not; and by observing whether the action is, on the face of it, useless, undesirable, or harmful, or whether, if not so on the face of it, it is persisted in even after its ultimate uselessness, undesirability, or harmfulness is become plainly apparent, we may judge without fail whether the action is sane or mad."

ROLLING DOWN THE SNOW

IN SOME NORTHERN TOWNS the snow is not cleared away from the streets after a heavy fall; it is rolled down instead. In a cold climate this makes a smooth, hard road. Charles A. French, the city engineer of Laconia, N. H.,



By courtesy of "The American City," New York

THE MACHINE THAT PACKS SNOW INTO A HARD, FIRM ROAD.

writes a letter to *The American City* (New York, October), telling how the thing is done in his own town. In the old days, New England towns simply floundered about in the snow until the ordinary traffic had packed it down. Laconia's use of a powerful roller simply hastens and systematizes the hardening process. Evidently the plan is not adapted to streets where there are trolley-tracks or to climates where the snow is soft or begins to thaw soon after it falls. Writes Mr. French:

"Because of the heavy falls of snow which occur in this climate, and the necessity of keeping our roads open for travel, Laconia has designed a snow-roller which serves the purpose admirably.

"These rollers consist of two cylindrical wooden drums, 6 feet 4 inches in diameter and 5 feet in length, mounted on an oak frame and surmounted by seats and tool-box as shown in the photograph. . . .

"These rollers, which have been used by our department for several years with good success, have an effective snow-compacting width of about twelve feet. They are used mostly for breaking country roads and are sent out when there is a snow-fall of four inches, or even less when it has drifted.

"One man drives the four or six horses, and other men are carried on the roller and sent ahead to shovel when drifts are encountered. The shovellers also level sliding places and chuck-holes, and when the roller passes over it compacts the snow so that it will hold a team, and the road needs no more attention until the next storm. . . .

"In the spring, when the snow begins to thaw, some of the deeper drifts have to be cut out with a road-machine, which we mount on runners. It is surprising to see how much is saved in hand-labor by this method.

"In the city, after the sidewalks have been cleared by the sidewalk plows, the ridge left at the edge of the sidewalk is spread over the street by means of the road-machine mounted on runners, and then rolled by the snow-roller. In cold weather we are able to use four-ton motor-trucks on these rolled snow-roads, but not when the snow is deep during a thaw. They are also much appreciated by the farmers and lumbermen, who find it much easier to haul larger loads on the firm, hard road left in the wake of the snow-rollers."

WOODEN-LEG TROUBLES

THE WOODEN-LEG PROBLEM promises to be one of the many inconveniences we must inherit from the mad dream of the Hohenzollern family that they could whip the world. A wooden leg must fit or it will cause trouble, as our crippled soldiers are now finding out, and an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London, September 21) tells us that fully



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IN THEIR COMRADES' SERVICE.

Wounded men making artificial legs and arms for their fellow fighters.

half of the men supplied with artificial legs have returned to the hospital with complaints that they do not fit. This is despite the fact that special hospitals have been organized to care for this branch of the work. The first fitting of an artificial leg, the writer tells us, is only the beginning. In almost every case the limb requires readjustment, within a few months, owing to alterations in the stump. These changes go on for some time, so that other successive adjustments are necessary, and then repairs, and finally replacement of the whole leg. All this work requires an elaborate organization and must be done by experts. Says the *Lancet* writer:

"Very few medical men have sufficient experience of limb-fitting, and it is to be feared that many instrument-makers who describe themselves as limb-fitters have no real experience of the work. The results are already to be seen in the complaints that appear in the press of the unsatisfactory nature of the limbs supplied. It may be confidently stated that on the whole the artificial legs that have been supplied to soldiers and sailors in this country are as good as any that can be obtained, and that in the first place the fitting of the limbs has been satisfactory. In almost every case if the limb becomes unsatisfactory it is because it no longer fits. Unfortunately, when such an ill-fitting limb comes before a medical man, he, being inexperienced in the work, may be led to believe that the limb has been wrongly designed and constructed, and he is sometimes supported in this belief by a local limb-maker, who can not be acquitted of the desire for a condemnation of the original limb and an order for an entirely new one of his own make. It is to be feared that this trade interest has up to now entered to some extent into the reports upon limbs given by the small local makers."

It is now generally acknowledged, the writer goes on to say, that the American type of artificial leg possesses a mechanical superiority over the older English type, and that only the problem of material for use in its construction remains. We read further:

"Perhaps the time has come when a single pattern of artificial leg might be adopted and all makers obliged to conform to this. The question of discarding an ill-fitting limb and constructing a new one would disappear, for makers would have no excuse for prescribing a new one of the same pattern as the old one. The use of one standard type, allowing always for variations in the level of amputation, would simplify the problem of readjustment and repairs, but not solve it. Much would remain to be done, chiefly, however, in the direction of education. Certain members of the medical profession must educate themselves in the fitting of limbs, and local makers must be similarly instructed in the repairing of the standard type and in refitting the buckets. The men themselves must be educated to know that when the limb becomes unsatisfactory or uncomfortable it is because it no longer fits, and the public, and employers in particular, must be made to understand that readjustment of artificial limbs from time to time is essential. All this can best be carried out at the large limb-fitting hospitals, which should become centers of education in all that appertains to artificial limbs."

RATS IN THE TRENCHES

THE MEN IN THE TRENCHES have had to fight the rat for the same reason that we often have to fight him at home—namely, that he lives on precisely the same food as man, and that we carelessly leave it about where he can get at it. The whereabouts of man thus becomes the rat's happy hunting-ground, and the fact that he is an unwelcome guest does not seem to worry him in the least. Like the famous young man at the party, he

"... eats just as hearty
As if he'd been really invited."

Moreover, the rat is no fool, and efforts to get rid of the uninvited guest must be cunningly devised, and boldly carried out, to be successful. He and his wife not only stay, but they raise large families in brief spaces of time. This is what has happened in the trenches as it has happened in cottage and mansion. The moral is, we are told by Prof. P. Chavigny in the *Revue Générale des Sciences*, that we should beware of leaving waste food about—which is just what Mr. Hoover has been telling us. Says *Nature* (London, September 19) in a review of Professor Chavigny's article:

"Soon after trench warfare began the trenches were invaded by immense numbers of rats, which caused great damage and almost intolerable annoyance at night. Various measures, such as the use of poisons, infective virus, traps, terriers, etc., were taken to destroy the rats, but with very poor success; and it is shown that this was due to a lack of knowledge of the natural history and habits of the animals concerned."

"The rat which invades trenches is nearly always the ordinary brown or Norway rat, but in the case of dry trenches the black rat may be present. These rats sleep in places of retreat or holes during the day; it is at night that they cause all the trouble. The intelligence which they display in overcoming obstacles and avoiding traps, poison, etc., is extraordinary; and it is evident that they possess some means of communicating their knowledge to one another, since any particular means of killing them soon becomes of little use. Professor Chavigny lays special stress on the fact that they live on exactly the same food as man, and cooked in the same way. Of raw food they can make scarcely any use. For instance, they simply starve if given raw barley. They will gnaw and destroy almost anything that their teeth can penetrate, but what they actually live upon is simply the ordinary human food which they are able to reach, and particularly the remnants from meals. A rat consumes about thirty to fifty grams of food daily, and starvation kills it in about forty-eight hours. It neither lays up stores of food nor hibernates in winter."

"As ordinary brown and black rats will not breed in captivity, most of our knowledge as to their rate of reproduction is derived from observations on the albino variety, which breeds readily

in captivity. The period of gestation is twenty-one days, and the minimum time between two litters from the same female is sixty-two days. She may have as many as five litters in a year. A litter consists of about ten. A female at the age of two and a half to three months is capable of producing a litter. The young are very efficiently tended, so that scarcely any die. A simple calculation gives the surprising result that a single pair of rats is capable of producing twenty million descendants within three years.

"Reproduction ceases during cold weather, and rats can not reproduce themselves at all in cold climates. In temperate climates reproduction is at a standstill during the winter. The most important factor limiting reproduction is, however, the supply of nutriment. A female receiving only sufficient food to keep her in good condition does not reproduce at all, whereas with superabundance of food reproduction proceeds at its maximum rate.

"In his second paper Professor Chavigny describes and discusses the various methods used for destroying rats, and shows that the disappointing results obtained are due to neglect of the fact that multiplication of rats is simply the result of scattering human food within their reach. The essential step in controlling the rat invasions is to prevent the scattering about of remnants of food. For this purpose it is recommended that, where possible, all waste food should be collected and used for pigs. Where this is not possible the waste food should be thrown into pits and covered with earth before nightfall. Professor Chavigny proposes also that placards should be posted up saying that 'he who sows fragments of food will reap a harvest of rats.'"

DISASTROUS EMOTIONALISM

THAT "THE EMOTIONAL TEMPERAMENT has been responsible for most of the great disasters from which the human race has suffered" is the conclusion of an editorial writer in *The Hospital* (London, August 10). The emotional person, we are told, exaggerates to the point of extravagance; he is untruthful, a natural demagog, lacks self-control, is in too great a hurry, "boils over" easily, lets loose forces that he can not control or direct, and so is "the most dangerous person in the world." He has been responsible alike for the horrors of the Spanish Inquisition and for the financial wreckage of the latest stock-jobbing scheme. Our cousins overseas may read this indictment with complacency, for the writer takes pains to assure them at the outset that the English are the most unemotional persons in the world, and he holds up for our admiration the butler in the story who performed his duties calmly at the dinner-table and then went home to save his house from the flames which he had known all the time were devouring it. Whether a little emotionalism might not have been better for the house here, even tho at the expense of the dinner, might seem arguable. But hear the English physician's indictment of emotion:

"Emotion is exprest mainly in speech and in action, and in both ways the emotional person expresses his emotions readily, with freedom, and with exaggeration, often running into extravagance. In speech, he is prone to the use of strong expressions and superlatives. Emotional persons are perhaps more numerous than they used to be, and form a larger proportion of the population; at any rate, the misuse and degradation of strong and superlative expressions are become much more frequent of late years, possibly because of the permeation of the country [in Britain] by the Celtic fringes. Such words as awful, perfectly, infinitely, absolutely, frightfully, and so on have been so misused and vulgarized that they have lost their intensive meaning, and have almost lost their meaning altogether. The emotional person uses them perpetually. . . . but his emotion evaporates in talk, and his performance falls far short of his declared intention. He is apt to say more than he means, and much more than he will stick to.

"For the emotional person is by nature untruthful. He is untruthful in both ways—that is, he says carelessly and unthinkingly what is not in accordance with fact, not recognizing or not admitting the desirability of truthfulness, not caring whether what he says is true or not; and besides this, and no doubt on account and by reason of this, he often lies in the second of Dr. Johnson's senses. He lies, and he knows he lies.

His assertions are, like all his expressions, exaggerated; and they are variable. . . . He is constitutionally inaccurate. You can not believe a word he says.

"But his use of emotional speech is so frequent that he is fluent. . . . and his fluency often rises into eloquence. The emotional races, the Irish especially, are renowned for their eloquence. We are far from saying that eloquence is restricted to the emotional temperament. Were we to say so, the single case of John Bright would be enough to refute us; but undoubtedly eloquence and even oratory are frequent among the emotional, infrequent among the self-controlled, and the self-contained. The emotional orator easily becomes a demagog.

"In action, the emotional person is impulsive. Wanting as he is in self-restraint, he does not wait to act until he has balanced the advantages and disadvantages of action. He is wanting in circumspection and deliberation. The path from feeling to action is short-circuited. As the emotional can not bear pain without howling, so they can not bear suspense, which is a kind of pain, without a struggle to relieve it. They can not wait. Accustomed to express their emotion as soon as it is felt, they must express it so in action as well as in words, if it is susceptible of expression in action. They want results at once, and they think that, even in the most complicated affairs, results may be attained immediately. They rush direct for their goal, not recognizing that in complicated affairs, and especially in social affairs, direct action is usually the direct route to failure. They are too impatient to think out in detail an elaborate scheme requiring time to bring it to maturity, and needing scrupulous attention to detail to insure its success, so they rush at some crude project, and are content to take credit for good intentions, and to lay the blame of failure upon those who have to execute an impossible task.

"Emotional people act upon impulse. This does not necessarily mean that their action is sudden or abrupt. . . . The mark of impulsive action is not suddenness or abruptness, but want of due estimation of the advantages and disadvantages of the act. The emotional person is impatient. His emotion burns to express itself in action. He is long accustomed to let his emotion boil over in action, and he can not wait to consider, so his action is immediate and direct. . . . The emotional person is, in fact, very generally out of his depth. With a light heart and an ignorance of consequences he lets loose forces that he can not control or direct. He launches crude and undigested schemes that produce all kinds of results except that which he intended. The most dangerous person in the world, the fertile source of incalculable and innumerable mischiefs, disasters, and injustices, is the well-intentioned enthusiast who is also an emotional person.

"Enthusiasm is the great motive power of humanity, and without it no great unselfish project was ever carried through. Enthusiasm held in hand by self-restraint and guided by sound judgment has given us every great discovery, every difficult invention, every new religion, almost every great benefit that humanity has received, from geometry to porcelain, from the theory of gravitation to the steam-engine, from natural selection to electricity; but the unrestrained and unguided enthusiasm of the emotional temperament has been responsible for most of the great disasters from which the human race has suffered."

MINING THE WAR-ZONE—Europe's battle-fields, says an editorial writer in *The Mining and Scientific Press* (San Francisco), have been showered with steel and iron and brass from shells, exploded and unexploded, and from hand-grenades. He goes on:

"Much of this metal will be removed as a necessary preliminary to the resumption of peaceful pursuits. The quantity of metal is so great that it would be a source of annoyance, and even of danger to the tiller of the soil. A systematic sweeping, so to speak, of all the bombarded regions will be necessary. A French engineering journal describes an apparatus which, though created for this special purpose, can be applied to other uses, for it will indicate the presence of steel and iron not too deeply buried in the soil. This, however, is a slow way to proceed where long-continued bombardment has literally filled the soil with metallic fragments. Methods of salvaging are contemplated that involve passing the soil through plants for recovering the metal, and returning the soil to its place leveled and ready for tillage. It is also pointed out that the concentration of fixed nitrogen in these battle-field soils, resulting from the enormous quantities of explosives used, will make these areas exceptionally fertile."

LETTERS - AND - ART

SOME OF RUSSIA'S "YOUNG BARBARIANS" IN ART

THO BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA may support the fine arts and their producers with the same vehemence they apply to other endeavors of their own, they do not altogether inspire confidence in the breasts of their beneficiaries. For that reason America may profit where Russia fails. Two refugees have lately come among us from this uncertain land who

"If Serge Prokofieff be an *enfant terrible*, he is at least a most engaging one. Of the blond Slav—not Turco-Slav—type, tall, slender, distinguished, with honest gray eyes and a forceful, spontaneous manner, there is something prepossessingly direct and genuine about this composer in his twenties. When the writer made his acquaintance at the home of Adolf Bolm—who knew every one worth knowing in the prerevolutionary Petrograd world of art and music, and to whom temporary exiles from what might now be called 'Unholy Russia' naturally gravitate when they reach New York—he found no difficulty in inducing Mr. Prokofieff to talk of present-day musical conditions in his native land."

These conditions seem to be among the redeeming traits of Bolshevism, Mr. Prokofieff told Mr. Martens:

"Russia is a land of paradoxes. While the state of affairs in general grows darker and darker, and the whole social and economic equilibrium of the country has been overturned, one might think that the present Government, which I am convinced can not endure, and which is part and parcel of the existing chaos, would be the last to give time and money to the arts. And there we have one of the paradoxes in question. It is the Bolshevik Government, under which a clean collar has become a symbol of imperialism and the hall-mark of a *bourgeois*, and under which I found it necessary to wear a red shirt in Petrograd to show that my heart was not black—from its point of view—that is providing liberally for Russian art and artists."

"The Bolshevik Government keeps all the ex-Imperial theaters running in Petrograd and Moscow, and pays the artists and musicians well. The former 'Court Orchestra' plays on Sundays in what used to be the Imperial Chapel as before, under the name of the 'State Orchestra,' Kousswitsky directing, tho the Imperial Intendant, General Count Stachelberg, has disappeared. While I was in Petrograd last year during the season, there were sometimes as many as three important concerts given in the same hall the same day, and I had to wait a month for a hall in which to give a piano recital."

"Yes, these same Bolsheviks who seem to regard cleanliness and the little decencies of life as the sinister stigmata of reaction, are paying distinguished artists big salaries, 10,000 to 25,000 rubles; are paying for the production in sumptuous style of new operas, ballets, dramas; have made the famous painter Benoit an unofficial Minister of Fine Arts—for they say that artists work hard and are a genuine source of national wealth and glory. Their political principles and the application they make of them I can only condemn, but with their views regarding the fine arts I am heartily in accord. Of course, this active musical and theatrical life is more or less intermittent; and there were months when, during party struggles for supremacy, all theaters and concert-halls closed at nine, and the entire absence of police control exposed any one who ventured to use the streets much after that hour to robbery and assassination. It is a pleasure for me to think that the very valuable library of old music, much of it in manuscript, at the Petrograd Conservatory, has been safely removed to various central towns, where it is preserved."

Prokofieff, "fantasy composer," as the Boston *Transcript* calls him, might well help introduce Boris Anisfeld, "fantastic painter," also driven from Russia by the disorders of political revolution. Their long pilgrimages across Siberia and the Pacific merit for them whatever tranquillity their art allows them among us. Anisfeld's presence may help to recall what was perhaps but lightly noticed at the time—that he shared with Bakst in designing scenery and costumes for several of the Russian ballets disclosed here. Anisfeld, as quoted by Mr. Christian Brinton in the exhibition's catalog, disclaims belonging to any school "I strive not to be original, but merely to be independent, and to express myself in the most congenial manner of which I am capable." The public in Russia no longer laughs when he exhibits, "for we have to-day in Russia many artists who are more extreme than I. We call them, as



Courtesy of "Musical America," New York.

ONE OF THE RUSSIAN FANTASISTS.

Serge Prokofieff, who is introducing his own compositions at recitals here, having found Red Russia too red even for his advanced views.

through their art tell us something of the ferment of Russia, which indulges in all kinds of topsyturvydom. Prokofieff, the musician and composer, and Boris Anisfeld, the painter, are here with notes and pigment to shake us out of all ordinary and commonplace habits of esthetic emotionalism. It is perhaps fitting that when Anisfeld's pictures were set on exhibition at the Brooklyn Museum a week ago, Prokofieff should be on hand to assist at the inauguration with performances of his own compositions, and, too, that Adolf Bolm, formerly of the Diaghileff ballet, should dance to the broken measures of this new rhythmic to show that old laws, whatever the medium of expression, are held in defiance. Prokofieff is still in his twenties, but as long ago as 1913 he was said, so Frederick Martens tells us in *Musical America* (New York), to have "tweaked the ear of the pedagogue and warmed the cockles of the progressive musician's heart." More than that, his "'Scythian Suite' drove Glazounoff from the hall in which it was being performed," and raised the cry of "futurist," "barbarian," "*enfant terrible*." Mr. Martens favors us with introduction:

you know, the 'young barbarians' and some of them certainly seem to merit the term." Mr. Brinton speaks of Anisfeld's eclecticism:

"In the current exhibition you will be able to follow in its varied aspects the esthetic evolution of Boris Anisfeld. You will note its formative stages wherein he pays tribute to the sensitive Whistler and the serene, sumptuous masters of the Renaissance such as Il Tiziano. You will see its more advanced phases wherein he recognizes—as most modern painters have been compelled to do—the rigorous abstraction of Cézanne and Picasso. You can, if you are so disposed, trace the gradual progress of the artist from a more or less free interpretation of fact to a purely inspirational conception of form and color. Responsive tho he is to that which attracts him in the production of past or present, the achievement of Anisfeld offers an independent contribution to the shifting panorama of contemporary painting. At its best it reveals a chromatic opulence as rare as it is personal, and a sense of rhythm which is typically organic and individual.

"Despite its seeming complexity, there is something direct, instinctive, and elemental in the work of Boris Anisfeld. It displays to an uncommon degree that unity of mood and manner without which any esthetic expression must assuredly fail of effect. This art is a product of emotion rather than reason and observation. Typically Russian in their mysticism and power of psychic evocation, there is a festal, carnivalesque quality to these freely brushed pictorial syntheses and these gleaming little water-color panels. Lacking, if you choose, that sober, and sobering, stolidity to which we are accustomed, these paintings appeal primarily to our creative and imaginative sensibilities. It is easy to contend that a certain proportion of this work is fantastic in character, that it has no basis in actual fact, yet you can not deny that it possesses the secret of suggestion, that it makes for passion and aspiration.

"When confronting the production of Boris Anisfeld and kindred apostles of the new school of decorative idealism, it is well, for the time being, to forego reality and resign oneself to the subtle potency of the spirit and the senses. The art which endures longest is that which, other elements being equal, displays the superior measure of emotional intensity. And we can scarcely charge the latter-day Slavs with being deficient in emotional intensity."

USING UP STAGE WAR-VILLAINS—The progressive stimuli of the war have been such that the writer of a war-play in London, Mr. Walter Melville, does not trust his vehicle without the assistance of five villains. That the war must be near its end seems to be evidenced by the way material in the shape of German spies is being used up on the stage. The London *Times* speaks of the latest Lyceum melodrama, called "The Female Hun":

"Villain Number One was a butler, with the suspiciously English name of *John Brown*, who only survived through one act to be shot as a German spy in the second. Villain Number Two was a terribly dull person who gave himself away at every turn, but was lucky enough to be allowed to continue his villainy until the last act. Villains Numbers Three and Four, apparently from a German submarine, wandered at random about the East Coast at dead of night. But Villain Number Five, the 'Female Hun,' was Mr. Melville's superb creation. A tall, statuesque person, she dominated the proceedings throughout until the unfortunate moment at the end of the third act, when she was shot by her own husband, a British general, a very important person, whom the Secretary of State for War visited at his country seat at midnight to discuss with him a plan of attack. Despite his rows of ribbon, the general was one of the most unlucky persons in the Army. To have his wife and his butler denounced as German spies within the space of half an hour must have been a blow, but it is a tribute to the British Army and its chiefs that not even these disasters broke his proud spirit."

A NEW FRENCH LANGUAGE IN MAKING

A GOOD WAY TO JUDGE the mentality of the German and French armies is through the imaginative quality of their slang. In our issue of October 5 we saw that this quality was mainly lacking in words so employed by the *Boche*. A carefully compiled selection of the *argot* of the *poilu* shows that the French reputation for intellectual keen-



"THE BLUE STATUE."

A picture by Boris Anisfeld that was the sensation of the Vienna Secession in 1908. It is, says Mr. Christian Brinton, "remarkable for its sumptuous romantic appeal."

ness is not misplaced. The book that gathers up these words of the trench claims more reliability than the earlier lists much bruited in newspapers. These words, the French soldier protested, were "the invention of the *civelots*"—a word that the London *Times* thinks in itself one of "sterling formation, if ever there was one." The French soldier, it observes, is a "civilized being, not a strange animal speaking by miracle a strange tongue." The author of this new book, "*L'Argot de la Guerre*," is Albert Dauzat, who has "consulted the soldiers themselves, not his imagination and the most recent dictionary of prewar *argot*." He resorted to the novel method of applying to the soldiers through the *Journal de Suzette*, the name given to the *Bulletin des Armées*, and from them received some two hundred more or less comprehensive vocabularies. With the soldiers' own glosses and definitions, and, continues *The Times*, "on the basis of this most valuable evidence, he has given us the first scientific account of a phenomenon which will, without doubt, profoundly modify the French language in the future." We read on:

"In one respect his analysis confirms the protest made by the soldiers against the invention of the armchair journalists. Tho one-third of the words with which he was supplied are certainly new, these are in the main multiple surnames for new things. The traveling kitchen, the steel helmet, the gas-mask have, for instance, each been baptized some twenty times. These nicknames are often extremely witty, but they are too witty to become real words. And perhaps the only real words among all these names are the simplest. *La cuisine roulante* becomes simply *la roulante*, as the name for soup is *la bouillante*. The element which makes the thing new and important is thus immortalized. On the other hand, of the manifold names

applied to the steel helmet, hardly one indicates the material of which it is made. All the familiar Paris words for hat do duty, but not one is really as adequate to the innovation as the English 'tin hat.' Remarkable, however, among the new words is *Rosalie*, the bayonet. It is by far the most common term for that weapon in use among the soldiers, and yet, according to Mr. Dauzat, it is definitely known to have been originated by one who, in the view of the French soldier, is reckoned among the *bourreaux du crâne*. Since any one who writes from the rear about or for the front belongs, in the sensitive judgment of the soldier, to that category, it implies no great disrespect to Mr. Théodore Botrel to declare that the success of his invention—*Rosalie* was launched in a song of his which appeared in the *Bulletin des Armées* in the autumn of 1914—is little short of miraculous. It is the only creation of the civilian which has gained currency among the troops. . . . Nearly all the Paris argot has become current, and one of its most admirable locutions—*l'en fais pas*—is already classical. Much of the eastern garrison slang comes from the same source, for the Parisian elements were always strongest in those corps. But, in spite of this, many of the commonest, and therefore most intriguing, words are not particularly Parisian. Thus, for instance, *pinard*, wine, was all but unknown in Paris before the war, yet it is now perhaps the most famous word in the whole soldier vocabulary. *Pas de pinard, pas de poilu*. The origin of the word is not far to seek. The second syllable is an orthodox ending, and *pinard* is the name of a well-known small Burgundy grape. More difficult is the case of *gniole*, brandy—the correct spelling, according to Mr. Dauzat, is *niôle*—which is only less common than *pinard* in proportion as the occasion for its employment is less frequent. *Gniole* was also unknown in Paris before the war. It is a Lyons word of at least fifty years' standing, and is apparently derived through the Savoy patois *niôla* from *nebula* by a neat interchange of cause and effect. Stranger still is the history of another famous, non-Parisian word, *maous*, meaning big. Mr. Dauzat has tracked it down through *mahou* (heavy, in the patois of Anjou) to *mahoud*. *Mahoud* is an adjective formed from the proper name Mahault, which was in the fifteenth century the name given to the clumsy bird, the goose, as the fox was called Renard. It is simply a variant form of the name Mathilde."

Some old notions about words seem to be upset by this new work. For example, *marinite* for a certain caliber gun instead of being a new word is to be found in a military dictionary published in 1758; but the writer ventures the observation that "were it not that Mr. Dauzat tells us that the tradition of the word had been preserved in the military colleges, we should have been inclined to believe that the word had been invented a second time." Also:

"*Barbaque*, which has now largely supplanted *bidoche* and become the normal word for meat, whereas in the past it was opposed to *bidoche* as bad meat is to good, remains something of a mystery. It is suggested that it comes from the Roumanian *berbec*, a sheep, and dates from the Crimean War, when the troops had to subsist chiefly on scraggy Wallachian mutton; on the other hand, we feel that our own word barbecue, which was probably taken by the buccaneers from the Spanish, should yield some solution of the curious word. Another word to which Mr. Dauzat can supply no key is *cléber*, which means to eat. It has a shade of meaning which distinguishes it from the more ordinary *bequeter*. *Bequeter* means to eat in the ordinary routine; *cléber* means to eat after one has been almost or quite starving. Possibly, in the usual evolution of such words, the distinction has by now disappeared. It certainly existed a year ago, when it was made clear to the present writer, and it gives force to the explanation then proposed, that this word also belongs to the soldier slang of the First Empire. *Kléba* is the Russian for bread, and the starving soldiers in the retreat are said to have called out '*Papa, kléba!*' to Napoleon."

Some of the strange words now come into general use are noted:

"*Billard*, for instance, has two definite and common applications: in the military hospital it is the operating-table, at the front it is No Man's Land. It would be hard to decide which turn of sense displayed the more *macabre* humor. *Tacol* means both a clanking motor-car, and hence a light military railway, and brandy. In the first sense it was a Parisian word, in the second peculiar to the colonial armies. When it came to be used

in both senses throughout the Army in 1916-17 the confusion was found intolerable, and *gniole* gradually supplanted *tacol* in the second sense. *Trèfle* and *perlot* as names for coarse tobacco are giving way to the expressive and Rabelaisian *gros cul*. *Pou* was found to be too particular and probably too serious a word for the vermin with which the soldier had to contend. *Toto* is the universal term, which, as Mr. Dauzat neatly shows, was probably taken by the troops in the Champagne direct from the peasants there. *Panam* (Panama: Eldorado) has now completely replaced the familiar *Pantruche* as the Parisian's name for Paris; *cuisancier* is replacing *cuisot* and *cuisance*. *Bourrin* (from *bourrique*, the patois word for an ass in Charente and the Vendée) is now the general word for horse, at least among the cavalry and artillery. Finally, Mr. Dauzat omits to note that the famous word *as* (first the crack cavalryman, now the virtuoso airman), which has now passed into English, has lately acquired a derogatory nuance, a touch of the implication of *jeune premier*, so much that when an artilleryman, in sincere admiration, called a member of a bombing party an *acc*, he had great difficulty in persuading the bomber that he had not been insulted."

NO ART MATERIALS FROM GERMANY

AMERICAN ARCHITECTS have been the class owing most perhaps among our art-workers to the inspiration and practical teachings of France. It was they, too, who began the earliest measures for relief of their fellow art-workers there when the Hun came and despoiled their country and ruined so many of their lives. So we should expect to see these same architects forehanded in meting out punishment to the despoiler. The Architectural League has put into words what the artists of the country may be depended on to carry out, to no small displeasure, it may be imagined, of the Ravager. This is the pledge: "I do hereby pledge myself not to use German-made material in my office as long as I live, so help me God!" Every architect, artist, draftsman, and engineer in the country, says the *New York World*, will be asked to sign it. The Architectural League is reported to have the support of the Society of Illustrators, the American Academy of Design, the Arts Students' League, the Bureau of Pictorial Publicity, the American Guardian Society, and the Brooklyn Institute of American Architects. Prof. W. A. Boring, of the Department of Architecture at Columbia, is quoted as saying:

"I would go still further. For every dollar of drawing material we use, we use \$500 worth of construction material. Such things as hydrocarbonie waterproofing, that were formerly sold at ridiculously high prices by German firms—and, mind you, the material was made from American raw products—could easily be manufactured by Americans."

"It is about time that Americans woke up to the fact that it is necessary for us to be independent industrially as well as politically. We do not want Hun-made products when we can get American and Allied-made material."

Harry Van B. Magonigle, president of the League, is reported as saying that Germany's prestige in trade is due to her underhand methods in foisting goods upon the dealers, and he avers:

"If every one of the users of drawing material makes it plain to his dealer that he will not use German-made material, all the Hun duplicity in the world will not be able to sell one German-made pencil or one sheet of tracing-paper."

In discussing ways and means of helping the American manufacturer perfect his product so that it would excel the German product, Mr. Magonigle advises that:

"An advisory board of competent architects and artists could give constructive criticism to the manufacturers and thus enable them to know just what the technical man needs in his work. We have already appointed such a board, and if the manufacturers agree, as I have good reason to believe that they will, our campaign will profit greatly."

"We are willing to stand hardships for the achievement of our ideals. But we must have the perfect product eventually, or some of our architects will weaken and forget the German atrocities in Belgium and France."

REFLECTIONS FOR POETS

WITH AMY LOWELL and other *vers libristes* sending rime and even reason packing and getting a host of applauding supporters, it seems a pity that Alfred Noyes shouldn't be allowed a little license with his rimes. But he had the misfortune to rime "war" with "star" in his poem on "The Avenue of the Allies," and its whole columnful of other virtues, if such they are, do not avail him. Letters of protest are written to the press in such quantities that the New York *Sun* discusses the plausible surrender of all the conservative forces to the Free Verse Brotherhood. Safety from attack seems alone to reside in those ranks, or, at least, companions for defense are sufficient to support any poet's courage. Says *The Sun* in a recent editorial:

"The members of that circle at least are safe from the shafts of critics meticulous after assonantal perfection. And such critics abound in numbers and energy. It is only necessary for a poet to pen one imperfect rime and they are at his throat. No mark is too high for them and none too humble. Shakespeare, with his 'Jove' and 'love' and similar discrepancies, has had to accept their arrows into his breast. Milton's lapse, in the famous sonnet to his deceased wife, where he undertakes to rime 'save' and 'have,' has cost him many disparaging criticisms. Even the 'correct' Parnell—the only kind of poet with whom these critics can spend a civil evening—has not been allowed to pass with his attempt to rime 'appears' and 'airs.' Pope, one would suppose, with half the world his enemies eager for attack, would have taken due precautions; yet he left the gates wide open on one occasion by riming 'abodes' and 'gods'—and the regiments took him.

"John Masefield, a fellow Englishman of Mr. Noyes, is one of the recent victims of these criers after perfection. In a sonnet, admitted to be excellent otherwise, Masefield undertook to rime 'grass' and 'was.' He would have been wounded, in any event; but the fact that the crime occurred in the final couplet, where it was most glaring, resulted in his virtual annihilation.

"Pope, Parnell, and the others have gone where darts can not follow them. But Noyes and Masefield—both of them slapdash writers, not overnice in any particular—are enduring a great deal. The gates of *vers libre* must appear inviting to their wounded spirits. There no rime is tested; in fact, it is despised. Neither shall there be any standard meter—another score on which Masefield is belabored as a defective. Only rhythm is required in that happy country, and every inhabitant is permitted his own variety and his own definition. The attacks on the new school are easier to dodge than those directed at the regulars. The whole onslaught usually crystallizes into the charge: 'It is not poetry.' Amy Lowell has offered a hint as to means of immunity by plainly labeling her latest book polyphonic prose.

"It is not an unconditional surrender on either side; it is not even a negotiated peace. But it has resulted in an armistice that must appear tempting enough to the regulars still under fire."

If any riming poet has tried to shut his ears to lures of free

verse let him reflect on the troubles of these foregoing and measure the advantages of a situation which *The Sun* sets out in its department on "Books and Book World."

"The human intelligence has not slept since the birth of Voltaire. It has walked the floor of Knowledge and smashed the furniture of earth and the lusters and arc-lights of heaven to a billion splinters and flashing fragments. In art all unity is dead. Forms and rules lie murdered in their molds. In poetry we stand, not at Armageddon, but at a Tower of Babel.

"There is a jangle of schools and a jungle of isms. They come! they come!—the vorticists, the *vers libristes*, the pointillists, the imagists. There is a *cancan* of individualists. The indefinite, the uncertain, the new, the paradoxical, are the scarlet paradises of esthetic intoxication. We have gored the heart out of every artistic certainty. Each school has its own private Nine Muses. Unity sleeps; nothing remains but units.

"Poetry is to-day a matter of pure impressionism. Mood breeds mood, feeling breeds feeling, and our little poems are rounded with a quarrel. It is the decadence of an age. Find the word, find the nuance, find the image. The theme is of no consequence. Beyond Verlaine, Debussy, Symons, Maeterlinck, Strauss, Mallarmé, Remy, De Gourmont, Lafcadio Hearn, Richard Aldington there is nothing. They were the fathers of the Tower of Babel. They were the navvies of the great

Esthetic Crash. They sucked the marrow out of all their moods and pared thoughts to the quick. And the Jills came tumbling after."

STUDENTS IN GERMANY—Medicine first and theology last, with other subjects in between, occupy the student attention in German universities. Twenty-two such institutions had an attendance in the last summer semester of 20,928, of whom 6,809 were women, making their proportion 32.5 per cent. In the summer of 1917, we are told by *School Life* (Washington), which culls its facts from the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, there were 17,200 students, as against 61,000 before the war. Some other details furnish food for reflection:

"In addition to the 14,119 active men students there are 60,000 students serving in the Army. These are considered by the universities as on leave of absence.

"The present growth in the number of students is to be attributed not so much to the increase of women as to the increase of men who have returned from the front in large numbers, incapacitated or on furlough. This is true especially of the students of medicine. For that reason and because a great number of women take up this study, the medical faculties are at present well attended. As the conditions are unsettled, the changes in the choice of professions, brought about by the war, can hardly be predicted; it is clear, however, says the *Zeitung*, that the theological faculties of both confessions are attended very poorly. As to the attendance of single universities, there are considerable deviations from the prewar conditions. Berlin, with 3,432, and Munich, with 2,687, lead, to be sure, even now, but Leipzig, with 1,016, has surrendered its third place to the youngest Frankfort university with 1,738, and has been pushed itself to the sixth place."



"CLOUDS OVER THE BLACK SEA."

Nature can be more fantastic than a fantasist, so it provided Boris Anisfeld with something to hand in this scene. The ship far below in the water gives the note for the sense of space. The painter's feeling for design is well exhibited here.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



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REPRESENTATIVE LEADERS IN THE GREAT ARMY-WELFARE WORK.

Read from the reader's left they are Bishop Muldoon, K. of C.; Mrs. Henry T. Davison, Y. W. C. A.; Dr. Frank P. Hill, A. L. A.; Hon. Myron P. Herrick, War Community Service; Commander Eva Booth, Salvation Army; George W. Perkins, Y. M. C. A.; Mortimer L. Schiff, Jewish Welfare Board; William P. Larkin, K. of C.

IMPERFECT RELIGION IN THE Y. M. C. A.

THE Y. M. C. A. HAS REACHED so near to the heart of the soldier that any criticism brings forth his instant protest, yet no institution is perfect, tho in some places such an assumption is noted. A writer in *The Churchman* (New York) refers to articles appearing in the *New Republic* and elsewhere in criticism of the Y. M. C. A. as "deserved because of its assumption of impeccability." Dr. Mott and men like him, says this writer, have been "too wise to make such a claim"; but he maintains that it has "been all too common to have the Y. M. C. A. presented as the one perfect organization in a world at war, with no flaw or defect or spot or any such thing to mar it." The writer does not give his name, tho *The Churchman* regards him as a "trustworthy observer," and he speaks after having "personally studied in a quiet unofficial way the religious work, and particularly the Y. M. C. A. religious work, in three of the largest cantonments of the country." His friends, he tells us, have supplied him with full information of the nature of such work in six more. Also he "has been in a position where he has had written to him many letters, some of them very frank, from officers, Y. M. C. A. men, chaplains, and enlisted men upon this and related subjects. He writes:

"It has been all too frequent, that attitude which almost accuses a man of pro-Germanism who ventures in the least to suggest how Y. M. C. A. work may be improved. One of the author's friends recently talked in three different cities in the interest of the Chaplains' Support Fund, and said in each place that the Y. M. C. A. could not be relied upon completely to satisfy the religious longings of our enlisted men. His speech was reported in all three places to certain officials of the Y. M. C. A., who formally protested to those over him against his disloyalty. A 'Y' officer higher up, with a sense of humor, put a stop to what might else have proved a very embarrassing episode. Whenever any organization cries, 'We are perfect,' sooner or later

people of brains are going to say, 'You are not perfect'; and in their resentment at the attitude are going to criticize more bitterly than facts warrant. That flood of criticism is already commencing.

"All of this is perfectly well known to the Religious Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., and they have already taken steps to improve the religious work in the camps. The first step in this endeavor is the making of a careful and impartial study of what such work really amounts to now. This investigation, it is surely no secret to say, is already in progress. Much is sure to come of it.

"Now, possibly, with all this way of introduction, it may be well to state what are the principal defects of Y. M. C. A. religious work in the camps as one observer sees them.

"First, there is a lack of distinctness between religious services and recreational activities. Often they are on the same night, and immediately in conjunction with one another. The writer was present at one meeting where a very eminent and inspiring preacher was sandwiched between a jazz-band concert and a Chaplin movie. He has seen prayer-meetings tacked on the end of stunt nights with no intermission. He has been present at sings where 'Nearer, My God, to Thee,' was sung between 'The Henry Clay' and 'Katie.' He has been astonished to find that many of the secretaries, far from thinking this sort of thing objectionable, delight in it as 'showing how religion and life are bound up together.' It may seem that way to them; but to the ordinary decent-minded enlisted man it seems, as one of them once expressed it in this writer's hearing, 'a damn insult to the A'mighty.'

"This brings us to the second criticism. There is no such thing as reverence in most 'Y' religious meetings. I remember a certain English captain who visited one of these meetings and afterward said, 'Those men are like your Billy Sunday, very chummy with God. That sort of thing won't go down for a minute with us who have seen, in the white heat of battle, a vision of the clean, white, holy Christ.' The services are so conversational, the prayers are so smugly smiling, the talks are so casual! How rarely does one find moments of quiet, or

responsive prayers, or penetrating times of self-examination! There is no atmosphere. The men are tired of noise and restlessness. They dearly prize peace. Yet the services are always endeavoring to be 'heartily' and 'full of red-blooded pep.' It is not easy to be reverent in leading services. It is easy to 'get down to the men.' Well, the men don't want God and things holy brought down to the level of the barracks nearly so much as they wish to be lifted up out of the barracks into the peace of Heaven, and feel the quiet arms of God beneath them. If more complete separation of services and amusements is the first need, more emphasis upon quiet devotion is the second."

The third criticism, supported by examples, is in the nature of a variation of the second. One comes to wish, the writer says, that secretaries could preach without going out of their way to be slangy:

"Once I heard one of them talking to the men about 'a God with guts.' This is possibly the worst offense against decency ever heard in a 'Y,' but why some men think it necessary to use gutter language to win men to God is beyond understanding. There is a vicious tendency abroad to imitate Billy Sunday. One can be strong, virile, effective without this kind of talk. Even the men from the slums instinctively resent it. And the same thing applies to prayers. Addressing the Most High demands such reverence, surely at least, as one would render a commanding general. The secretary who began a prayer, 'O God, we men in the depot brigade are lonely to-night-and homesick for mother. We'd give a lot to see her and eat a piece of the good old home-made pie once more,' was probably, certainly, an exception; but his sort has been given too much free play so far in 'Y' work.

"The fourth criticism is that there has been too great a narrowing of leadership to men of one, and that to many a highly objectionable, type of piety. If one were to seek to characterize it in words, perhaps it might do to say it is 'the type of sentimentalized revivalism.' Its sole aim seems often to be to get men to 'accept Christ' without any explanation to them of what such acceptance may involve. 'Conversions' are sought which mean absolutely nothing. I know how in one camp there was an eminent 'Y' leader—in his own estimation—who used to stand at a narrow door and say, 'All who wish to accept Christ to-night shake my hand as they walk out.' Of course, most of the boys, to be polite, shook hands. One night he said, after the meeting: 'Wonderful, wonderful! Eighty-one accepted Christ this evening. Eighty-one souls saved. Eighty-one conversions.' The signing of decision-cards and 'war-rolls' is, as it is usually done, a fruitless, a meaningless thing. And yet that seems to be the principal endeavor in much of the religious work. There is in it neither the thoroughness of the sacramental method nor the downright sincerity of the evangelical method.

"This one type of conventional leaders, the type of the preponderating majority of 'Y' religious secretaries, conduct, naturally, a sentimentalized type of prayer-meeting. They talk in a sentimentalized pseudo-evangelical way. Perhaps this is why many of the lads unhesitatingly say that while the 'Y' men are fine fellows when they meet you any other way, they are all sissies in religion. One of the keenest young non-coms I have ever known, who had served in five camps, told me that in his opinion the 'Y' religious work amounted to nothing save with a certain exceptional type of boy whose previous religious training had been of the same sentimental sort. 'We all go to the "Y" gladly,' he said, 'except when they are likely to shove on the religion. Then we stay around the barracks or slip over to the K. of C.'s.' This boy was a religious boy and a good boy. His comrades who agree with him I have known by the hundreds. The 'Y' should provide scope for differing types of religious expression and not seek to bring all men to one type of piety, and that a type not particularly attractive to virile men."

In suggesting improvements the writer places emphasis on the matter of "better leadership." The religious leader he recommends to give all his time to this work and other men do the stamp-selling, sweeping out, cashing checks, running shows, etc. Then as to methods:

"First, have religious services distinct from all other activities. Clear the building for them. Let no men write or otherwise hang around the edges. Let decency and quiet prevail and let every one know just what they are getting into when they come. This will not mean smaller crowds. From what I have seen in most camps the crowds at religious services could not be much smaller than they are.

"Secondly, let the services be deeply reverent, with due simplicity, and a restrained sincerity as their dominant note. Let the prayers be simple, short, and quiet. Let the whole thing breathe the power of 'Him who sits between the Cherubim, be the earth never so unquiet.'

"Thirdly, let the speeches be couched in manly but decent terms, and let them deal of noble things without bombast, conventional pieties, or explosive emphasis.

"Fourth, encourage the boy who thinks sacramentally to find his sacraments, the man who has found Christ in the study to find him so still, the fellow who is esthetic to find a Christ of beauty. Let the whole thing not be narrowed down to a certain piety of a neo-evangelistic sort."

THE RUSSIAN CHURCH REVIVING

RUSSIA, THE LAND OF TOPSYTURVY, is most of all paradoxical perhaps in the relation of the Church to Bolshevism. Where the effect of the Red rule in nearly all directions is destruction, a Russian writer asserts in *The New Europe* (London) that the loss of material wealth has been the Church's salvation. Its emancipation came about first through its own effort. It was submissive enough to Rasputin when he ruled the Czar, who was official head of the Church. But once Rasputin and the Czar were removed, the Russian Church became its own master and through the Patriarch anathematized the Bolshevik usurpers. An epistle from this dignitary cursed them as "sons of perdition" who were "crucifying the Church and had sold Russia to the hereditary enemy of the Slavs—Germany." This letter of the Patriarch, says Ariadna Tyrkova, was the "boldest and most solemn and public protest that has yet been made against the Bolshevik power." The papers that printed extracts were fined or suspended, but even Bolshevism did not dare attack the Patriarch. Neither was its decree for the separation of the Church systematically carried out. We read:

"The attitude of the Government encouraged all the elements of anarchy and disorder, and the transfer of the churches and monasteries to the local *Soviets* in many cases gave the mob a welcome opportunity for plunder. Churches were robbed. In the Kremlin itself, where at every gate and at every corner stood a Bolshevik guard, 'unknown' robbers carried off from the Patriarch's clearstory in the Cathedral of the Assumption tens of millions' worth of ancient church treasures. Naturally the robbers were not discovered. More than that, priests were insulted and beaten, bishops were imprisoned, church processions were violently dispersed, and in Kiev the Metropolitan Vladimir was shot dead.

"The Bolsheviks are not afraid to murder. One morning, before breakfast, they murdered the ex-Czar. But they refrain from touching the Patriarch. They feel that a new power is growing beneath the gilded domes of the ancient churches, a power menacing, tho physically impotent. They try to subdue it not only by force but by decrees and proclamations."

The vital principle in the Church is in no wise weakened by the loss of material goods. On the contrary, the Church is being strengthened. Within her, new leaders are coming to the front, new characters are being formed; and from without there are gravitating to her honest patriots who long for the resurrection of a united Russia. Further:

"Among the Orthodox are people of various classes and various political views; but it is possible that there are few Socialists among them, and that is a cause of alarm to those who wish to see Russia continuing her socialistic experiments. When I left Russia in March there was no definite political aim in the new church movement. It was spiritual, but it was also distinctively national. But the suffering of the people and the humiliation of the State naturally tend to make the Church a center of national revival. . . .

"Only those who know, who have seen, who have shared with the Russian people the fierce trial through which we are passing—only they can understand with what passionate longing, with what despairing trust millions of Russians are pressing to the foot of the Cross. For many of them the Church was remote and strange so long as she was merely an official institution; but

scorned and insulted, shorn of her pristine external splendor, she has become very near and very dear.

"And she herself is changed, she is being born anew in suffering, she is awaking from her lethargic sleep, is girding herself, as it were, for new tasks. Now prominent laymen are entering her ranks. She has broken with the exclusiveness of official routine. She is becoming that community of believers which from the first centuries onward has been the ideal of all Christians. Meetings of parishioners discuss with priests the affairs of the church—yes, and secular affairs too. In the churches, laymen give addresses, usually after vespers, which is the most intimate of all the Russian services. Distinguished scholars and public workers take part in the Church Council—many of them belong to that group of idealists and mystics of which I have spoken. One, Serge Boulgakov, has even been ordained to the priesthood, thus completing a spiritual quest of many years. Once he was a Marxist. Then he was a Radical deputy in the Duma. He held chairs of political economy in Petrograd and Moscow. But as the years passed he devoted himself more and more to the interests of Orthodoxy. And now at last he has given himself wholly to the Church.

"Around these leaders are grouped a number of younger men. Formerly indifferent to religion, the youth of Russia has emerged from the tragedy of the war and revolution with a deepened spiritual sense and with a new respect for traditional values. And this new religious experience is bringing together the *intelligentsia* and the people. This is not the ephemeral intimacy of public meetings, where speakers eager for applause are tempted to flatter and pander to the crowd. The Church promises no material benefits. She demands sacrifices rather, and her wealth is not of this world.

"But the Bolsheviks are quite right in fearing the growth of political power in the Church. What this power will be, what influence it will have in determining the future form of the Russian state, it is hard to say. But it is not at all unlikely that now the struggle for national liberty will assume the character of a crusade. When the country shakes off the fanatics and robbers who betrayed her, and a genuine popular Government is at last established, this Government will have to take the Church far more seriously into account than any Russian Government has for the last two centuries."

MORAL PRIDE IN THE ARMY

GENERAL PERSHING is declared to be "just as anxious to see his soldiers maintain a clean, faithful standard of manly integrity as to see them come off victorious in battle." And this from a moral view-point, thinks Nolan Rice Best, is "the proudest thing to be said about and for the American Army in France." General Pershing's sentiments are further declared "not merely utilitarian," tho he knows that men of sound and strong personal character are more dependable in a military sense than an army made up of rogues and ruffians. It is declared that General Pershing's own "personal valuation of religious faith—his own experience of it"—leads him to "set his heart on having every soldier under his command preserve in France whatever religious faith he brought from the homeland—all of it at full strength—and get more of it if he can." The General wants his men under the influence of those four great agencies, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, and the Salvation Army. In *The Congregationalist* (Boston), Mr. Best enlarges on the fact and the contrast between this and an earlier time in the American leader's experience:

"It is the secret, also, of his quite unexampled pains to develop the power and use of the chaplaincy among his troops—the reason why he insisted on creating the heretofore unheard-of office of 'senior chaplain' of the Army and on appointing to the position the man who had been his own most strengthening spiritual counselor—Bishop Brent. No great soldier ever issued before to his troops any such moving religious appeal as that unofficial but mightily effective word of counsel, so widely circulated by the Y. M. C. A., in which General Pershing, like an older brother, begs his soldiers to be true to the precepts of the Savior. And these public signs confirm the reality of the conviction which an innocent revelation of headquarters secrets tells of his expressing to his staff: 'Gentlemen, this army of ours has a heart and a conscience, and that heart and that conscience must be fed.'

"If so much plain speech is to be tolerated in war-time, candor would confess that one thing alone has troubled the confidence of church people at home in the moral steadfastness of General Pershing. That is the report of certain Y. M. C. A. authorities on the conditions attending his march into Mexico two years ago. But any criticism that might fairly be directed toward his policy regarding camp-followers on that expedition is surely canceled *in toto* by the General's own frank confession to-day that he was mistaken then. The cause of his taking at that time a course which he now regrets was not any lack of revulsion in his own soul, but merely the dominance of the old iron-clad army tradition which taught that certain evils are inevitable in army life. To-day with larger outlook General Pershing stoutly refuses to regard any wrong thing as inevitable in the Army or anywhere else. He does not hesitate to acknowledge to intimate friends a complete reversal of attitude on this subject since his Mexican experience. Morals and science, as he sees the matter, conspire to condemn the ancient military toleration of vice."

Such avowals from the Commanding General naturally have a tremendous effect on his subordinate officers. The influence may be slow in filtering down to the subalterns, this writer admits, but among the higher grades it is insisted that "a remarkable consensus of sentiments sustains the Commander's eagerness for keeping the Army morally fine." An incident in one of the best disciplined regiments of the front line reveals how strongly this better ideal is already entrenched in the thought of army leaders.

"A lieutenant newly assigned to the regiment lectured his platoon on the military duty of avoiding contagious disease. 'Understand me now,' he said sternly to the men, 'I don't give a hang about your morals or your character; that's no concern of mine; but I am responsible for your keeping in fit condition to do your work as soldiers, and therefore I demand that you keep out of places where you might contract contagion that would disable you.'

"The colonel of the regiment sent for the lieutenant. 'Did you talk to your men in the way that has been reported to me?' he asked. The lieutenant acknowledged the accuracy of the quotation. 'Do you think that talk of that kind stands for the mind of your superiors and represents the spirit of the A. E. F.?' was the question. The lieutenant thought it did. The colonel was almost fierce. 'Well, I tell you it doesn't. The business of an A. E. F. officer is to look out for the moral character of his men just as much as for their physical efficiency. You have been assigned to this regiment. You think you belong to it, but I want to tell you you are never going to belong to us until you revise your opinion about what you are here for. This regiment runs on a different idea.'

The question of drink rests on the same basis:

"The higher up in the Army an officer stands, the stronger, generally speaking, is his earnestness about inducing his men not to drink even the permitted French wines. One colonel said: 'What made a prohibitionist out of me was seeing National Army regiments that have been organized out of the draft from the dry States—the States that have been dry for a long time, so that their present generation of draft age has grown up without even seeing saloons. The draft men from Kansas, for instance, are simply magnificent. If that's what prohibition can do for an army, I'm certainly for prohibition all the way through.'

"Rev. Paul Moody, younger son of the great evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, is Bishop Brent's Protestant associate at chaplaincy headquarters; Father Doherty is his Catholic associate. These three have already attained church unity; their harmony of fellowship is a parable of what ought to be in the whole Christian world. And they are conspicuously harmonious in their optimism about the American Army in France. 'It is an army on a higher plane in every way—more moral far—than in the training-camps at home,' said Chaplain Moody. 'Inspiration and high ideals are at a maximum in the trenches; everything degrading and base at a minimum. And it is wonderful how these newly appointed National Army chaplains contribute to the atmosphere that stimulates and inspires. They are the finest ever. It is a miracle how these young men right out of civil life adapt themselves instantaneously to army ways and win the officers and men from their very first arrival in camp or trench. They fear nothing, risk everything, and the Army loves them.'



These are times to know what you buy

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Here's What I'm Drinking



HAVE you noticed how many middle aged and elderly people drink Postum instead of coffee?

However much one may like this or that beverage it is an unmistakable fact that coffee *does* prove harmful. Its unfortunate influence upon the nerves, as shown by wakefulness, headaches, and so on, makes it undesirable for many.

POSTUM

meets such situations exactly, for it provides an invigorating table drink much like superior coffees in flavor, but as it is made from cereals and a small portion of wholesome molasses, it never produces the ill effects that often result from regular coffee drinking.

**"There's a Reason"
for POSTUM**

CURRENT POETRY

THE joyous soldier, the man who steadfastly refuses to let the horror of war touch his soul, is a man to prize, but when he happens to be a poet as well he is doubly precious. We are introduced to such a one in the *Chicago Tribune*, by John Masefield, who says: "There is a gay young singer named Robert Graves who has written poetry about the war that will live." His book, "Fairies and Fusiliers" (Alfred Knopf, New York), has just appeared and it is gay, charming, buoyant, and courageous. Let us take a poem that justifies the first of his titles:

BABYLON

By ROBERT GRAVES

The child alone a poet is;
Spring and Fairyland are his.
Truth and Reason show but dim,
And all's poetry with him.
Rime and music flow in plenty
For the lad of one-and-twenty,
But spring for him is no more now
Than daisies to a munching cow;
Just a cheery pleasant season,
Daisy buds to live at ease on.
He's forgotten how he smiled
And shrieked at snowdrops when a child.
Or wept one evening secretly
For April's glorious misery.
Wisdom made him old and wary,
Banishing the Lords of Faery,
Wisdom made a breach and battered
Babylon to bits: she scattered
To the hedges and the ditches
All our nursery gnomes and witches,
Lob and Puck, poor frantic elves,
Drag their treasures from the shelves.
Jack the Giant-killer's gone,
Mother Goose and Oberon,
Bluebeard and King Solomon,
Robin and Red Riding Hood
Take together to the wood,
And Sir Galahad lies hid
In a cave with Captain Kidd.
None of all the magic hosts,
None remain but a few ghosts
Of timorous heart, to linger on
Weeping for lost Babylon.

Here we have a poet's recipe for making a fine poem:

A PINCH OF SALT

By ROBERT GRAVES

When a dream is born in you
With a sudden clamorous pain,
When you know the dream is true
And lovely, with no flaw nor stain,
Oh, then, be careful, or with sudden clutch
You'll hurt the delicate thing you prize so much.

Dreams are like a bird that mocks,
Flirting the feathers of his tail.
When you seize at the salt-box
Over the hedge you'll see him sail.
Old birds are neither caught with salt nor chaff
They watch you from the apple-bough and laugh.

Poet, never chase the dream,
Laugh yourself and turn away;
Mask your hunger, let it sear
Small matter if he come or stay;
But when he nestles in your hand at last,
Close up your fingers tight and hold him fast.

Next we are given a pathetic little poem into the Poor House with an aspect of it which we fear is too true.

THE LADY VISITOR IN THE PAUPER WARD

By ROBERT GRAVES

Why do you break upon this old, cool peace—
This painted peace of ours,
With harsh dress hissing like a flock of geese
With garish flowers?

One abiding principle

*unscathed by the
industrial hardships
imposed by this or
any other war--*

*every bristle
gripped
EVERLASTINGLY
in hard rubber*



RUBBERSET BRUSHES



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The carbon from charred cocoanut shells is the best absorbent of poisonous gases yet discovered. Hundreds of tons of cocoanut shells a day are needed by the Government for the manufacture of gas masks.

Only manufacturers of cocoanut products are permitted to receive importations of whole nuts.

The more cocoanut American housewives use, the more shells are turned over and hence the more gas masks can be produced.

The food value of cocoanut is now appreciated. Pound for pound it is richer in nourishment than bread, eggs or steak.

Dromedary Cocoanut is Economical

It is safe to buy Dromedary Cocoanut in large quantities because there is no waste. The cover of the "Ever-Sealed" package may be replaced, thus keeping the unused portion fresh, moist and full flavored.

Write today for our new book "Dromedary War-time Recipes" which gives many appetizing suggestions for patriotic housewives.

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Dromedary Cocoanut is the universal favorite, because it is so delicious in corn muffins, waffles and griddle cakes, cookies, gelatines, rice and bread puddings and fruit desserts, and as sugarless frosting for coffee cakes and war cakes.



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Leatherwove
*'Tis like the hide in most respects
In some respects 'tis better*

Made by Sanford Mills

TODAY more than ever, thrifty housewives and motorists are anxious to do re-upholstering.

Leather is scarce and costly, therefore Chase Leatherwove, which is purchased by the U. S. Government for upholstery purposes, should be used.

All the merits of hide at less cost—beautiful, durable, weather and stain proof, sanitary, and plenty of patterns to choose from.

For upholstery use:
*Leatherwove Galloway or
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Largest in Manufacturing Since 1842



FOR FURNITURE UPHOLSTERY

Buy War Savings Stamps

Why do you churn smooth waters rough again,
Selfish old skin-and-bone?
Leave us to quiet dreaming and slow pain,
Leave us alone.

Turning to the "Fusileer" part of his volume, Robert Graves reveals himself as a true "soldier full of strange oaths" and presents us with a breezy and quite unconventional farewell to his Beloved.

TO LUCASTA ON GOING TO THE WAR
—FOR THE FOURTH TIME

BY ROBERT GRAVES

It doesn't matter what's the cause,
What wrong they say we're righting,
A curse for treaties, bonds, and laws,
When we're to do the fighting!
And since we lads are proud and true,
What else remains to do?
Lucasta, when to France your man
Returns his fourth time, hating war,
Yet laughs as calmly as he can
And flings an oath, but says no more.
That is not courage, that's not fear—
Lucasta, he's a Fusileer,
And his pride sends him here.

Let statesmen bluster, bark, and bray,
And so decide who started
This bloody war, and who's to pay,
But he must be stout-hearted,
Must sit and stake with quiet breath,
Playing at cards with Death,
Don't plume yourself he fights for you;
It is no courage, love, nor hate,
But let us do the things we do:
It's pride that makes the heart be great;
It is not anger, no, nor fear—
Lucasta, he's a Fusileer,
And his pride keeps him here.

A little touch of a grim subject treated
in anything but a grim way is

THE LAST POST

BY ROBERT GRAVES

The bugler sent a call of high romance—
"Lights out! Lights out!" to the deserted square.
On the thin, brazen notes he threw a prayer,
"God, if it's this for me next time in France . . .
O spare the phantom bugle as I lie
Dead in the gas and smoke and roar of guns,
Dead in a row with the other broken ones
Lying so stiff and still under the sky,
Jolly young Fusileers too good to die."

Let us once more quote John Masefield—
this time in the *New York Evening Post*.
"Graves was picked up for dead," said
Masefield. "He heard them say he was
dead, and he called out: 'I'm not dead.
I'm damned if I'll die.' And he didn't.
He wrote a poem about it." And here is
the poem.

ESCAPE

BY ROBERT GRAVES

(August 6, 1916.—Officer previously reported
died of wounds, now reported wounded. Graves,
Capt. R., Royal Welsh Fusileers.)

. . . But I was dead, an hour or more.
I woke when I'd already passed the door
That Cerberus guards, and half-way down the road
To Lethe, as an old Greek sign-post showed.
Above me, on my stretcher swinging by,
I saw new stars in the subterranean sky:
A Cross, a Rose in bloom, a Cage with bars,
And a barbed Arrow feathered in fine stars.
I felt the vapors of forgetfulness
Float in my nostrils. Oh, may Heaven bless
Dear Lady Proserpine, who saw me wake,
And, stooping over me, for Henna's sake
Cleared my poor buzzing head and sent me back
Breathless, with leaping heart along the track.
After me roared and clattered angry hosts
Of demons, heroes, and policemen-ghosts.
"Life! life! I can't be dead! I won't be dead!
Damned if I'll die for any one!" I said.

Cerberus stands and grins above me now,
Wearing three heads—lion, and lynx, and sow.

"Quick, a revolver! But my Webley's gone,
Stolen! . . . No bombs. . . . no knife. . . . The
crowd swarms on,
Bellows, hurls stones. . . . Not even a honeyed
sop. . . .
Nothing . . . Good Cerberus! . . . Good dog!
. . . but stop!
Stay! . . . A great luminous thought . . . I do
believe
There's still some morphia that I bought on leave."
Then swiftly Cerberus' wide mouths I cram
With army biscuit smeared with ration jam;
And sleep lurks in the luscious plum and apple.
He crunches, swallows, stiffens, seems to grapple
With the all-powerful poppy . . . then a snore,
A crash; the beast blocks up the corridor
With monstrous hairy carcass, red and dun—
Too late! for I've sped through. O Life! O Sun!

Having been "dead," it is not surprising that the poet can contemplate his latter end with a touch of somewhat naughty humor.

WHEN I'M KILLED

BY ROBERT GRAVES

When I'm killed, don't think of me
Buried there in Cambrin Wood,
Nor as in Zion think of me
With the Intolerable Good,
And there's one thing that I know well,
I'm damned if I'll be damned to Hell!

So when I'm killed, don't wait for me,
Walking the dim corridor;
In Heaven or Hell, don't wait for me,
Or you must wait forevermore.
You'll find me buried, living-dead
In these verses that you've read.

So when I'm killed, don't mourn for me,
Shot, poor lad, so bold and young,
Killed and gone—don't mourn for me.
On your lips my life is hung:
O friends and lovers, you can save
Your playfellow from the grave.

Finally, Robert Graves is a fine storyteller. Most of them have a whimsical ending like this:

THE SHIVERING BEGGAR

BY ROBERT GRAVES

Near Clapham village, where fields began,
Saint Edward met a beggar man.
It was Christmas morning, the church bells tolled,
The old man trembled for the fierce cold.

Saint Edward cried, "It is monstrous sin
A beggar to lie in rags so thin!
An old gray-beard and the frost so keen:
I shall give him my fur-lined gabardine."

He stripped off his gabardine of scarlet
And wraps it round the aged varlet.
Who clutched at the folds with a muttered curse,
Quaking and chattering seven times worse.

Said Edward, "Sir, it would seem you freeze
Most bitter at your extremities.
Here are gloves and shoes and stockings, also, . . .
That warm upon your way you may go."

The man took stocking and shoe and glove,
Blaspheming Christ our Savior's love,
Yet seemed to find but little relief,
Shaking and shivering like a leaf.

Said the saint again, "I have no great riches,
Yet take this tunic, take these breeches,
My shirt and my vest, take everything,
And give due thanks to Jesus the King."

The saint stood naked upon the snow
Long miles from where he was lodged at Rowe,
Praying, O God! my faith, it grows faint!
This would try the temper of any saint.

"Make clean my heart, Almighty, I pray
And drive these sinful thoughts away.
Make clean my heart if it be thy will,
This damned old rascal's shivering still!"

He stooped, he touched the beggar man's shoulder;
He asked him did the frost nip colder?
"Frost!" said the beggar, "no, stupid lad!
'Tis the palsy makes me shiver so bad!"



ROADS or NO ROADS

On forest trail or city street, the hum of MACK Trucks tells of a new industrial awakening—a growing sense of importance of efficient hauling. In times of war or peace, MACK Trucks build for national prosperity. They are making transportation a known quantity—as dependable as MACK Reliability itself.

MACK Trucks carry heavy, cumbersome machinery for manufacturing enterprises—keep raw materials coming in, finished products going out, true to schedule. Super-strength of construction, Power and Stamina beyond the ordinary, make MACK Trucks logical carriers for local and interstate freighting.

From 1 to 7½ tons capacity—trailers to 15 tons. Special bodies for individual needs. Write to Dept. 12 for further information.

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WAR-TIME-FOOD-PROBLEMS

*Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST by the UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION
and especially designed for High School Use*

SUGAR:—KEEPING SUPPLIES UP AND PRICES DOWN

AMERICA IS TO-DAY the world's sugar-bowl. That was explained in full in the article printed October 5 in this series. Owing to the decrease in sugar-production in the Allied countries, the distance which ships must traverse to reach the Java supply, and finally the lack of ships available to go to Java when all are needed to carry troops, food, and war-materials to Europe—we must without stint send sugar to the Allies out of our own supply.

And the more we can send, the better. But it is impossible to send every bit of our sugar and get along altogether without. This country must have enough—and only enough—to maintain its health and strength. Unfortunately sugar is not an abstract quality—like patriotism, or hope, or courage—which, the more it is shared, the more it increases. Sugar is a tangible substance, measured in pounds and tons, and when it is once gone there is no replacing it until Nature comes along with another crop.

Hence it is necessary that when we have shared every ounce possible with the nations allied with us, we must somehow contrive to make what is left go round. That is a problem which the Food Administration, all the manufacturers and dealers in sugar, and the public, must share between them.

ALLOTMENT—In other words, here in this country the adequacy of the sugar-supply is, in addition to being a matter of personal self-sacrifice, also a matter of distribution.

Now what is the method and procedure of allotment, so that each State in the Union may have a fair amount of sugar?

Obviously it has to be based upon population. Of course, some States have more industries requiring sugar than others; but for home consumption the amount needed will be determined by the number of people in each State. Vermont can not be assigned as much sugar as New York; North Dakota's share can not equal Pennsylvania's. And yet each individual, wherever he may be, will have an equal chance to buy his three pounds per month—his voluntary honor ration.

But, of course, in addition to population, the amount of sugar needed for certain industries (such as condensed milk and fruit-preserving) in any State is taken into account before determining the allotment for that State.

THE TRADES NEEDING SUGAR—The United States Food Administration, therefore, having in hand statistics covering the amount of sugar available for the whole country for a month, and knowing just what the population and sugar-using industries of each State are, from month to month, notifies the Federal Food Administrator of each State just what the State's allotment for the coming months will be. He in turn conveys this information to his Sugar Division, which is in existence in every State. Each retailer in the State submits to the Sugar Division a sworn statement showing the retailer's distribution of sugar in the past, the number of families he is serving, and the number of persons per family. The Sugar Division thereupon issues to the retailer sugar-certificates equivalent to three pounds per person per month; and the retailer, in buying his sugar must surrender the certificates thus obtained, which represent the total amount of sugar he can obtain. It therefore follows that the retailer must use extreme care in the distribution of sugar to his customers.

The individual in each State is entitled to his three pounds of sugar a month (tho if he eats less, of course, there will be just that much more available for overseas shipment). But there still remains the intricate task of allotting sugar to hotels, public eating-places, bakeries, and other industries requiring it. This is accomplished by means of issuing sugar-certificates allotting to each applicant only the specified number of pounds permitted.

The sugar-using industries, whatever they may be, are arranged into classes. And the class any industry is put into is determined by how important to the conduct of the war, or to the maintenance of necessary domestic conditions, that industry happens to be.

The amount of sugar to which each separate concern is entitled, is established by finding out how much sugar it used, on a monthly average in normal prewar times, and then letting it have whatever fraction of that is permissible to the class of industries in which it is included. (Some industries are allotted no sugar at all, either because they play so small a part in the conduct of war-activities or because they can use some other substance in place of sugar.)

Thus, at the date of writing, soft drinks and some other manufacturers are entitled to only one-half of the sugar used by them in normal times. Bakers are given a seventy per cent. allotment. Hotels are permitted three pounds of sugar to every ninety meals served, including cooking.

Such are instances of how sugar is allotted on the certificate basis.

And to complete this method of enforcement, *every sugar refiner, beet-sugar manufacturer, and wholesale grocer in the country is notified that no sugar is to be delivered except upon the presentation of the properly authorized certificate.*

THE SUGAR EQUALIZATION BOARD—All this naturally leads to the queries: How are this country's vast resources of sugar, as they come from the cane or beet-fields in the first place, controlled and held ready for distribution? And how is the sugar price regulated?

The answer is: Through the Sugar Equalization Board.

This Board is a part of the Food Administration and approved by the President. Its purpose is to equalize the cost of various sugars and to secure better distribution. It can also cooperate with the Allies in the procurement of sugar for them and in the adjustment of overseas freight-rates. Through capital supplied by the President through his special funds, it is enabled, when desirable, to buy up all available sugars at different prices and resell them at one flat and even rate.

In other words, it provides a sort of vast storehouse of sugar, which may be doled out where it is most needed, at a price secure from the fluctuations otherwise inevitable in war-time.

KEEPING DOWN THE PRICE—What might happen without this Sugar Equalization Board is illustrated by the Civil War, when sugar, because of speculation, went as high as thirty-five cents a pound. And at that time there was no world shortage of sugar. If there were no sort of sugar control to-day, it may readily be believed that the consumer might have to pay sugar prices soaring far above those Civil-War levels.

It costs more to produce and market some sugars (such as domestic beet-sugar and Louisiana cane) than it does others, such as Cuban cane-sugar. But that is no reason why the sugar-manufacturer, whose production costs are high, should suffer, even to the extent of being forced out of the market. Nor can the country afford to have this happen under present war-time shortage of near-by supplies. Consequently, when it becomes necessary, the Sugar Equalization Board through its purchasing powers can insure fair profits to the manufacturers. Then the Board may resell this sugar, so that it reaches the public at a price lower than what the maximum would otherwise be.

Such are the methods of regulating our home supplies, prices, and distribution of sugar, so that this country may have all it needs, while the remainder moves steadily overseas to the Allies and our own soldiers.

Jiffy-Jell

For Desserts and Salads—Fruit Flavors in Vials

We Will Pay You

In Dessert Molds, if You Will Try Two of These Favorite Flavors



Loganberry

The finest berry flavor in existence. We use many of these famous Oregon berries in the bottled flavor for one Jiffy-Jell dessert. There is a wealth of fresh Loganberry taste.



Pineapple

A favorite fruit flavor, impossible without the vial. It must be sealed to keep. Half a ripe pineapple is used in the flavor for each Jiffy-Jell dessert.



Mint

Flavored with the liquid essence of fresh mint. It makes an instant garnish jelly, rich in mint-leaf flavor. Serve with meats.



Lime Fruit

Makes a tart, green salad jelly. Serve with the salad; or mix cooked or uncooked vegetables into the jelly before cooling. Or put in meat scraps and make a delicious meat loaf.

Aluminum Molds



Style 6



Style 5



Style 4

Individual Molds
Value, 60c for Six

This is the time of all times when you need Jiffy-Jell.

The fresh-fruit season is over, and Jiffy-Jell brings you quick, economical desserts, rich in fresh-fruit flavor.

These are times to save money. A single package of Jiffy-Jell serves six in mold form. Or it serves 12 if you whip the jelly.

These are sugar-ration times. Jiffy-Jell uses little or no sweetening. Most other desserts are large consumers of sugar.

These are times to save left-overs. With Jiffy-Jell you can make them into delightful salads and meat loaves.

Not Like Old-Time Jells

Jiffy-Jell is not like old-style quick gelatine desserts. The fruit flavors are made from the fresh-ripe fruits. They come in liquid form, sealed in glass vials—a bottle in each package. Their fragrant freshness keeps. And the flavors are abundant.

We picture at the side four favorite flavors. Each serves a major purpose.

We ask you now to try two of these flavors. The two at your grocer's will cost 25 cents. They will be a revelation to you in quick, fruity desserts and salads.

Then send us the coupon, and any mold offer we make below is open to your acceptance.

Do this now. Begin to enjoy Jiffy-Jell at its best, as a million homes are doing.



10 Flavors in Glass Vials

One in Each Package

Mint
For Mint Jelly
Lime
For Salad Jelly
Raspberry
Cherry
Loganberry
Strawberry
Pineapple
Orange
Lemon
For Desserts
Also Coffee
Flavor

Two Packages
for 25 Cents

Mold Offers

Buy from your grocer two packages of Jiffy-Jell, in two of the flavors pictured. Then send this coupon to us.

Enclose 10c—cost of mailing only—and we will mail you three individual dessert molds as we picture.

Or enclose 20c and we will send six molds—enough to serve a full package of Jiffy-Jell. The value is 60c per set.

Or enclose 10c—cost of mailing only—and we will send your choice of these larger aluminum molds, valued at 50c each:

Pint Dessert Mold, heart-shaped.
Or Pint Dessert Mold, fluted.
Or 6-Portion Vegetable Salad Mold.
Or 6-Portion Fruit Salad Mold.

(L. D. 334)



Write plainly—
give full address.

Your Name

Address

Be sure you get Jiffy-Jell, with package like picture. Nothing else has true-fruit flavor in vials. We will mail assorted individual molds or the heart-shaped pint mold unless otherwise requested. Mail coupon to

Waukesha Pure Food Company, Waukesha, Wisconsin

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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

AS TO GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

Henderson, Archibald, M.A., Ph.D. *George Bernard Shaw: His Life and Works. A Critical Biography (Authorized).* Pp. 528. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$1.50 net. Postage, 15 cents.

In this popularized edition of a standard biography an American professor (in the University of North Carolina) writes at great length of an Irishman who has long been a conspicuous figure on the literary stage. In its original five-dollar form the book has been seven years before the public. Its claim to being "authorized" is justified throughout; and Mr. Shaw's right of authority for such an exhaustive portrayal of himself seems well established by the work he has done, as a Socialist, as a critic, and as a playwright. "I am of the opinion that my life belongs to the whole community," Mr. Shaw is allowed to say in his biographer's preface to the American edition, "and as long as I live it is my privilege to do for it whatsoever I can." How much his life has done for the world, through Professor Henderson's careful and critical study of it, can not be calculated now.

"I was first drawn to Shaw," his biographer says in the author's introduction, "not because he was a Socialist, a publicist, an economist. I had seen his plays produced in America, had followed the ups and downs of his career as a dramatist, and was marking the rise of his star successively in Austria and Germany. The Shaw who caught and held my interest was the dramatist of a new type. I planned writing a brief study of Bernard Shaw and his plays. . . . Mr. Shaw furnished me with a brief outline of his career and I set to work. After studying his works for some months, I sent a series of queries to Mr. Shaw. Fear fell upon me when, some time later, I received from him a card saying that he had only come to the forty-first page of his reply; and he assured me that if this business was to come off, it might as well be done thoroughly."

So, thoroughly, Dr. Henderson did his work, with the unstinted help of his subject. "A thorough biography of any man who is up to the chin in the life of his time as I have been," Mr. Shaw had said, "is worth writing as a historical document." Mr. Shaw is an Irishman, let it be respectfully repeated, and "up to the chin" in everything to which he lays his hand. He had, as his biographer asserts,

"Taken the public by storm, and become the most universally popular living dramatist and the most frequently paragraphed man in the world. No British dramatist—not even Shakespeare—had conquered the world during his lifetime; yet Shaw, just past fifty, had succeeded in turning this cosmic trick. Clippings, pictures, journals, and books poured in upon me from every quarter of the globe. I discovered that Shaw was a man with a past as well as a genius with a future, and I realized the truth of his cryptic boast that he had lived for three centuries."

As a result we have the man here, in pictures at different ages, beginning at twenty-three, and in many poses; we have him in facsimiles of his manuscript and of playbills announcing his various plays; we have him in sixteen chapters, half of which consider him as the art critic, the dramatic critic, the music critic, the playwright, the technician, the dramatist, and the artist and philosopher. As a music

critic he rather seems most to have astonished his widening public; for he did know something of music and was not supposed to. It was from a dramatic critic that he grew into a dramatist; and it is in this character that he is known best and widest.

Describing himself, once, as "a Socialist, an atheist, and a vegetarian," Shaw has also admitted that he did not make the headway he should have made because people did not believe him whatever he said or did. He was long taken only as a joke and regarded a joker. Yet he was a very sincere propagandist, in those years when he lectured often—those dozen years when he spoke every Sunday for the general good, as he saw it, and would not accept money for his service. He would speak without charge, for economics or religion, at any time; and if he was not at all times consistent with himself the fact did not trouble him. He was brilliant and witty; and what he was not he would capitalize to help him in being what he was. "A man of his power of mind can do nothing that is altogether contemptible," William Archer wrote of him, but Archer tried to dissuade him from becoming a dramatist, in which rôle was to follow Shaw's largest success. He succeeded, perhaps, in that rôle because he carried into it so much of himself in the other rôles which made his life. For his plays became the vehicles for carrying to multitudes his philosophy, if not his propaganda. "In all my plays," he wrote, even as late as 1904, "my economic studies have played as important a part as a knowledge of anatomy does in the works of Michelangelo."

NOTABLE RECENT FICTION

Wagnalls, Mabel. *The Rosebush of a Thousand Years.* Pp. 77. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 75 cents. Postage, 5 cents.

Value is not always commensurate with size, which is another way of saying that this little story is more important and more beautiful than its modest form and cover would indicate. A note tells of its unusual popularity, and the author describes the source of its inspiration. Only a personal perusal can give an adequate idea of its magic spell and spiritual message. The legend of the rosebush of the cathedral of Hildesheim inspires one Granville, an artist, to paint a picture of the Madonna of the Rosebush, and he brings with him his model, Joline, a happy, care-free girl of Paris, who enters the cloistered garden disguised as a boy, there poses, and is seen by one of the aged brothers who dies believing he has seen the Holy Virgin in a vision. True to his prediction, the rosebush blossoms and all rejoice at the miracle. The picture of Joline when she hears this story is most convincing: amused, impishly anxious to tell the truth, she goes to the holy prior determined to tell her story. Miss Wagnalls is powerful in this scene in the cathedral and makes real the effect of silence and the peace of the quiet church in preparing Joline's heart and soul for the complete change that comes over her spirit when the prior assures her that her heart must have been pure at the moment of vision and that God's message, "Go and sin no more," is meant for her. The author paints a vivid picture of personality, and tells a beautiful story of vivid atmosphere and charm,



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a story which, as "Revelation," has made, under Nazimova's clever presentation, one of the most picturesque, thrilling, and perfect screen plays of the year.

Martin, Helen R. Maggie of Virginsburg. Pp. 409. New York: The Century Company. \$1.40. Postage, 12 cents.

Mrs. Martin is wise in retaining her "Pennsylvania Dutch" background, for in that she is peculiarly at home. In the light of such a childhood as here pictured, the friendship of Maggie Wentzler and Henry Butz seems natural, especially considering their peculiar home life and their "outsider" parentage. It is an unattractive life pictured in Maggie's home when "we just longed to take a whack at the persecuting old Aunt Susan," but she gets her "come-uppance" later when Maggie grows up, and the irate reader sighs with satisfaction. Henry, fatherless, is less to be pitied than Maggie with two mothers. It was a pity that one of them could not have given her the affection she so deeply craved! As the young people grow up, the scene shifts to the city and the theme changes to a consideration of the struggle between conservative and conventional smugness and progressive thought. Bishop Sturgiss, for whom Maggie is private secretary, embodies hypocritical cant and toadyism, while Maggie and Henry stand for the universal brotherhood of man. Some of the discussions are clever and convincing. It is a live story and a love-story, involving varied vicissitudes of fortune while Maggie attempts to solve the mystery of her birth, but it takes some surprising situations and some thrilling adventures to bring about the "happy-ever-after" stage.

Seaman, Augusta Hulell. Three Sides of Paradise Green. Pp. 275. New York: The Century Company. \$1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

This is a story for girls, with a plot which involves a mystery in the solution of which three girls play important parts. Paradise Green was a garden-spot far from the little town of Stafford. Around a triangular park stood three houses: one the home of Carol, one of Sue, Dave, and "the Imp" as Sue's twelve-year-old sister was called, and the third the home of Louis Durant, a lad whom they all liked and who dwelt alone with two old French guardians. Most of the story is in diary form and gives an account of the discoveries made by Carol and Sue in attempting to solve the mysteries surrounding Louis, his visiting friend "Monsieur," the evident search for hidden treasure or papers, and the explanation of the three concealed pictures in Monsieur's room. There is much friendly rivalry chronicled, and much that is naturally "kiddish" in the way the "Imp" taunts and tantalizes the older girls, for she seems to know by intuition the facts that the older girls ferret out only by close application. The author allows her meaning to be a little too evident, but the events and situations have the lure of mystery and historical interest. In the final solution there is a clever turn given to the evident part Louis has to play. The result is highly satisfactory.

Hagedorn, Hermann. Barbara Picks a Husband. Pp. 271. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

This story is so well told that the reader wonders why the author didn't choose some more worthy subject. Why even three eligible young men should be competing for such an erratic and irresponsible person as Barbara Collingwood is difficult to explain, and if her mother had administered "the medicine that always helps" instead

of arguing with her, it would have seemed more credible. For three days three youths complicate a harrowing situation, and Barbara makes and unmakes her mind through scenes of comedy, tragedy, and idiocy. Imagine a sane girl of refined upbringing being wildly in love with a rounder who outrages every rule of common decency and right living—with a man who allows his machine to climb a tree, dump them into a reservoir, and then to sit for an hour in dripping garments contentedly making love in a zero atmosphere. That situation is a sample of many others equally ridiculous, but the author makes his conversation natural and stimulating, holding his reader's attention by keen insight into the mental gymnastics of his characters who are decidedly unattractive. We do not even like Tom Paraway when he succeeds in getting what he wants.

Barry, Alfred Scott. The Little Girl Who Couldn't Get Over It. Pp. 317. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.

The spirit and charm of this imaginative and delicate romance are as elusive as the story is fascinating and difficult of description. The little girl was a loyal little soul, whose spirit reveled in mysterious imagery and visions, but her environment taught her that she must be silent or be misunderstood. Her life with her foster-parents, Jim and Mrs. Kernochan, makes her more avid for the spiritual comradeship of a German bookseller, Otto. His sweet nature did much to reconcile her to the world's realities, while she reached out for the "Fair Kingdom of Never Come, the Kingdom of Kindness." "It is a shifting kind of thing, and when we come near, it lifts and moves along like the moon in a winter's night." Some of the coincidences introduced are almost incredible, but there is always Margarita, with her beautiful child nature, her dreams, her faith, and her ambition. It is only when she has crept to the borders of the "Kingdom" that she finds again the Otto who taught her happiness and the Prince who wakens her from the sleep of hopelessness. It is a sweet story and told with wonderful delicacy and fanciful power, touching the hearts of its readers and inspiring wholesome thought, while it amuses with its delicious humor and keen appreciation of the real youthful spirit.

Haggard, H. Rider. Love Eternal. Pp. 368. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

Rider Haggard, in his new novel, "Love Eternal," has employed rather a new medium for him—spiritualism and clairvoyance. The theme is sweet and convincing, and we fancy that the author thinks in these dreadful days of strife and bloodshed that many bleeding hearts will be consoled by the thought that true love can never die and the spirits of those who have passed are merely watching and waiting. Godfrey Knight and Isobel Blake grew up together and loved as Fate willed, but how the author found models for two such unnatural and disgusting fathers is hard to understand. The blackmailing activity of Mme. Riennes in trying to coerce Godfrey is also repulsive and disagreeable, but the devotion of the two lovers is charming, and the Great War is introduced in the last scenes of the tragedy by a Zeppelin-raid with dire results.

Rice, Alice Hegan. Miss Mink's Soldier, and Other Stories. Pp. 125. New York: The Century Company. \$1.25.

Mrs. Rice has been a popular favorite ever since she wrote "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Her popularity rests,

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Wells, Carolyn. The Room with the Tassels. Pp. 283. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.40.

Miss Wells's book deals with murder, mystery, mediocre minds, and detectives. Out of a conversation in which spirit-manifestation is "cussed and discusst" grows a half-serious, half-humorous suggestion to have a house-party in a real "haunted" house, and, strangely enough, eight people of supposedly sound minds are found foolish enough to lend themselves to such a crazy scheme. The frolic loses its spontaneous merriment almost immediately, and when two of the party are murdered under startling and impossible conditions all the fun disappears. Tragedy takes its place, and detectives are called in. The story is in Carolyn Wells's usual style and will please a certain class of readers, but it is difficult to satisfy any intelligent reader with a story whose premises are impossible, whose situations are forced and foolish, whose artificiality was so plainly created to hoodwink one's intelligence, and whose conversations are so plainly calculated to place suspicion on each character in turn, except, perhaps, the guilty one. After pages of ghosts, spirits, and criminal—the solution comes on the last page and is supposed to startle and surprise every one.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Johnston, J., M.D., and Wallace, J. W. Visits to Walt Whitman, in 1890-1891. By Two Lancashire Friends. With twenty illustrations. Pp. 279. New York: Egmont Arena. \$2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Lovers of Walt Whitman will delight in the familiar intimacy of this book. Whitman always had more admirers, proportionally, in England than in America. From a little group of his English friends, in Lancashire, two gentlemen came, each by himself, to see "the good gray poet," each made notes of all the poet said, and reported later to the group interested. Their reports were printed for home circulation; now these are brought together in this volume to serve a wider circle. Both Dr. Johnston and Mr. Wallace became Whitman worshipers, the former summarizing his impressions in these words:

"He is by far the most impressive personality with whom I ever came in contact. Joylike in majesty, he is yet childlike in simplicity; and he is natural, unaffected, and sincere in every fiber. His presence makes the same indefinable impression upon one as Nature herself in her grandest scenes, and reminds one of the cliffs, the sea, the mountains, and the prairies. It has the same tonic and life-giving influence, the same uplifting and expanding power, and the same charm."

Saerchinger, César. The International Who's Who in Music. 12mo. New York: Current Literature Publishing Company. 46 postpaid.

Mr. Saerchinger, during his experience as editor of *The Art of Music*, discovered, as many others have, the paucity of information about present-day musicians. To fill this lack, he has edited the present

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volume, a most excellent and comprehensive work, tabulating as completely as possible contemporary musicians all over the world. Added to the familiar "Who's Who" information, there is at the back of the book a geographical index, with the various musical activities carefully classified, including not only actual musicians, but also all the allied interests and professions. The volume ends with what is called a "Musical Gazetteer," which enumerates, also geographically, the music-schools of the world, opera-houses, orchestral organizations, choral societies, publishing houses, and concert managers. The volume is undoubtedly a needed one and will be welcomed by every one wishing to keep abreast with the modern musical world.

Comfort, Will Lexington. The Hive. Pp. 324. New York: George H. Doran Company. 1918. \$1.50.

This is neither a story nor an essay, but reflections and abstracts from writings of the author and his young people, trying to voice the ideals of his Stone Study Community—to sketch the beauties of nature and to portray its fascination—a plea for the "New Race," the "New Democracy," and comments on world-conditions under the clouds of war and strife, "whose issue has to do with the painful groping consciousness of the peasant mind—the slow and tortuous awakening to the fact that royalty in its utmost pomp and glow does not enfold God." "The people must learn before they can be free. Hitherto they have been duped by the nation; and the nations are now being duped by each other; but there is a greater plan at work . . . to do away with boundaries and hatred and preying . . . to establish democracy in place of imperialism." The author is potently spiritual, delicate in his imagery, and clear in vision, tho rather too poetic and flowery at times for the ordinary reader. His title is well chosen, being descriptive of the brotherhood of man, the "Great Fatherland," the "Planetary Hive," and his reflections give hope to the discouraged and vision to the blinded. The book would be enigmatic to one who lives on concrete facts, but to the thinker it will be a message and an inspiration. The point of it all is that man is "spiritually woven to his brother and to the race; giving himself and his service to his brother and to the race, he glorifies the texture and stature of his own soul."

Blatch, Harriet Stanton. Mobilizing Woman-Power. Foreword by Theodore Roosevelt. Pp. 196. New York: The Woman's Press. \$1.25. Postage, 15 cents.

There have been many books written recording the war-achievements of women in all countries, stimulating and inspiring our American women to face the war-problems and to do bravely and gladly the work which so evidently lies in their power. This one is particularly commended by Mr. Theodore Roosevelt in an appreciative foreword, and he urges the women to service and the Government to acceptance of such service. Enthusiastic and comprehensive chapters chronicle the varied accomplishments of the women of Great Britain and France, even of the women of Germany, in their ready response to the call early in 1914, and she draws therefrom the conclusion of what America needs. "The Great War is a conflict between the ideals of the peoples. 'Tis a peoples' war, and with women as half the people." "Women can save civilization only by the broadest cooperative action, by daring to think, by daring to be themselves. The world is entering an heroic age, calling for heroic women; they must labor, economize, and pool their brains."



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I want you who buy or use wiping materials to write my company for your free copy of "Producing the Fittest in Waste." It's a convincing and true history of Cotton Waste development from a casual, crude product into the high type standardized specialty—Royal Cotton Waste—the logical wiping stuff.

Ask your jobber or us for the Royal Sampling Catalogue of the 12 standardized Royal grades.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

UNCLE SAM'S BLUNT LETTER TO KAISER BILL

IF Wilhelm reads all the letters addressed to him these days, he must be having a delightful time in the solitude of his war-library. Some of the missives are full of good advice, others are grimly critical and a trifle abusive, but most of them contain epithets that would naturally affect a sensitive nature, which, perhaps, fortunately for himself, to say nothing of mankind, the Kaiser does not seem to possess.

What Uncle Sam should write him is indicated by Dr. Frank Crane in the *New York Globe*, in an epistle which bristles with the ideas and language of most Americans concerning the Kaiser's peace overtures. Briefly acknowledging the receipt of Bill's peace letter, Uncle Sam is made to say:

You suggest that we get together, bury the hatchet, smoke the pipe of peace, let bygones be bygones, and everything.

I am willing to get, bury, smoke, and let, as per request, but I do not want to be friends. I might want to be your friend, but I don't want you to be mine.

I can conceive of no greater calamity. You have injured your enemies some, as you have caused England, France, and America much expense and wounds, but it is not a patching to the damage you have done to your friends, among whom I believe you reckoned Belgium and Russia.

I should not like to think of you as praising me behind my back, nor to hear that you are appreciating highly my good points. Please don't do anything like this, Bill. Curse me, lie about me, accuse me of having intentions as rotten as you know your own to be—do this, and I shall be happy, for posterity will say, "Uncle Sam must have been rather a decent fellow if Bill blackguarded him so."

And please don't speak to me again. I may speak to you, but I don't want you to speak to me. And don't write. My man Pershing will be over to your house pretty soon, and he will hear what you have to say.

For I don't like your face. And I don't like the way your mustaches are put on. I don't like your uniforms and I don't like lots of your little ways. This being the case, why should I subject my nervous system to the strain of trying to act friendly?

Still, I am kinda glad I met you. You are so darned low-down and contemptible that it makes me love my fellow men the more. I want to go and kiss all the chicken thieves and murderers in the county jail when I think of you. Yes, when I think of you, Bill, I say to myself that surely everybody outside of your bunch of thugs and pirates is going to heaven.

I am getting along, Bill. I am over a hundred years old now. There was a time when I dreaded that any one should think ill of me. It made me unhappy. But I have learned that nothing adds to a man's reputation among decent people like the hate of a whelp like you.

Don't misunderstand me. I don't hate you. Only I want you to hate me. Keep it up. My most soothing thought as I lapse into slumber is that you are gnashing your teeth, whetting your snickersnee, and



This new **MUELLER** Sink Combination Faucet and Spray is the latest improvement in Plumbing for the kitchen. Any plumber can quickly install it—at modest cost.

Make a Christmas Gift to Your Home

Put a Mueller Sink Combination Faucet and Spray in your kitchen and let it make your work easier—for help is hard to get and time is doubly precious in these days of war activities.

This Mueller Plumbing Fixture delivers water at any temperature desired—either from the spout or from the spray—hot for scalding dishes—cold for washing vegetables—warm for sprinkling clothes, etc. Ask your plumber to tell you how little it will cost to make your home this Christmas gift.

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For sixty years, the name **MUELLER** has been the mark of master craftsmen, and has stood for leadership in quality—for precision in manufacture—for dependability in service. It is your protection against constant repairs. Ask your architect to specify **MUELLER** Fixtures—ask your plumber to use **MUELLER** Fixtures. See that the name **MUELLER** is on them before they are installed.

MUELLER Rapidac (rapid action) Faucets—with which this Sink Combination is equipped—are built to withstand four times the normal water pressure; and are fully warranted.

7 Point Supremacy Mueller Rapidac Faucets

- 1—Made of Muellerite—instead of common brass.
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- 3—Corrugated stems—any style lever handle at any angle.
- 4—Special Cap Packing—absolutely water-tight.
- 5—Double pitch Thread—quick opening and quick closing.
- 6—Cone-seat Washer—prevents leakage—reduces wear.
- 7—Anti-spreader Device—stops splashing.

Every **MUELLER** Fixture is made of *Muellerite*—a metal that is 85% pure copper (ordinary brass rarely contains 60% copper). *Muellerite* is more durable, takes and holds a finer finish, and resists corrosion better than common brass. Note carefully the Seven Points of Supremacy—each a vital part of the perfect faucet.

MUELLER manufactures a complete line of Plumbing Fixtures—including many new devices of unique merit—all described and illustrated in the interesting book, "Dependable Plumbing," which will be mailed you free, upon request. Write for it today.

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Iron-Steel-Copper-Brass Paint-Labor

A Suggestion In The Program Of Saving To Those Who Buy Washing Machines

UNDER normal conditions it is the right and privilege of every woman to procure the best washing machine she can afford.

Under normal conditions it is the business of every merchant to sell as many washing machines as he possibly can sell.

Under normal conditions the manufacturer is privileged to use all materials necessary to produce maximum output.

But—conditions are not normal.

Conservation must be practiced in all ways. Particularly must metals, basic and alloyed, and the other essential materials used in the making of washing machines, be conserved.

All of these materials are widely used in fabricating the sinews of war. Therefore, none must be wasted. To save—to conserve—is to forge humanity's weapons.

The Government must not only have materials, but personal service, as well. Washing machines are essential to the thrifty and efficient utilization of time in the home. The housewife who is giving her time to war-winning work, must have facilities to perform her household tasks with minimized effort and in the least possible time.

No other labor saving device enables the housewife to cope so successfully with the situation created by the transfer of household domestics to the work-rooms of the great war industries.

War and the resultant shortage of domestic service have brought about a definite appreciation of the modern washing machine.

What was once indifferently looked upon as merely a device for performing an onerous household task, is now recognized as an established essential in the maintenance of that greatest of all institutions—the American home.

The power-driven washing machine of today has reduced days to hours and hard labor to mere superintendence. It not only saves time and labor, but

conserves materials as well, by prolonging the life of washable garments.

Since our participation in the war, the demand for dependable, efficient washing machines, has become so great that with the prevailing restriction of materials, it will be impossible to supply all who would like to obtain them.

Yet every home requires one. The saving of time and hard work and betterment of health resulting from the abandonment of the old-fashioned tub and board, are beyond calculation.

Therefore, in order that the available supply may do the maximum good, every owner of a washing machine is beseeched to use it and take good care of it.

No matter what type of machine you have, whether electric, multi-motor, belt, water or hand power—don't discard it to buy a new machine. Many a machine that has long out-lived the manufacturer's guarantee is still serviceable. If it is out of repair have it fixed. For a small sum your hardware dealer's repair department can probably put it in perfect running order.

No matter how well you can afford to buy a new one—don't do so if you can possibly avoid it, for you will probably prevent someone who seriously needs a washing machine from getting it.

If you can sell or give your old washing machine to someone who needs, and will use it; then only are you justified in buying a new one.

In making your selection, look first for simplicity in design and construction. Avoid whimsical or unnecessary accessories or contrivances. By doing so you will aid the industry in its effort towards standardization and simplification of types and parts.

In short, this is an appeal to the people to practice an economy that will avoid a disastrous disarrangement of household conduct and management, and make it possible for the washing machine industry to give its whole-hearted assistance to the Government in bringing to a successful issue its fight for PEACE and DEMOCRACY.

Aluminum-Wood-Rubber Time-Money

An Appeal From An Essential Industry To Those Who Sell Washing Machines

YOU will best serve your community and your country if you endeavor to put all new washing machines into homes where they will do the most good. If your prospective customer does not own a washing machine, urge her to buy the best one she can afford.

¶ If you can supply her with an electric or power-driven washer, and she can afford to buy it, urge her to do so rather than buy a hand-power machine. But if any circumstances whatever limit the sale to a hand-power machine, sell it by all means, for the Nation must conserve woman-power as well as man-power.

¶ You are justified in selling a new machine to anyone who now has a workable one, only when you can find a place for the old one to serve another family. Washing machines are too great an asset to the womanhood of America to permit even one to be idle.

¶ Make it a point to ascertain whether or not your prospective customer now has a washing machine. If her reason for buying a new machine is that her old one is not usable, persuade her to let your repair-man look it over with a view to putting it in running order. Every manufacturer stands ready to co-operate with you in supplying parts and repairs that will place old washing machines in working order.

¶ Show the prospective buyer why it is her patriotic duty to continue using the washing machine she now has if it is at all possible to do so. Explain to her the material and labor situation. Let her understand that if she discards a still usable machine and buys a new one she will probably be the cause of hardship to some overworked housewife. Offer suggestions

that will assist your patrons to properly operate and care for their machines.

¶ By doing so you will save money for your customer, prove your continued interest and willingness to serve, gain her everlasting good will and, at the same time, render a valuable service to your country.

¶ Keep in mind the fact that idle washing machines, if at all usable, are a positive waste of the Nation's resources. Remember, too, that the modern washing machine is the housewife's greatest economizer of time, labor and strength.

¶ You know, of course, that present output is not equal to the demand. You know, too, that further shortage will probably limit the supply for the coming year. War-time demands upon labor and materials make conservation imperative.

¶ In view of these conditions, you are urged not to make any attempt to displace any washing machine with a new one, unless you can dispose of the old one to someone who will use it.

¶ In times like these, it devolves upon you to operate your business on a war basis. The co-operation requested will effect a conservation of an essential, the demand for which is greater than the supply.

¶ Therefore, if the washing machine user, the washing machine dealer, and the washing machine manufacturer work together in the proper spirit, then, indeed, can much good be accomplished for the housewives of America—and vast quantities of materials, time, labor and money be converted to the winning of a complete and decisive VICTORY.

Bradley

SPEEDMASK

For Soldier—For Civilian

NOW—let the wind whirl and the snow swirl! Let the old storm king rage and snarl! Winter is robbed of its wrath and rigor when you venture forth in a Bradley Speedmask.

Style, warmth, comfort, protection—these you get in the fullest measure from this new, practical, sensible, Bradley garment for sport and hard winter wear.

For hiking, for sentry duty, for aviation and for motor-cycling "Over There." For riding, driving, walking, skating, coasting, or motoring over here.

A close-fitting, hood-fashioned, armor-like garment, knitted of warm, worsted yarn—cap and muffler combined.

Long in front to protect the chest—short in the back to snuggle under the coat. Dips low over the forehead, reaches high on the cheeks, leaves only the eyes and nose exposed.

For men, women, and children, olive drab and colors, and two sizes. Ask your dealer, or write for Bradley Style Book.

BRADLEY KNITTING CO.
Delavan, Wis.

There are Bradley sweaters, socks, gloves and caps to help you laugh at winter weather—all warm, well-made and very stylish.

PRICE
\$3.00



planning to get me. Your animosity is my most treasured possession.

If I discovered that you really liked me I should go and take a Turkish bath.

So don't worry about our little difference. There is no use trying to patch things up. After all, it is not so much what you have done that offends me, it is what you are, and that will not be cured until your grateful people hang you to a lamp-post somewhere in Berlin.

Don't imagine that I think you are dangerous, Bill. Doubtless you think you are a wolf. You are not. You are a skunk.

Meanwhile, proud it is that I am to have the heartfelt malice of the likes of you.

Continue, old top, to be, as always, my enemy, and I beg to remain, yours truly,
UNCLE SAM.

BARBARITY IN THE GERMAN COLONIES

WHILE Germany whines for the return of her colonies so that she may still have "a place in the sun," travelers acquainted with her rule in Africa say she is really looking for an outlet for the innate barbarity of her officials. These men have rendered themselves unspeakably odious to the natives, and Miss Ida Vera Simonton, African traveler and student, believes that their reinstatement would cause a rebellion from Cairo to the Cape and endanger the life of every white man between.

In an article in the New York Sun Miss Simonton thus describes German atrocities witnessed by herself:

I have seen youth and old age chained neck to neck, ankle to ankle, and waist to waist with shackles reminiscent of the Middle Ages, goaded with rifle butt and bayonet-point, flogged with the *sjambok*—that dreaded lash of rhinoceros hide—and forced to labor from sunup to sundown on the land that had been theirs from time out of mind!

I've seen youth and old age drop dead in their tracks, their bodies dragged on by their helpless companions in agony because the German overlords would not let them rest long enough to remove the dead body from its shackles and give it burial!

I've seen youth and old age, women and little children, after a day of the hardest kind of labor—road-making, jungle-clearing, and working timber—crowded for the night into huge barracoons without windows or beds, filthy and vermin-ridden beyond description, veritable hotbeds of contagion and disease and charnel-houses for more wretches than could be counted!

I've seen mothers, ten minutes after the experience of maternity, hurry piteously to catch up with the caravan of which they were a part to avoid the *sjamboking* they knew would be theirs if they and their loads did not arrive at a given factory on a given day!

I've known girl children from five years up the victims of German soldiers; I've seen girls still in childhood set adrift in the hope that they and their young might perish!

For the cowardly Hun hasn't the courage of his crimes. He feared a race of Euro-Africans, a race that would in time become powerful enough to exact retribution. Any babies who survived were

Back up the Boys in France

Buy
W. S. S.
Regularly :



Disston— The International Saw

DISSTON Saws did not seek trade conquests on foreign shores, but were invited there by craftsmen who knew Disston quality by experience or reputation.

Every country has its toolmakers who produce good tools, yet in every country you will find Disston Saws in the hands of many expert workmen.

The word quality as applied to Disston Saws means a steel formula to produce the proper degree of hardness, toughness and elasticity.

It means design and form for fast, clean cutting. It means exact temper and workmanship.

Disston Quality is the result of over three quarters of a century of development.

Disston is truly the International Saw.

Disston Saws and Tools are sold by all progressive hardware stores.

Send for the free "Disston Handbook of Saws." It contains many valuable suggestions on the care of Disston Saws and Tools.



The saw most carpenters use

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

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*Years of unusual
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blinded, mutilated, and poisoned for life with germs.

But the German's bestiality was not confined to his treatment of his half-caste children. To overcome the Euro-African danger the Government, under the pretense of offering lucrative positions as barmaids, typists, and telephonists, lured young healthy German peasant girls to the colonies and, denied matrimony, they were forced to live with German soldiers and farmers. Many of these women and children, three thousand of them, if memory serves, were deserted by their men when Britain and Boer invaded Southwest Africa in the present war.

Over the length and breadth of Africa has traveled the news of Germany's blackest wholesale crime, striking terror into the heart of every black man, woman, and child, and implanting ineradicable hatred of the Hun. That crime was "the slaughter, according to Germany's own figures, of 200,000 Hereros, the most cruel, unnecessary, and most systematic extermination known to history." And while Africa and the rest of the world stood appalled at this dastardly outrage, Prof. Moritz Bonn, of Munich, speaking before the Royal Colonial Institute, on January 13, 1914, boasted: "We have solved the native problem by smashing tribal life." Miss Simonton continues:

While the Herero rebellion cost Germany the huge sum of \$150,000,000 and more than two-thirds of the native population, it enabled her to introduce great numbers of troops and vast military supplies into the colony and otherwise to prepare for The Day.

But when The Day finally arrived in August, 1914, despite her preparations and her intriguing to foment trouble between Briton and Boer, Germany was amazed and disgusted to find Briton and Boer fighting shoulder to shoulder, and after nine short months of the most strenuous and bitter fighting known in this great war of hard and bitter fighting she was in full retreat in Southwest Africa, and over Windhoek, its capital, was hoisted the Union Jack. Among other German supplies captured were enough steel horse-shoes to shoe all the horses in South Africa for the next twenty years!

The foundations of Germany's other African colonies were also laid in blood.

From 1891 to 1903 there was constant warfare in the Kameruns and Togoland on the northwest coast and in German East Africa.

There were no fewer than twenty-nine punitive expeditions during that time, and altho they were spread over an immense amount of territory, they are also eloquent of Germany's inability to impose her imperialistic rule upon subject peoples without the aid of gun and bayonet.

Her trail in East Africa was particularly bloody, and it was left principally by one Dr. Karl Peters.

In the year 1884 and under the guise of an individual trader, by so-called "treaties" secured from native chiefs and in defiance of the prior rights of the Sultan of Zanzibar and of England and Spain, Peters got possession of a solid block of territory comprising upward of 600,000 square miles in extent and lying almost due north of the port of Bagamoyo.

In one of those "treaties" Sultan Hugo not only placed all of his "land on the

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FITTING

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WEAR

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Save Money for You — and Material for Uncle Sam

BECAUSE of its unusual durability and wearability, and quality of fabric, perfection of fit and finish, together with its moderate price, Munsingwear not only helps you to save money for Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds, but also helps you to conserve the labor and material resources of the nation.

It gives a super-service which means that you will have to buy less underwear in a given period.

A perfect-fitting size for everyone, tall, short, stout or slim.

Let Munsingwear Cover You With Satisfaction



Join the army of
home production
Buy W. S. S.
Regularly

THE war is teaching us that true economy isn't measured by price paid, but by value received.

It is *value* now, as for more than fifty years, which distinguishes

MICHAELS - STERN
VALUE-FIRST CLOTHES

Send for Style Catalogue, Dept. C

MICHAELS, STERN & Co.
Rochester, N. Y.





Timing Barrage Fire

The artillery goes into action with a deafening roar. Shell-fire concentrated on the tangle of wires this side of the enemy trench. Suddenly the guns are elevated. They are shelling the trench. Our men rush over the top.

The signal to advance, if given too soon or too late, may engulf them in their own barrage-fire.

One exact time-piece measures keenly up to the modern requirements of both war and peace—the Hamilton Watch.

The style and beauty of Hamilton cases make many of them objects of art. The works within are the same un-failing works that time America's most famous express trains. Every Hamilton is guaranteed to give you exact and continuous service.

Hamilton Watch

"The Watch of Railroad Accuracy"

You may choose your Hamilton from a gallery of 22 models. Prices, \$30 to \$135. Movements alone, \$16 (\$18 in Canada) and up.

The history of Hamilton Watches has been published for your information in a booklet called "The Timekeeper." Send for your copy.

HAMILTON WATCH COMPANY

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LANSCASTER, PA.



Back up the Boys in France—Buy W. S. S. Regularly

Tana, from Massa to Kenia, under the protection of Peters," but he gave Peters the right to work the country "above and below the ground in every direction . . . and Dr. Karl Peters is to be supreme lord in the country of the Gallas, to command the armed forces and to judge the people. This is done for the blessing and welfare of the Galla land."

The first act of the new supreme Galla lord was to personally shoot the chief of the Gallas, at Bokore, when, to use Peters's own words, "he felt the proud intoxication of the victor." He also destroyed the stations of the British company and publicly burned their official papers and shot down all who opposed him!

The Huns now have the supreme and colossal impudence to declare through Dr. Solf, their Colonial Minister, "that the African colonies must be returned to Germany, even if Belgium and occupied France and Alsace-Lorraine must be given in exchange therefor."

"For Germany's future position as a world-Power seems most closely bound up with her colonial future. . . . This balance of power created in the colonial field will, by removing future possibilities of conflict, constitute one of the best guarantees for lasting world peace!"

Germany was never more brutally and frankly Prussian than when this pedagog, this mouthpiece of the All Highest and the rest of the Potsdam gang so put himself on record. She has given further notice that her idea of a lasting peace is one where she, triumphant, will control the rest of the world and make it dance to her bidding.

But the blacks from Africa, fighting side by side with our own black, patriotic, courageous troops, aided by our white troops and those of our allies, are seeing to it that Germany does the dancing.

GALLANT FEATS IN THE BLUE

FORMERLY, when an ordinary mortal was "in the clouds," he was considered a fit subject for fraternal commiseration. Nowadays, however, the man aloft is a popular hero whose adventures not only bring disasters to the Huns, but thrill the bosoms of countless thousands whose duties, if not their inclinations, shackle them to *terra firma*. What men can do in the sky is partially shown by a correspondent of the *London Times*, in an account of the brilliant exploits of the Royal Air Force:

One of our two-seaters, when out alone, was attacked by no fewer than twenty enemies. It shot down two of its assailants, but was, as may be imagined, itself almost shot to ribbons. By getting behind clouds, it managed to evade its pursuers and got home, but arrived with one of its occupants wounded in ten places by as many different bullets, all its petrol-tank shot through, its engine hit several times, and all the instruments on its dashboard broken. But it is amazing under what parlous conditions our men will sometimes get back safely.

Two cases are known lately in which men have climbed out on the planes and plugged a hole in the petrol-tank. In one case the man had nothing better than a pocket-handkerchief to use as a plug, and stayed out on the wing holding the stopper in place till the machine landed. On another occasion both planes on the star-

Williams' Shaving

Powder



Liquid



Cream



—or on your brush
if you prefer

Holder
Top
Shaving
Stick

Stick

Cream

WE have taken the rich, moist, soothing lather of Williams' Shaving Soap and put it into a tube. You simply squeeze a small bit onto your face or your brush and quickly work up a big, thick, cream-like lather.

As the lather piles up, softening the beard, holding its moisture throughout the shave and leaving the skin soothed and refreshed, you realize that there is a difference between just a shaving cream and an efficient, reliable, old-time shaving soap in cream form.

Use shaving cream if you prefer your shaving soap in that form, but for the sake of your personal comfort be sure that the cream you use is Williams'.

Whether it is reveille or an alarm clock that calls you, shaving comfort is assured with Williams' Shaving Soap

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Send 20c. in stamps for trial sizes of the four forms shown here. Then decide which you prefer. Or send 6c. in stamps for any one.

The J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY
Dept. A, Glastonbury, Conn.

After the shave or bath you will enjoy the comforting touch of Williams' Talc Powder. Send 4c. for a trial size of the perfume you prefer. Violet, Carnation, English Lilac or Rose.



Men, Metal and Mission

Yesterday a chugging, wheezing, rattling contraption—the "horseless carriage." Today a long, low, clean-limbed, powerful carrier—the motor car.

Yesterday a feeble, fluttering, derided thing—the flying machine. Today the marvelously swift, far-ranging airplane—a mainstay of a civilization's hopes.

That which was not even in the dreams of men a few decades past now stands accomplished.

But with the coming of tomorrow, today shall be as yesterday, for even as the world celebrates these triumphs, science and engineering are carrying them on to new greatness.

In the transformation of the automobile and the airplane from the crude beginnings of a few years ago, *Lynite* has had no small part.

Simply to have created a metal combining such lightness and strength might well have been regarded as paying the debt to progress owed by any one man or group of men.

To those men who accomplished it, however, the creation of *Lynite* meant only that they were launched upon their mission.

Swift as is the airplane, it must be swifter, safer and more enduring. Efficient and economical as are the motor-car and the motor-truck, they must be still more efficient, still more saving of fuel and tires. And all around are cumbrous products of varying character

to be lightened and made easier and less costly to handle or use.

Here is a mission worth the supreme efforts of any one organization, and as such the makers of *Lynite* view it.

That's why today it does not satisfy them to look back over the long distance they have come in a few years.

That's why today they are not content with having reached the point where *Lynite* parts in airplanes and automobiles are counted in scores and savings of pounds in hundreds.

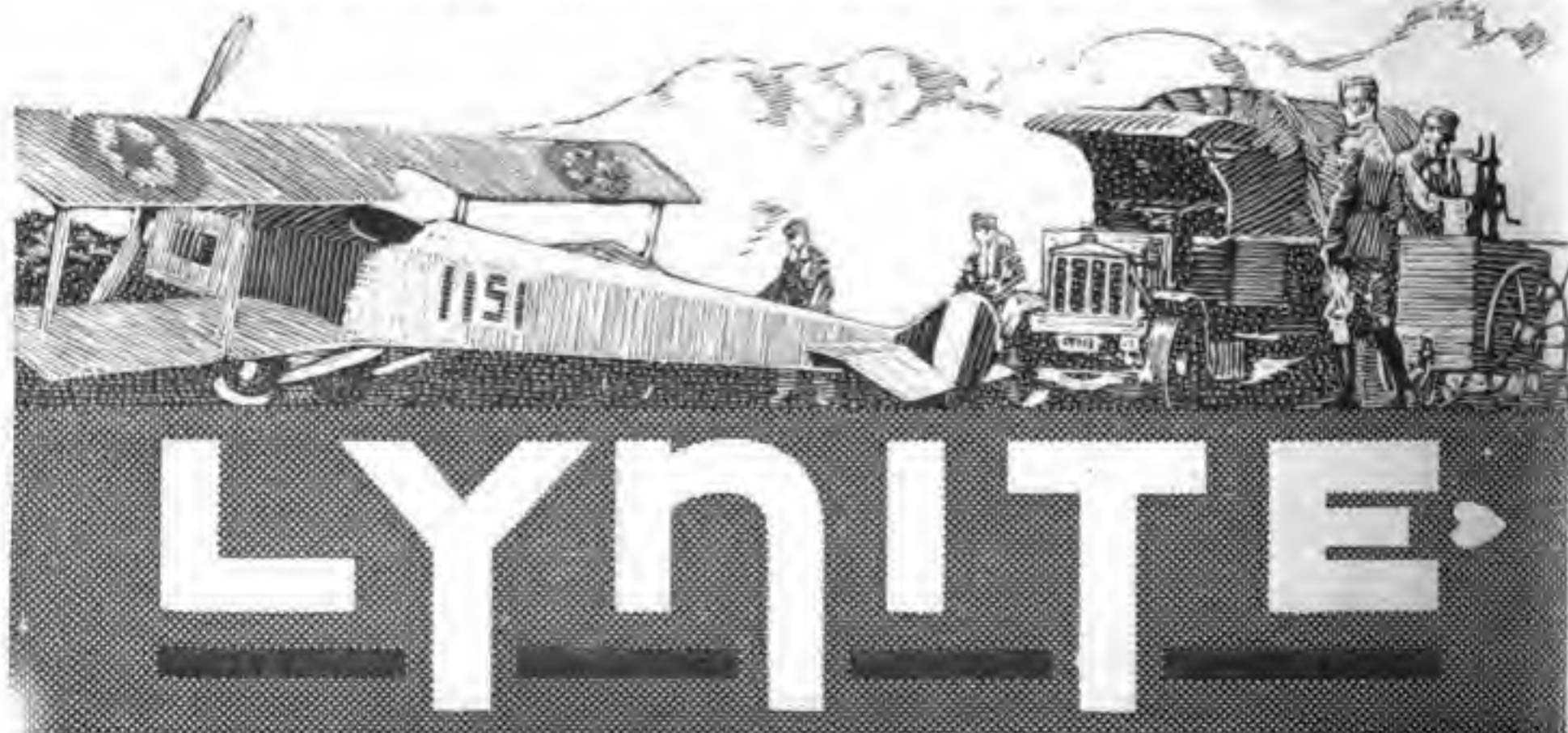
That's why today they do not consider their task ended with the production of a remarkable piston three times as light and with twice the heat-conductivity of cast-iron.

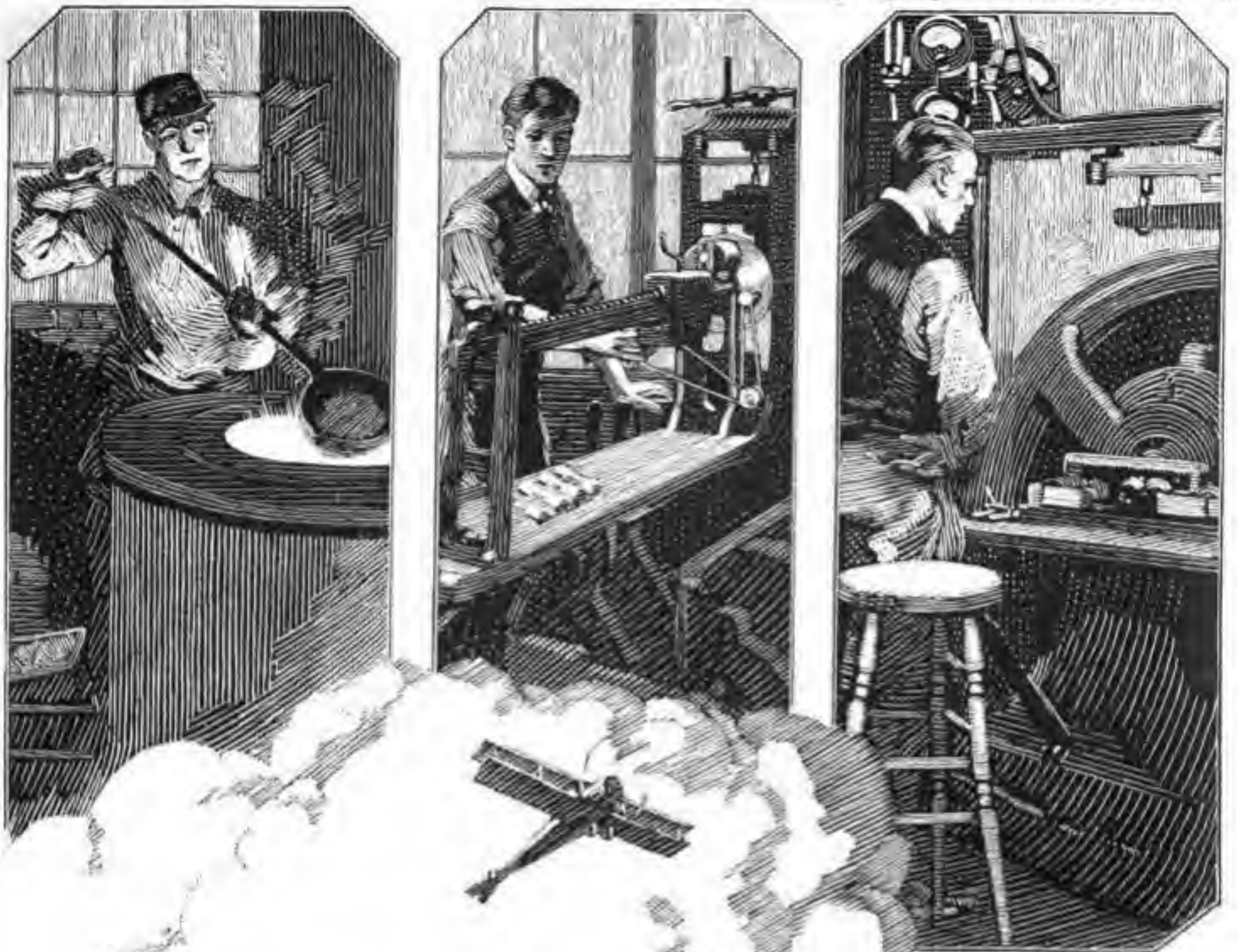
To them, these achievements are but beginnings. Therefore to their aid they have summoned scientists and engineers—experts in metallurgy, metallography, aerodynamics, gas-engine design and foundry practice. For these men they have erected and equipped some of the finest laboratories in America, and to these men they have said:

"These laboratories are not only your workshop but also your opportunity—let none invade nor interfere. Big as are the tasks of today, yours, which are those of tomorrow, are bigger."

THE ALUMINUM CASTINGS COMPANY
LYNITE and LXNUX Products

Ten Plants in
Cleveland Detroit Buffalo Manitowish, Wis. Fairfield, Conn.





Views of Lynde Laboratories, showing scenes in the laboratory's own experimental foundry and the physical testing and dynamics departments.



LYNITE



STYLE HEADQUARTERS

Where Society Brand Clothes are sold

*THIS sign shows
where the "Style
Headquarters" is
your home. It's the
store to go to for
the smart things in
men's wear.*

B. A. D. R. C.

Society Brand Clothes

THESE are times when people are changing their mode of life and forming new habits. They are good times to form the habit of wearing better Clothes—better because they last longer and look quality—even when they get old. And they work out every dollar that you put into them.

Such clothes are Society Brand, known and worn in five countries. As a rule we distribute them through only one store in each city—"Style Headquarters."

You'll recognize something agreeably different the moment you lay eyes on these styles. That's why clothing dealers seek to get them—because they win trade.

Watch for the store that is called "Style Headquarters." That's another way of saying "Society Brand headquarters."

Our winter Style Book is full of smart ideas. Write for it.

ALFRED DECKER & COHN, Makers
In Canada, SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES, Limited
CHICAGO NEW YORK MONTREAL

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS
AND OVERCOATS FOR
EVERY BRANCH OF
MILITARY SERVICE
AS WELL AS
CIVILIAN CLOTHES

board side had been shot in half by anti-aircraft fire and broken off, but the observer leaned over the side holding his Lewis gun in his hands to increase the weight of the ballast, and so kept the machine level till she got home.

In another case, one of our two-seaters had shot down two enemies, but the observer was badly wounded and the petrol-tank pierced, so that the fuselage took fire. The pilot managed to keep the fire down while still guiding the machine over our lines to the ground. As she landed, flames burst out everywhere, but he succeeded in getting out himself and dragging his wounded comrade clear before the fire caught him. Another of our machines had an exciting time when attacked, first by a party of seven biplanes, then by one triplane, and finally by twelve of the enemy at once, of which eight flew above and four below it. Our men shot down one of the enemy, but one of the occupants of our machine was badly wounded. The other brought the aeroplane home, while keeping the enemy off with occasional bursts of fire with his left hand.

Characteristic, again, was the conduct of one of our pilots, who saw thirty enemy below him, and promptly dived into them, both he and the observer firing continuously right and left and everywhere. In the first flurry three enemy machines were shot down, one bursting into flames, one diving headlong to crash on the ground, and the third spinning out of control. By this time the enemy had discovered how few their assailants were, and four of them together got over our machine's tail. By very clever dodging and shooting two of them were shot down, and then our machine climbed and lost itself in the clouds, the last thing that the occupants saw of the earth being three columns of flame and smoke rising from the spots where three of their victims lay burning simultaneously.

Sometimes the airmen are forced by unforeseen circumstances to make a premature landing. But even then they manage to give a good account of themselves. For instance:

Another of our men met an enemy machine and shot it down, but was then forced by engine trouble to land behind the enemy lines. While trying to get the engine to go he was shot at by a German officer with a revolver from a distance of fifteen yards. The bullets missed him, but pierced the petrol-tanks. In the nick of time, however, the engine started again, and the petrol lasted long enough to enable him to lift over to the right side of the lines, but he was still so close that he was under machine-gun and rifle-fire. In spite of this, the pilot climbed out and stripped the machine of the locks of the guns, the sights, and all the instruments, before leaving it to lie and be shot to pieces.

One of our pilots shot down four enemy observation balloons in succession on a single trip. Another man shot down one balloon, and was then chased off by a large patrol of enemy machines, while a new balloon rose in the destroyed one's place. Our man ran away from the enemy, letting them get near enough to keep tempting them on, then suddenly rose above the clouds. Thus hidden, he went back on his tracks, dived out of the clouds immediately above the new balloon, and shot it down like the other. One of our balloons also was shot down, tho not by an airplane, but by gun fire. The occupants knew their work at the moment was of

great importance, and, instead of taking to the parachutes, they went on observing and reporting while the balloon sank, until getting near the ground, when both men climbed into the rigging and awaited the shock, neither being badly hurt. The enemy is still occasionally seen to make use of the parachute for escape from an airplane. In one case lately one of our patrols fell in with four *Fokkers* and wiped out the whole party clean. From one of the four, as it fell, the airman was seen to be pulled out by a parachute and land apparently in safety.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME.

THOSE German-Americans who are serving in our Army abroad form decided opinions about the duties of loyal American citizens and the use of the German language in this country. Earl B. Mahle, second lieutenant of a machine-gun company, takes up this subject in a letter to his uncle, Rev. W. E. Mahle, of Blooming Prairie, Minn., which is printed in the *Mason City Globe-Gazette and Times*. The lieutenant used to think that he would have to reconstitute his ideals, to allow them to descend to a lower plane, if he wanted to derive any satisfaction from killing the enemy in battle. Now he admires the man who asks the doctor to patch him up a bit so that he can get out and kill a few more *Boches* before they finish him. He then asks:

Why shouldn't we derive some satisfaction at being able to help do away with a breed that is cowardly to the core, that can not deal honestly, but practises deception at every turn; a breed that delights in flying above a procession of innocent women and children refugees and shooting them down like dogs with the aviator's machine gun; that will swoop down upon a Red-Cross hospital-tent and deliberately inflict wounds on those already terribly wounded, and deliberately shoot down those beautiful souls, the Red-Cross nurses, as they minister to those who are suffering; that practises the bombing of hospitals, and uses its own Red-Cross hospital-tents as a camouflage for ammunition-dumps; that after the battle is over deliberately shoots down our Red-Cross personnel as they make an attempt to bring help to the wounded; a breed that sees nothing sacred in womanhood, that has no religion but its own desires, and knows no law but its own passions. Really I do not think even the most exacting of persons could have any compunctions about shooting down the class of people we have as our enemy. I have a firm conviction that our nation has been divinely called or favored to show to Germany and her allies that they can not continue in their criminal policy indefinitely without answering for all the suffering and devastation that have been caused. After seeing what I have I am firmly convinced that our dead will not have died in vain, that those Americans who have lost loved ones in this war should not mourn but should take satisfaction. The greater the sacrifice, the greater will be their reward.

Before he left the United States Lieutenant Mahle opposed the agitation to bar the German language from our schools, but he is now strongly in favor of it. The



Wherever you are you'll be sure of hosiery satisfaction if you insist on this trade-mark on each pair



True Shape HOSIERY

instils a consciousness of having hosiery that fits properly, looks well and wears uniformly to a long life. This feeling more than compensates for the slight extra effort of remembering to buy your hose by name:

Shapely, luxurious True Shape Hosiery for men, costs in pure silk, 75c. up; other grades in silk lisle as low as 40c. Women's silk lisle, 50c. up; fibre silk, 85c. up; pure silk, \$1.15 to \$1.75. Ask your dealer for True Shape. If he hasn't it, write us and we'll tell you of one who can supply you.

TRUE SHAPE HOSIERY CO.

Philadelphia



KEEP
YOUR
SHOES
NEAT

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

Liquids and Pastes—For Black, White,
Tan and Ox-Blood (Dark Brown) Shoes

PRESERVE THE LEATHER

IT is just as important to choose a shoe polish which will keep the leather in good condition as it is to select one which will give a brilliant shine. 2 in 1 Shoe Polishes do both. They give a quick, perfect shine, keep the leather soft and pliable and thus add months of wear to your shoes. The use of 2 in 1 Shoe Polishes is the best way to economize on the present high prices of leather.

The F.F. DALLEY CORPORATIONS, LIMITED

BUFFALO, N.Y.
HAMILTON, CANADA

German-Americans and other citizens may still love Goethe and Schiller, he says, but at the same time realize that to-day their language is the language of "Kaiserism" and *Kultur*, which "stands for everything that is low and mean and deceitful." He then proceeds:

To-day the average American with average information knows that it was part of a preconceived plan of Kaiser Wilhelm and his band of Potsdam cutthroats to have German taught in our schools, to have German used in our churches, to have newspapers published in the German language which should exert an ever-increasing influence upon millions of people in America of German descent, who in turn would by their vote have a tremendous influence upon the political situations, gradually bringing about a turn of events highly favorable to the propagation of German autocracy in America.

We are at war with Germany, with Germans who speak as their language the German language. It can no longer be said of our troops that "they are going and will soon give an account of themselves." They are already here. They have shown on numerous occasions that they have the true American spirit. They have never yet been defeated—no, not even by superior numbers. (I say this with some degree of pride, and I know it is pardonable.) But to-day the American Army does not consist alone of the men who are in France. Every American man, woman, and child, whether in America or abroad, is a soldier in our Army. We have all enlisted. Those at home must be just as much one-hundred-per-cent. Americans as those keeping eternal vigilance in the dead of night at the edge of No Man's Land. The man who has lived in America and still enjoys its advantages and promises, and can speak only the German language, is not a one-hundred-per-cent. American. He does not and will not comprehend our American ideals and standards.

He bears watching. The man who prefers to speak German, even tho he can speak some English, is an enemy of the United States. Every American knows what should be done with him. Do you imagine that we allow our soldiers to speak the German language among themselves? I have never yet seen where they wanted to do it, but if they did, would we be right in allowing it? If I were to hear two men in America conversing in the enemy tongue, it would be my business to find out "why."

Turning to the heroic conduct of our fighting boys, who endure privations and suffer loss of limbs and eyesight without complaint, he says they should not be insulted on their return by hearing the German language spoken, seeing it in the German papers, or listening to it preaching Christianity. The lieutenant concludes:

Yes, these are tremendous times. There was a time when we would have said of a man who so desired, that he was an American until he proved by his conduct that he was otherwise. To-day it is different. To-day we do not accept mere statements. To-day no man is a loyal American until he has proved himself to be one. What I mean to say is that to-day there is no passive Americanism, to-day every loyal American must be an active American willing to cooperate in every way for the promotion of Americanism, ready to do all in his power to advance the cause for which



The Warning of the White Mice

THREE or four white mice peer out through the wires of a cage, in a front line trench "over there." A soldier near-by keeps a watchful eye on them.

Let even a trace of gas taint the air, and the mice, far more sensitive than man to the fumes, show distress. The soldier gives the alarm, masks are adjusted, the gas attack is defeated.

In every business there are gas attacks as insidious and dangerous as those of the trenches. There are also the white mice of business, to give warning, and there must be men on the alert, to discern the approaching peril and act quickly.

The gas attacks of business are costs that run up too high before they are perceived.

The white mice of business are the little cost sheets that tell an exact story of manufacturing and selling costs of a job, during a given period, or of a line of goods. One job may typify a thousand, and a small loss on one job may threaten a big loss, escaped only if the danger is seen and averted in time.

Our Hammermill Portfolios of office forms are valuable to manufacturers because they include cost forms, factory records and job sheets—helpful in meeting today's rising prices of materials and labor with accurately-kept cost figures. Only in this way can the responsible executive expect to arrive at a selling price which will get the business, and at the same time yield a profit.

As a matter of war economy and in co-operation with the Government, we have cut six colors from our line, and Hammermill Bond is now made in Pink, Blue, Green, Canary, Goldenrod, Buff and White, and in three finishes, producing a bond, a ripple, and a linen effect. Your printer knows this dependable, economically priced paper; and will welcome your instructions to use it for all your office printing—for this will enable him to give you satisfying service on every order.

There are more than thirty Hammermill Portfolios, containing time-saving, system-creating office forms, printed on Hammermill Bond, each portfolio applying to a different line of business. Write us, and we will send you the one that will be of greatest help to you. Any printer may have the complete set.

HAMMERMILL PAPER COMPANY, ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA

Look for this watermark—it is our word of honor to the public

HAMMERMILL BOND

"The Utility Business Paper"

NOVO

RELIABLE
POWER

Keeps the Water Coming

"We just start her up in the morning and let her run—and we have mighty little trouble with her."

That's what T. J. George, general foreman, says about this Novo Type U Pumping Outfit owned by the Standard Bitulithic Company.

The accompanying photographs were taken near Elsmere, Delaware. The pump, driven by 4 H. P. Novo Engine, was pumping a 2-inch stream, 3700 feet, up grade, to a concrete mixer used in construction work on the Lincoln Highway.

This Novo Outfit was handling from 5000 to 5500 gallons of water a day, with practically no attention. The engineer of the mixer simply started the pump going, in the morning, and stopped it at night.

There's Novo Reliability for you—on the job, delivering the goods.

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Novo
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Novo Equipment includes: Hoisting, Pumping, Air Compressor Outfits and Saw Rigs, 1 1/2 to 15 H. P. capacity. 75 types and sizes. Furnished to operate on gasoline or kerosene. Write for complete information.

we are struggling, and to suppress pro-Germanism and Pan-Germanism in whatever form it may appear.

When you go to conference you will meet many with whom I am acquainted, probably many who have loved ones over here. Tell them for me that they shall be proud of their American soldiers, and even if there will be those who will not return, as there will be, they should not mourn, but should have the same faith that their boys had, a faith in God, and in their cause, and an ever-readiness to do the thing that was expected of them.

Neither cooties nor shrapnel have any lasting effect on the cheerful spirit of the American soldier. He turns a smiling face to all the "fortunes of war," and proves himself a hero both at the front and in the hospital. This gratifying fact is finely illustrated in a letter written by Private A. B. Callow, of the 49th Company, United States Marine Corps, to a former associate in the Armstrong Cork and Insulation Company of Pittsburg. One can scarcely believe that a wounded man could run on in this strain:

I got hit with a little chunk of shrapnel in the last drive and am now resting my exceedingly weary limbs in a hospital. I have a fine iron hospital bed to sleep in; *beaucoup* bewitching little Red-Cross nurses flitting about, a phonograph right at the end of my bed, a hot shower-bath when I want it, *beaucoup* reading matter, and last but not least, old friend, a beer "parlor" right alongside of the building.

I want to tell you, friend, that two or three days ago I wouldn't believe there were such luxuries in this country. There is as much difference between this hospital life and the one I had been leading as there is between Pittsburg and Chicago on Sunday. And that is some difference.

A week before I came to the hospital, while I was at the front, I indulged me in a little cootie hunt and broke the record that day by finding fifty-two of them. Not a bad average, eh! That is not exaggeration. I had a fellow alongside of me counting them on an adding machine.

When I hit this heaven I turned in all my clothes, and after they come through the incinerator I will have lost all my little pets. When I hit this place I had not washed my face, hands, or teeth for three weeks, and my breeches and blouse were all ripped and torn to pieces. I believe they thought I was one of those Moroccans that are fighting for the French.

But, boy, you ought to see me now. I have had about "steen" hundred external water-baths and the same number internal beer-baths; my mustache curled up at the ends, hair combed, rest of the upper part of the body shaved, nice clean pair of pajamas and bath-robe on, with a Prussian Guard belt, that I got off a dead machine-gunner, around my waist.

I have lots of souvenirs with me, and I have quite a time keeping them, as these hospital fellows all want to buy them from me. This is an American hospital, but there are all sorts here. At the chow-table to-night there were the following nationalities represented: French, American white man, American negro, French Moroccan, Russian, Italian and a Chinaman. Some gathering, eh! If I could just lingo a few of those tongues I would sure have some time. There are some of those d— Huns



The champion worry-chaser

WHEN a pipe smoker gets to worrying, he has the answer right in his pocket. Worry simply can't stand up and make a fight against the steady, comfortable puff-puffing of a good pipe filled with good tobacco. A fellow's thoughts begin to run smooth and steady. He sees things their right size.

To get the champion worry-chaser on your side, you just get a



Wellington

THE UNIVERSAL PIPE

The W. D. C. triangle trademark has been the sign of supreme pipe value for more than 50 years. It is not only on every Wellington, but also on pipes that we make of every other style, size and grade. Grade for grade, price for price, there is no better pipe made than a W. D. C.

You will take a lot of pleasure in your Wellington. It has a well that catches all moisture and tobacco crumbs. There is no wheezing or bubbling. No tobacco comes through into your mouth. All you get is clean, cool, dry smoke, which the top opening in the bit sends up away from your tongue.

The bowl of every Wellington is expertly made of genuine French Briar, seasoned by our own special process so that it breaks-in sweet and mellow. It is guaranteed against cracking or burning through. No wonder the Wellington is the most popular pipe in the world!

All good dealers sell Wellington Pipes in many sizes, shapes and grades from 75 cents up. Get one. You will be glad you did it.

WM. DEMUTH & CO., New York
World's Largest Pipe Manufacturers



Duofold Health Underwear

Two-fold Fabric

The Warmth of Wool

The Comfort of Cotton

An order for more Duofold from a Lieutenant of the Royal Flying Corps of Great Britain included this comment:

".....I find it best for flying on active service in France, owing to the high altitude at which we fly in scout machines. In the flying game I find that the underwear one wears protects him best from the cold, damp air of 15,000 ft. and not the coats one wears over his uniform....."

Warmth, protection, comfort—are all yours in Duofold.

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Polish Up Your English

Get a week's pocket copy of *Reader's Digest*. It will help you avoid painful embarrassing mistakes and deficiencies in your speech. Prints out the commonest word-mistakes. By mail, 25 cents. Dept. Box, FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 334-34 Fourth Ave., New York.



After Shaving

Hinds Honey and Almond Cream will make the skin soft and comfortable. 'Twill stop the smarting, heal the scraped or cut skin and even though you shave every day 'twill keep the face in fine condition. A few drops on the brush with the lather makes shaving easier. It prevents chapping.

SAMPLES: Be sure to enclose stamps with your request. Hinds Honey and Almond Cream 2c. Bath Cold and Disappearing Cream 4c. Talcum 2c. Trial cake Soap 6c. Sample Face Powder 2c. Trial Size 15c. Attractive Weekend Box 39c.

Hinds Cream Toilet Necessities are selling everywhere or will be mailed, postpaid in U. S. A., from Laboratory.

A. S. HINDS, 241 West St., Portland, Maine



here also. They keep them busy cleaning up the place. In this last drive I took some prisoners back to headquarters and while there guarded a herd of Hun wounded. There were some awful sights. This modern warfare maims a man up horribly. There was one German wounded who was a pitiful case especially to look at. Other Germans were sitting about, but made no attempt whatsoever to help him. We went up and helped him as best we could.

That is one of the many sights you see up there, and of course there are *beaucoup* of them about here in the hospital.

Do you know, these American boys are wonders. There are fellows in this ward with me with arms and legs off that are as cheerful and hilarious as any of us. There is one kid especially whose right hand was blown off just above the wrist by a hand-grenade who is making fun continually. They all seem to take it as a matter of course and count it as part of the game. And it is the same up at the front. I have seen fellows maimed up horribly, some mortally wounded, laughing and joking. In fact, I have ridden in the same ambulance with them. And they die the same way. In coming up to this last front I was with a fellow I had been "palling" a little with. He and I had come through the Château-Thierry affair without a scratch, and he was saying continually on our hike to this last front that he felt it in his bones that he was going to get his on this coming drive. And he did. Three machine-gun bullets through the stomach. I was with him when he died and he left with a smile on his face. He said, "What did I tell you? Part of the game, you know."

This letter is getting rather blue in spirit. I didn't mean it that way, tho I just wanted to show you the wonderful spirit these guys are showing over here. It is the typical American spirit. Everything is a game and there is a chance to be taken.

I don't expect to be here very long, as mine doesn't amount to much. They can keep me just as long as they want, as I have no kick coming. Say, Skotchie, I forgot to mention these American nurses. They are humdingers, I want to tell you. I have seen *beaucoup* of these French girls, and it did my heart good to lay my eyes on a trim, clean little American figure when I hit this place. And, Skotchie, these girls are all for you here. There isn't anything they won't do for you. There is one in my ward who certainly has my eye. She is a little queen and is from Boston. Me for the baked beans!

Stories of the fortunate deflection of bullets by carrying "good books" next the heart are often told in war-times, but it is the lot of few soldiers to be saved by the "toting" of a canteen. This odd experience happened to Corporal H. E. Hilty, A. E. F., who details the circumstances in the following letter to a friend in Los Angeles:

Am sending home my "wounded canteen" and will try, in a few words, to tell you its history and my experiences in the big battle that halted the Boche last Monday, before he even got a good start. Toward bedtime the order came to sleep with all our clothes on and have everything where we could get hold of it quickly. I even went one better and rearranged my pack, putting all my toilet articles in the top with my emergency rations, and made my bed so that when I got out I could roll

The Government Orders American Footwear to be Simplified, Economized and Standardized!

NOW IS THE TIME TO INSIST ON BRANDED SHOES

THE United States War Industries Board, whose duty it is to conserve every possible ounce of industrial energy and to effect every possible manufacturing economy, to help win the war, has established certain shoe making regulations that vitally concern shoe values and prices.

All shoes made after October 15, 1918, are to be graded according to retail prices.

*A grade includes shoes retailing from \$9.00 to \$12.00.
B grade includes shoes retailing from \$6.00 to \$8.50.
C grade includes shoes retailing from \$3.00 to \$5.50.*

No shoes are to be made to retail at over \$12 the pair.

Every shoe must be stamped with the serial number of the manufacturer and the grade—A, B, or C, to which it has been appointed by the Government.

This standardization limits shoe manufacturers to the use of black, one shade of brown and white leathers. These cannot be used in combination. This will simplify tanning processes and eliminate all fancy, expensive and unstable leathers, release tanning equipment for other purposes, conserve labor and money invested.

Certain technical manufacturing restrictions are imposed that will limit the number and variety of styles that may be made. This will reduce the number of styles usually carried by dealers to meet individual fancies. With fewer styles to choose from, it will be easier and quicker to fit the customer. This should effect an economy in retail store keeping. The reduced man power will be better able to carry on the work of the nation and less capital will be tied up in slow moving, capricious shoe stocks.

Manifestly there will be several standards of value in each grade. All shoes marked "A" will legitimately belong in that grade by Government authorization. But—the maximum meaning of "A" value will depend on who makes the shoe so marked.

Now as never before it behooves the consumer to know the standing of the manufacturer who makes his shoes. Now it is vital to know if that manufacturer has been accustomed to making the bulk of his shoes in the highest grades or in lower grades.

It stands to reason that the manufacturer who has never employed anything but the finest materials,

whose workmen have never made anything but the highest quality of shoes, who has special technical knowledge of how to secure the ultra refinements of fit and finish, is prepared to put the utmost quality in the "A" grade shoe.

The name of "Nettleton" has always stood for the very zenith of shoe craftsmanship. For over 40 years it has meant—the finest leathers tanned, the most stylish lasts, the most exquisite carefulness in making. Now it stands for highest possible values among "A" grade shoes.

Nettleton shoes will be made only in "A" grade.

The name "Nettleton" means highest quality.

Nettleton interpretation of "A" grade means the same careful workmanship that has always distinguished Nettleton footwear. It means the same careful selection of leathers, without blemish, of finest known tannage. It means we will cheerfully co-operate with the Government by conforming Nettleton workmanship to the limited number of styles and leathers that we are permitted to use, but that the utmost Nettleton skill and the highest quality materials allowed us will go into these models. These war time styles will include a choice of popular Nettleton lasts that permit the perfect fitting of every foot.

Today is the time to insist on branded shoes. "A" grade is protection within certain broad lines. Shoes branded "Nettleton" represent assured quality by the largest manufacturers in America of men's fine shoes exclusively.

Nettleton Shoes are sold by representative dealers throughout the country. Their stocks now include a limited quantity of Nettleton Shoes made before the Government order took effect. Men who appreciate the exclusive refinements of Nettleton workmanship are able today to exercise a broader choice and individual taste, than will be possible when these stocks are exhausted.

If you are not sure where Nettleton Shoes are to be had in your vicinity and are persuaded that the name Nettleton represents a definitely assured and desirable value, write direct to us here at the factory for booklet "Economy Through Quality" and the name of our agent nearest you.

*U. S. Army officers have set the seal of their approval
on Nettleton Military Footwear Extraordinary*

A. E. NETTLETON CO., SYRACUSE, NEW YORK
Largest Manufacturers in America of Men's Fine Shoes Exclusively



"Say it with flowers"

Roses, Violets and the earlier blooming potted plants compete with late Chrysanthemum varieties, to dominate Thanksgiving displays in Flower shops everywhere. It's needless to say that flowers will contribute much to your Thanksgiving observance.

This Thanksgiving, perhaps, your soldier boy will be on furlough, or you'll entertain another soldier boy in his place. Think how much he will appreciate the presence of flowers there in your home.

Your florist is ready to handle Thanksgiving orders with infinite care as to details of arrangement. The cost will be small as you desire.

It's appropriate to send Thanksgiving Floral Remembrances
Flowers may be sent anywhere in the U. S. or Canada through the Florists' Telegraph Delivery



KAPOCK
—for any chosen motif

In drawing room, living room, boudoir or hall—wherever a special mode of decoration is desired—"KAPOCK" Drapery Fabrics are ideal. Soft, radiant shades with lasting silk-like finish.



Registered
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Ask to see them at your favorite store.

Request your dealer to write us for free "KAPOCK SKETCH BOOK" suggesting practical decorations for your home. Look for basting thread trade mark in the selvage which identifies genuine "Kapock" Fabrics.

A. THEO. ABBOTT & CO., Dept. T, Philadelphia

it up and strap it into the pack-carrier without losing any time at all.

Had only been asleep a short time when I awoke with a start to hear a roaring as if every gun in the universe had opened up at once. Every one in the barrack was up and I didn't waste any time in carrying out my program. Had just about completed rolling my pack when I heard the sergeant calling for his detail, so I got into my equipment of belt, pack, gas-mask, steel helmet, and two bandoleers of cartridges and was off. Outside it looked as if hell had broken loose. The night was inky black and broken in all directions by the flash of guns and exploding shells, while the noise was deafening. The report of the guns, the exploding shells, the whistle of them overhead and the scream of the shrapnel and shell-fragments combined to make one mighty roar. But soon my ears got accustomed to it and I could distinguish the various sounds. After going about a hundred yards my eyes were burning and watering and my throat was dry from the smoke, and fearing there might be gas about, which there was in small quantities, I stopt long enough to adjust my mask and then proceeded to my post. Another man was to be there too, and he did not arrive, so I started to look around for shelter, but I knew of none and naturally didn't find any.

As we were supposed to keep up a *liaison* with the next post where the sergeant was, I crouched by a tree to sort of get a hold of myself and decide what to do, for I couldn't keep up the *liaison* myself and watch the post too. While crouching there the shells were breaking everywhere. How anybody could live out there I don't know, unless the good Lord sure enough loved them.

But while debating as to what I should do, the *Boche* decided for me. A shell broke directly across the road, not over fifteen feet in front of me, and as I ducked my head to get what protection I could from my helmet, something hit me on the right hip with force enough that I rolled completely over before I could stop. I straightened out my right leg and it was still in working order. So I got up and was surprised that I could stand with only a little pain. I got a hold of my gun and took a few steps about and could hardly realize that I was still all there. Next I gingerly put my hand back, expecting to feel blood. Well, it was all wet, but cold, and I knew well I wasn't that cold-blooded, and then proceeded to forget about it. Toward dawn the firing increased in volume, just before the *Boche* advanced. And his surprise and defeat by the Americans you have all read about.

When it was daylight I started in to examine myself, and the canteen I am sending tells the story of my escape from a serious wound much better than I ever could. As you will notice, the piece of shell-fragment hit the very thickest place it could. The edge of the cup was hit first, and then the fact that the canteen was full of water helped slow it up. Coming out, it again struck the edge of the cup, and last but not least, the double canvas that fastens the cover to the belt. This was barely penetrated. Notice also that the end of the fragment is covered with aluminum from the cup.

Can't let you see what it did to me, but I have a black and blue spot about as big as the size of the cup on my hip directly over the hip joint. So all together I think I was pretty lucky and would not trade that night of thrills for anything, but wouldn't bid a cent for another.

When a Preventable Accident is a Crime

Before the war a preventable motor car or motor truck accident—if no one was hurt—was merely an inconvenience and an extravagance.

Usually the burden fell upon the insurance company.

Now a preventable motor car or motor truck accident is a crime.

It means an additional drain upon steel, upon labor, to supply new parts, and a burden on over-taxed transportation.

Criminal wastage means clogging the national machinery, placing obstacles in the way of winning the war.

Were not Weed Chains so absolutely necessary, if there was any way to get along without them, and escape accidents and the destruction of tires, the problem would be simple.

Failure to use chains on slippery roads means multiplying accidents. Non-creeping chains cut the tires to pieces.

Reckless use of Weed Chains means there will not be enough to meet the needs of war, and of motor cars and motor trucks necessary to essential industries.

Every pound of steel is needed to do important work.

“If You Please”

You Are Asked to Subscribe to This Pledge:

To save gasoline I will stop my engine when I leave my car idle.

To save my Weed Chains I will use my car in bad road weather only when necessity compels.

If I use my car when roads are slippery I will not leave the garage without putting on my Weed Chains.

To safeguard against accidents and repairs, I will put on my Weed Chains at the first drop of rain.

To prolong the life of my Weed Chains I will take them off the moment the roads are safe; later I will make sure they are cleaned and dried.

Weed Chains for
Pneumatic Tires



**Save Your Weed Chains
as You Save Gasoline**

American Chain Company, Inc.
Bridgeport, Connecticut

Weed Chains for
Solid Tires





No Passing Through

The main road—the only good one for miles around. A tree falls across it—and traffic is paralyzed. You don't want to go around. Bad luck indeed.

It's more than bad luck when it occurs in your own body. Constipation can wreck your system, because *there isn't any way around*. Food waste collects in your lower intestines and blocks the passage. Leave it there, and it stagnates and causes increased fermentation and production of poisonous substances, which are absorbed into the blood and carried all over the body.

But the Nujol Treatment will help Nature to clear the passage, easily, smoothly and harmlessly. Pills, salts, castor oil, mineral waters, *may* clear the way temporarily, but they are attended by griping pains, weakening of the muscles of the intestines, induction of abnormal dryness, all of which increase liability to another and more serious traffic jam before long.

Police your own body-traffic with Nujol. Pass your food waste out of your system at regular hours, just as you wash your face at *habitual* times. Nujol is not a drug. It acts easily, harmlessly, naturally. Nature intends your bowels to be regular. A bottle of Nujol on the shelf of the medicine cupboard will remind you to *help* them in the natural way. Ask your druggist.

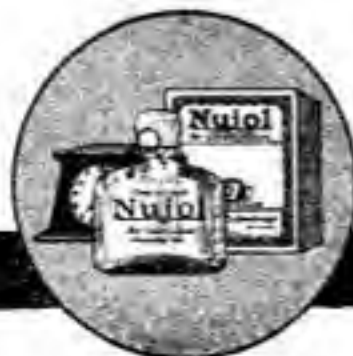
Warning: Nujol is sold only in sealed bottles bearing the Nujol Trade Mark. All druggists in U. S. and Canada. Insist on Nujol. You may suffer from substitutes.

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REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

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"Regular as Clockwork"

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Time to Cut It.—"Don't you think her voice ought to be cultivated?"

"No, I think it should be harvested."—*Boston Transcript*.

Can This Be True?—A cynical bachelor says that when a girl asks time to consider she wants to consider her chances of getting another fellow.—*Boston Transcript*.

Military Exercise.—"My daughter is taking fencing lessons and you should see how she can feint."

"That's nothing. You ought to see how mine can throw a fit."—*Baltimore American*.

A Proper Start.—"So your husband refused to buy you an automobile?"

"Not exactly refused; he said I ought first to become familiar with machinery in general, so he bought me a sewing-machine."—*Boston Transcript*.

Has Another Think Coming.—PICKPOCKET (visiting friend in jail)—"I hired a lawyer for you this morning, Slim, but I had to hand him my watch as a retainer."

PAL—"And did he keep it?"

PICKPOCKET—"He thinks he did."—*Buffalo Express*.

Isn't It Awful?—"What is the matter now?" asked her mother.

"Matter enough, I should say. Now that we poor girls are making enough money in the munition-factories to buy a lot of clothes we have to wear overalls."—*Indianapolis Star*.

Hurry Call for Doctors.—BACON—"I saw by the paper that at one station in France Salvation Army girls make and serve 2,000 doughnuts a day to our soldiers."

EQUERT—"Well, I saw they were calling for more doctors and nurses Over There."—*Yonkers Statesman*.

History's Verdict.—THE KAISER—"You told me they had no ships, but they are here. You told me they could not charter any ships, but they are here. What ship brought them?"

ADJUTANT-GENERAL—"The *Lusitania*, your Majesty."—*Kansas City Star*.

A Fair Exchange.—MAID (from next door)—"Mr. Jones sends his compliments, and would you please shoot your dog, as it keeps him awake?"

MR. SNAPP—"Give my respects to Mr. Jones and tell him I shall greatly be his debtor if he will poison his daughter and burn her piano."—*Boston Transcript*.

Helping the Food Administrator.—One industrious war-gardener is pictured as working busily and reflecting on the virtue of raising his own food-supply.

"If everybody grew his own vegetables and ate less meat," he soliloquized, "we'd put old Bill on the bum in a hurry. This is tough work, but I'll stick to it if it kills me. I'm with Hoover on this."

At this point a fine assortment of earth-worms was unearthed. The digger's reflections immediately shifted to a shady stream and the final scene shows him happily fishing.

"Oh, well," he reflects to soothe his conscience, "vegetables or fish; it's all the same to Mr. Hoover."—*War-Garden Gazed*.



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DON'T let radiator trouble and worry interfere with your business or mar your pleasure. Use Johnson's Freeze-Proof, then forget there is such a thing as a frozen radiator. Leave your radiator uncovered on the coldest day—leave your car at night in an unheated garage—*It Can't Freeze.*

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is the logical anti-freeze preparation to use. It is inexpensive—does not evaporate—is non-inflammable—easy to use—and guaranteed.

Does Not Evaporate

Johnson's Freeze-Proof does not evaporate or steam so one application is sufficient for the whole winter. It raises the boiling point of water 20° to 40°—chances of overheating are reduced correspondingly.

Truck and fleet owners will find Johnson's Freeze-Proof a great time and money saver. Your trucks will always be on the job, and in the coldest weather it will be "Business as Usual" for you.

Farmers will find Johnson's Freeze-Proof a utility product—for automobiles—tractors—gas engines—trucks—and electro lighting and heating plants.

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Don't wait until zero weather to protect your car. Decide now to use Johnson's Freeze-Proof purchase your supply from your dealer and read and follow the directions carefully.

A little time spent now cleaning the radiator and putting on new hose connections will save you unlimited time, trouble, worry and expense during the winter months.

One package will protect a Ford to 5° below zero, and two packages will protect a Ford to 50° below zero. See scale on package. Cost \$1.50 per package in U. S. A. East of Rockies. Get it from your local dealer.

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Price \$1.00

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Look for this name there and you will protect yourself against substitutes. Most dealers are anxious to call it to your attention.

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Not the Same.—BACON—"Did you say he awoke one day to find himself famous?"
EGBERT—"No, I did not. I said he dreamed he was famous and then woke up."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

His Own Fault
Man's hair turns gray before woman's,
That's known in every clime,
The explanation's easy, for
He wears his all the time.
—*Punch Bowl.*

Mice Becoming Useful.—**VISITORS—**
"You don't keep a cat?"
HOST—"Not now. You see, the women have invaded all the professions, so the wife thinks we ought to have a few mice, in case of burglars."—*Judge.*

Did His Best.—"So," sobbed Ilma Vladoffovitchskioffsky, "Ivan Nine-spot-ski died in battle. You say he uttered my name as he was dying?"
"Part of it," replied the returned soldier.
—"part of it."—*Boston Transcript.*

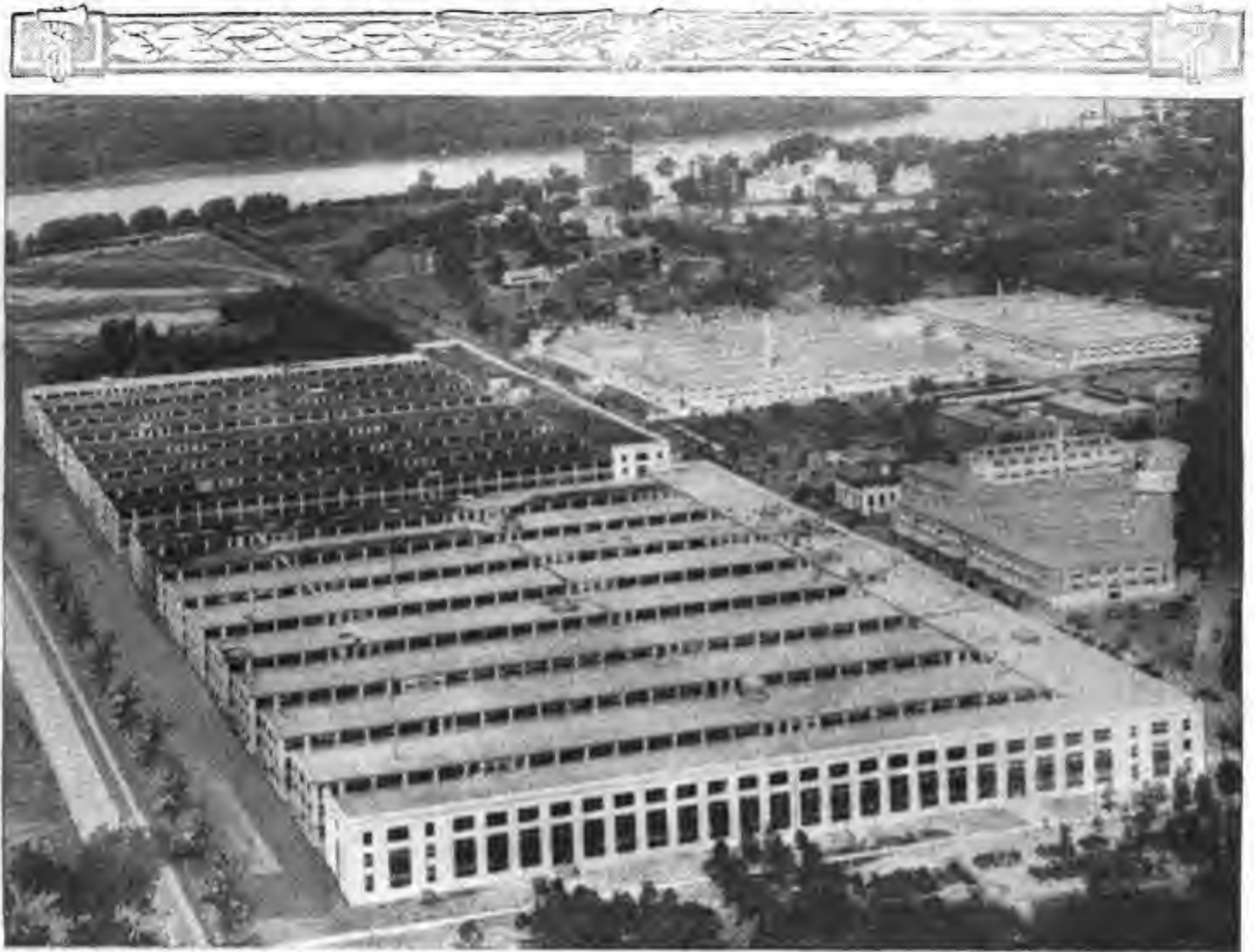
No Mail Service, Anyhow.—**WILLIE HOHENZOLLERN** (after Berlin fell)—"But, mein friend, I want to write a letter to papa."
YANKEE GUARD—"Nothin' doin', Heinie. We don't have asbestos stationery around here."—*Indianapolis Star.*

One on the Rabbit.—"You seem to have lost your faith in a rabbit's foot."
"Well," replied Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "I done thought it over. An' de more I thought, de more I couldn't figger dat de rabbit wot furnished de foot had been lucky for his ownse'f."—*Washington Star.*

Fighting Word in Pittsburg.—"What shall we name the baby?" asked Nick Patsisogsky, of Pittsburg, when his relatives and friends gathered to attend the christening.
Daniel Loerek, a cousin of the proud father, said "Wilhelm," and the christening ended in a free-for-all fight.—*Indianapolis News.*

From a Future Novel.—Their eyes met.
With a great sobovitch she sank into his armski.
"Cursakoff youski!" he criedovitch.
He kissigoffed her againski and againski.
"Ahaski!" she sneerediski, "at last-erviteh we have meteroffski!"
"Gawdski," he exclaimed, "all my life I have beenovitch a damphoolski!"—*Life.*

Wilhelm No Piker.—Attila the Hun was a piker—a poor, doddering, inefficient, tender-hearted old fuss-budget. We have learned that during the last four years. No pep. No science. No poison-gas.
How did Weyler earn that terrific reputation that he had in 1898? He was a quiet, law-abiding, carpet-slipped old Spanish gentleman, and as harmless as a bowl of bread and milk. What did he know of brutality?
Villa, dead or alive, used to pose as some pumpkins in the realm of polite butchery. Where did he get that stuff? He was only a movie crook.
Nero got away with a lot of notoriety in his time as a first-class, all-around blackleg, but he was only an amateur.
For further particulars address W. Hohenzollern, 1313 Main Street, Potsdam.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*



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- U. S. Projectile Plant,
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- Dodge Bros. Ordnance
Plant, Detroit, Mich.
- Libby, McNeil & Libby,
Chicago, Ill.
- Army Supply Base,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Rock Island Arsenal,
Rock Island, Ill.
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- Goodyear Tire and
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CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

THE WESTERN FRONT

October 30.—Paris reports spirited engagements west of St. Fergeux and advances on the north bank of the Oise and east of Monceau-le-Neuf. There is a comparative lull in fighting on the British fronts.

West of the Meuse General Pershing's men capture Ainereville and hills beyond.

October 31.—The British Second Army and French and Belgian divisions launch an attack on a wide front along the Scheldt and push their way east of Tournai, the enemy falling back rapidly. Every objective was carried and 1,000 prisoners taken by the British.

A violent German counter-attack west of St. Fergeux is repulsed by the French who in two days capture 1,453 men.

American troops advance their line north of Grandpré and occupy the Bellejoyeuse Farm and the southern edges of the Bois des Loges.

November 1.—In spite of resistance, says the Paris official report, the enemy was forced to give up ground in the region of Banogne and Recouvance. In conjunction with the Americans, French troops on the Aisne front captured Rilly-aux-Oise. Farther south the Aisne is crossed and Semuy and Voucy carried in sharp fighting. East of Vouziers a foothold is gained on Le-Alleux plateau and the western outskirts of the Vandy Wood are reached. Several hundred prisoners and a number of guns are taken.

In the course of operations west of the Preseau-Valenciennes road the British capture between 2,000 and 3,000 Germans. During October their forces in France capture 49,000 men, including 1,200 officers, 925 guns, 7,000 machine guns and 670 trench mortars.

West of the Meuse the Americans advance about three miles and take 3,000 prisoners.

November 2.—Under Franco-American attacks between the Aisne and the Meuse the Germans break into full retreat. Pursuing the enemy, the Allies advance four miles in the center of the fourteen-mile front. On the right the Americans capture eight villages, sixty cannon, and many prisoners. Semuy is taken on the left, and the south bank of the Ardennes Canal is reached. Farther south, after capturing Bois Vandy and the village of Ballay, the troops reach the outskirts of Les Alleux, Quatre Champs, and Le-Croix-aux-Bois.

General Haig's men surround and occupy Valenciennes and push a mile beyond the city. East of Valenciennes they hold the village of Marly and advanced detachments enter St. Saulve.

November 3.—Official dispatches show the Germans in full retreat on three fronts. French and Americans sweep ahead on a fifty-mile-front line above Verdun. The Argonne region is cleared and additional prisoners and stores captured. The Belgians advance thirteen miles along the Dutch border and reach the approaches to Ghent. South and west of Valenciennes the British are pursuing and inflicting heavy losses on the fleeing enemy.

General Pershing announces that he is driving forward three miles west of the Meuse, 4,000 prisoners, including four battalion commanders and their staff, are taken by the Americans.

Since the great offensive began on July 18, Paris reports, the Allied armies have captured 362,355 men, including 7,900 officers, as well as 6,217 cannon, 38,622 machine guns, and 3,907 mine-throwers.

November 4.—General Haig reports that



Business that Stays

The business that stays is the business that pays. Business that has to be turned away is no more profitable than business which never presented itself.

When the sales manager goes to the production manager and knows that the factory will take care of him on every order, it makes a big hit with him, the production manager himself, and the others in the front office.

It all gets down to a matter of adequate production, of keeping every machine operating at top speed through efficient driving equipment—a consideration particularly worth while in these days of unusual demand.

Hence the great and growing demand for Robbins & Myers Motors in a thousand industries. These are the motors that keep wheels turning, speed the work, increase output, make workers contented, insure profits.

Robbins & Myers Motors have been doing this for twenty-one years. In this time the

name has come to be a guarantee of motor dependability, whether the size of the motor be 1-40 or 30 horsepower.

For the same reason, makers of the better motor-driven devices equip their product with R&M Motors. To be Robbins & Myers equipped is a sign of the best, whether the device be a washing machine or vacuum cleaner for the home, an addressing or mailing machine for the office, or a coffee grinder or meat chopper for the store.

Dealers who sell R&M Motors or R&M equipped products have learned that they stay sold. And the sale that stays is the sale that pays.

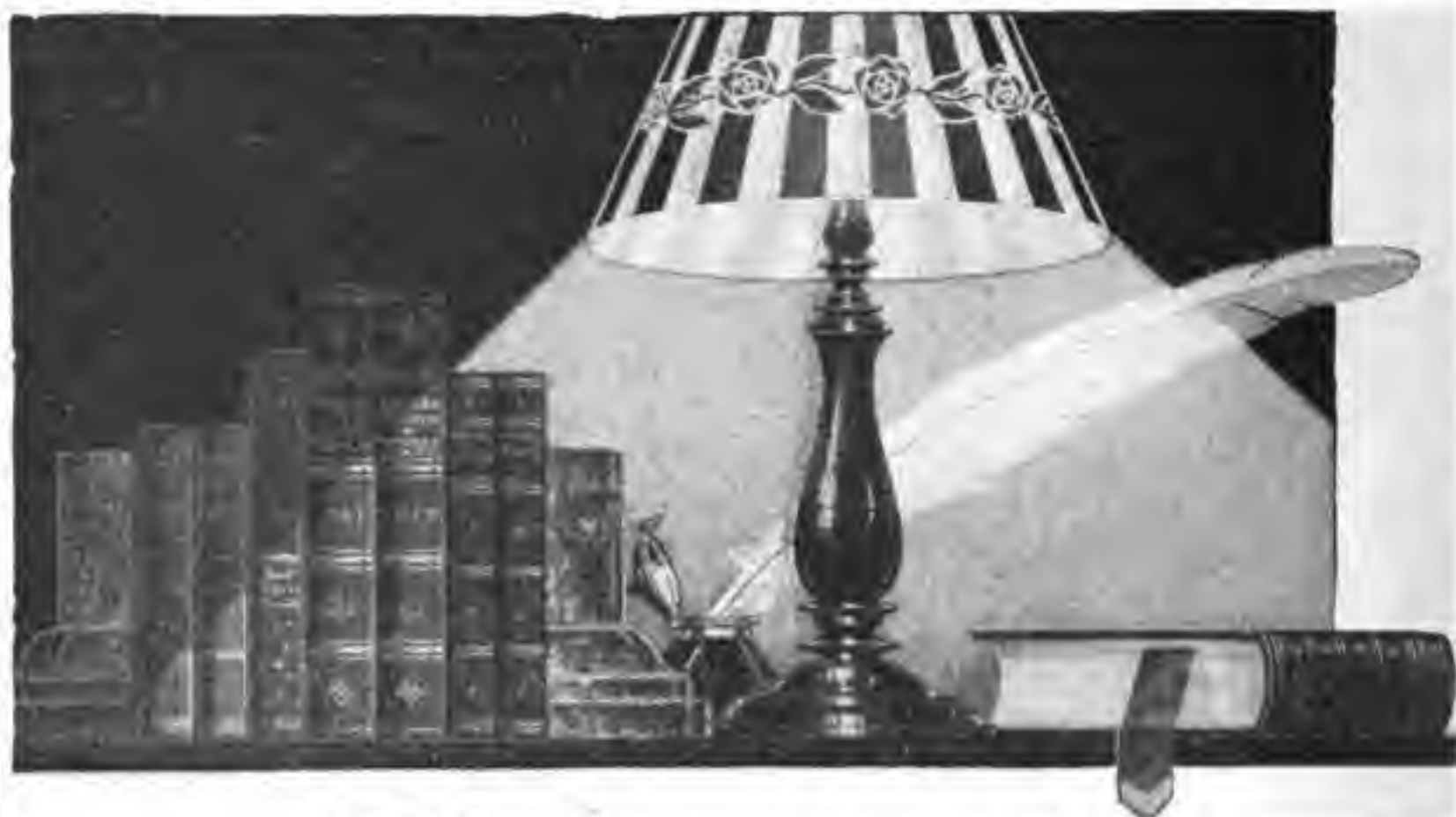
Power users, electrical-device manufacturers and dealers find in Robbins & Myers Motors an unusual value of performance, quality and salability.

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Harrison Works, Philadelphia, Pa.....Paints, Pigments, Acids & Chemicals
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breaking deeply into the enemy positions along a thirty-mile front, the British capture more than 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns.

Clearing the last of the wooded defenses west of the Meuse, the Americans start a new attack against the enemy's line east of the river. On Pershing's flank Gouraud's army force the Germans to fall back behind the Ardennes Canal to Le Chesne.

The American First Army, states another dispatch, has passed beyond Stenay and is now striking for Sedan. The advance is within a mile and a quarter of Beaumont. Further west the troops reach Vernières, about ten miles north-east of Vouziers.

In Picardy the enemy is thrown back from two or three miles and half the Mormal Forest is wrested from him, the troops sweeping in force across the Sambre-Oise Canal.

A correspondent on the Verdun front states that General Pershing's forces have taken over 5,000 prisoners in the present movement and occupied about forty villages in the territory reconquered from the Germans.

November 5.—London reports the Germans retreating on a seventy-five-mile front from the Scheldt to the Aisne. The Allies have crossed the Franco-Belgian frontier between Valenciennes and Bavay, eight miles west of Mauberge. They are now within two miles of Bavay and have captured the whole of Mormal Forest.

American forces take Liny-devant-Dun and Milly-devant-Dun, east of the Meuse, and occupy the hills on the east bank of the river. The enemy's resistance is reported broken to the point of demoralization.

General Haig announces that twenty-five German divisions have been beaten in the last two days' battle. Between the Oise and the Meuse the French gain six miles at some points and smash the Hunding defense line.

THE ITALIAN FRONT

October 30.—While the enemy is stubbornly resisting, states an official dispatch from Rome, he has been unable to stem the victorious onslaught of Italian and Allied troops. Diaz's men advance six miles, reaching the foe's great base of Vittorio, twelve miles beyond the Piave. On the left wide gains carry them far into the mountains, while on the right the drive spreads to the Adriatic as new forces cross the lower Piave. Thirty-three thousand prisoners, 100 villages, and hundreds of guns have been captured.

October 31.—The Italian troops sweep northward fifteen miles through the Venetian Alps and reach Ponte nell'Alpi, four miles northeast of the enemy's base of Belluno on the Upper Piave. Through the capture of the mountain pass of Vadal, the retreat of fifteen Austrian divisions operating between the Brenta and the Piave is cut off. East of the Piave the enemy is completely routed and "the successes of our armies are becoming more and more stupendous." The number of prisoners captured exceeds 50,000 and over 300 guns have been counted.

November 1.—The Austrians are in utter rout on the east half of the battle-line. In the mountains the foe's defense is faltering and he is hurled back eight miles by an Italian drive west of the Piave.

November 2.—Rome reports the Austrians fleeing from Udine, fifty miles east of the Piave. On every sector of the 125-mile front the enemy is giving way before the smashing blows of the Allies. Eighty thousand prisoners and 1,600 guns have been counted up to this date.

An official Bern telegram received at



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Washington says Vienna regards the situation on the Italian front as absolutely hopeless. Seventy-three divisions are said to have mutinied and quit the battle-field, and American troops have landed at Pola.

November 3.—Rome announces the capture of Trent and Trieste, and whole regiments of Austrians surrendering during the advance. Italian cavalry have entered Udine, fifty miles beyond the Piave.

November 4.—Before the armistice went into effect at 3 P.M., November 3, states an official dispatch from Rome, 300,000 Austrian soldiers and not less than 5,000 guns had been captured by the victorious Italian armies.

London reports that the Italians have landed at Zara, Dalmatia, and Washington gets official information of their advanced guards occupying Scutari in Albania. East of the Piave, 16,000 prisoners are taken.

November 5.—Trieste advices note that Italian naval vessels have landed troops on the Dalmatian islands of Lissa and Lagosta and at Fiume and hoisted the Italian flag.

Rome now estimates that 500,000 prisoners were taken before the armistice went into effect and that the booty includes 250,000 horses.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

October 30.—A dispatch from the Verdun front reports a banner day in American aviation. Various enemy points of troop concentrations were attacked and twenty-one German machines downed.

October 31.—London reports sixty-four enemy machines destroyed and fifteen driven down out of control on the Western Front. Eighteen British machines are missing.

November 1.—Rome official advices note that great numbers of airplanes are preceding the Italian troops and operating their machine guns on the retreating enemy columns.

It is officially admitted at Berlin that serious damage has been done in Heidelberg by an Allied air-raid.

November 2.—Italian and Allied aviators, states a Rome dispatch, are "complete masters of the air and continue without pause their daring activities." The railway stations in the Sugana Valley were bombed at night.

November 3.—London reports thirty-one raids over Germany by the independent air-force last week. Fifty tons of bombs were dropped and considerable damage done to some of the enemy's most vital war-industries.

American bombing machines made two attacks on the Verdun front. At Beaumont a warehouse was destroyed and an ammunition dump exploded. In Stenay another ammunition-dump was exploded.

Washington reports that the German Government has notified the United States that since October 1 German air-forces have been under orders to bomb only important hostile military objects within the immediate operations of war on the assumption that the Allied air forces were to receive similar instructions. The note protests against recent raids on seven German towns, with loss of life among the civilian population, and says that unless such raids cease Germany can not refrain from similar attacks on Allied territory outside the war-zone.

A dispatch from the Verdun front reports thirty German airplanes brought down by American fliers and three balloons destroyed. Seven American planes are missing.

Since the resumption of the American

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FOWNES

offensive on the Sedan front, says
another dispatch, our aviators brought
down 124 enemy airplanes, losing
twenty machines during the operations.

November 5.—American fliers bomb
Mouzon and Raucourt on the Verdun
front as enemy troops are passing
through the villages. Fourteen Fokkers
are brought down and three American
machines are missing.

THE WAR AT SEA

October 30.—Paris has a telegram from
Rome stating that the Austrian Fleet
has been concentrated at Fiume.

November 1.—A large fleet of British
mine-sweepers begin to clear the Darda-
nelles of mines.

The British Admiralty picks up a German
wireless stating that, according to an
imperial proclamation, the Austro-
Hungarian Navy has been turned over
to the South Slav National Council.

Copenhagen publishes Hungarian reports
that sailors at Pola, the Austrian base
on the Adriatic, have mutinied and
seized the war-ships.

November 2.—A Budapest dispatch says
the crews of the entire Austrian Fleet at
Pola have mutinied, seized all the ships
of various nationalities there, and
declared they will only obey their
respective national councils.

Basel reports that the Committee on
Public Safety in Trieste sent a torpedo-
boat to Venice to ask the commander
of the Allied fleet in the Adriatic to oc-
cupy Trieste and that a naval force has
been dispatched for that purpose.

An official telegram from Rome states
that Italian naval detachments have
cleared the coast region on the right
of the battle-front and reached the
Tagliamento. Monitors aided the land
forces.

Washington is informed that the Austrian
super-dreadnought *Viribus Unitis*, flag-
ship at the naval base of Pola, was
torpedoed and sunk November 1, by
an Italian naval tank.

November 3.—An authoritative statement
received in Paris says Jugo-Slav leaders
have informed President Wilson by
wireless of their seizure of the Austro-
Hungarian Fleet and announced their
readiness to hand over the vessels to
the United States Government or
representatives of the Allied navies.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

October 30.—A dispatch from Copen-
hagen says the Bolsheviks have decided
upon a general massacre of all the
upper classes on November 10.

Petrograd newspapers report that Foreign
Minister Tchitcherin address a note to
President Wilson, October 24, stating
that Russia was ready to conclude an
armistice on the evacuation of occupied
territory, and asking to be informed
when "you intend to withdraw your
troops from Murman, Archangel, and
Siberia."

October 31.—The Copenhagen office of the
Moscow Prisoners' War Relief Com-
mittee appeals to America in behalf of
the 2,000,000 Russian prisoners in
Germany and Austria, 200,000 of whom
are ill.

According to a Petrograd telegram re-
ceived at Amsterdam, Mme. Bresh-
kovskaya was shot October 27 on the
charge of opposing the Bolshevik
régime.

November 1.—Addressing the House of
Commons, Lord Robert Cecil, As-
sistant Secretary of State for Foreign
Affairs, refers to the amount of blood
shed by the present government of
Russia, and adds: "The British Gov-
ernment will shrink from nothing
within their power to get every British
subject out of Russia, and unquestion-



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A first-hand picture of the war recently reached an American mother from her only son "Somewhere in France." Part of the letter follows:

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"Then happened one of those little things in life which happen to everyone. I had been feeling that I had taken a great moment. One of the boys had produced a compass. It was the only thing that was then used only one out of the five of us had thought of bringing a compass. After that we were glad we had it. The boy who had the compass guided us back to the 'line' and then we went home. That was the end."

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Without her this increasing complexity of military, business and civil life could not be kept smoothly working. Hers is patriotism applied. She is performing her part with enthusiasm and fidelity.

The increasing pressure of war work continually calls for more and more telephone operators, and young women in every community are answering the summons—cheerfully and thoughtfully shouldering the responsibilities of the telephone service upon which the Nation depends. Each one who answers the call helps speed up the winning of the war.



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ably mean to exact justice on the people guilty of these outrages when they are able to get them in their power."

November 5.—The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce declares that German officials could prevent the massacre advertised by the Bolsheviks for November 10, and calls upon all religious and civic organizations to memorialize their governments to unite with the Allies in warning Germany and Russia that all participants will be outlawed and held to strict account for the crimes.

London learns that the Bolshevik Government has handed neutral ministers a note to the Entente nations asking for the opening of peace negotiations so that hostilities between the Allies and Soviet Government may end.

THE BALKAN SITUATION

October 30.—Saloniki reports Serbian cavalry reaching the Danube east of Semendria, twenty-four miles southeast of Belgrade, and occupying Pozharevatz.

October 31.—Vienna sends out an official statement that Austro-Hungarian forces are withdrawing from occupied territory in Serbia and have completed the crossing of the Danube.

November 1.—Saloniki has official information that French and Serbian cavalry have reached the outer defenses of Belgrade, capital of Serbia.

November 2.—The Exchange Telegraph Company learns that the Serbian Army has taken an oath of allegiance to the new constitution of the Greater Serbian Kingdom.

A Zurich dispatch reports that King Boris of Bulgaria, who ascended the throne October 8, has abdicated and a peasant government has been established at Tirnova under the leadership of Mr. Stambuliwsky, who is said to be in command of a Republican army of 40,000 men.

November 3.—The French War Office announces that the Serbian Army has reoccupied Belgrade and reached the Bosnian frontier, and Serbia is almost entirely freed from the enemy.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

October 30.—Addressing the new State Secretary on October 21, states an Amsterdam dispatch, the Kaiser declares that "The German people shall be the freest people in the world."

October 31.—Berlin newspapers report military insurrections in Vienna and Budapest, October 30, the people and troops acclaiming a republic.

A Bern dispatch says the German State of Austria has been created by act of the German National Council of Austria and that President Wilson has been notified of the fact.

Geneva advises note that the Croatian Parliament in Agram has voted for a total separation of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia from Hungary, and that the Hungarian Diet has adopted a resolution declaring that the constitutional relations between Hungary and Dalmatia, Slavonia, and Fiume have ceased to exist.

Basel has a Vienna telegram reporting that the kingdom of Greater Serbia has been proclaimed at Serajevo, Bosnia and that the assassins of Archduke Franz Ferdinand have been released by soldiers.

London receives semiofficial estimate that the German losses since January were 2,500,000, of which 1,000,000 are permanent.

November 1.—Messages from several European centers repeat reports that Austria-Hungary has split up into a group of independent states. Emperor Charles is said to have left Vienna and Count

Tisza is shot dead by a soldier. Count Karolyi announces that the Hungarian National Council has taken over the government of Hungary; the Croats, who are in control of Fiume, declare their union with Italy; the Adriatic fleet has been turned over to the Southern Slavs and the Danube flotilla to Hungary; and Germany has recognized the new Czechoslovak Government in Prague.

November 2.—Basel reports a new Hungarian ministry formed at Budapest with Count Karolyi as Premier and Count Batthyanyi as Foreign Minister.

A Hague dispatch says the Bavarian Premier has notified Berlin that the Bavarian royal family claims the imperial throne in the event of Emperor William's abdication.

Amsterdam has a Vienna telegram reporting the formation of a Provisional Soldiers' Central Committee in the State Council hall.

November 3.—An official telegram from Berlin says that when the constitutional amendment went into force Emperor William addressed to the German Imperial Chancellor a decree indorsing the decisions of the Reichstag and avowing his firm determination to cooperate in the full development of the new laws which shear him of autocratic power.

The Berlin *Tageblatt's* Vienna correspondent telegraphs that Emperor Charles conferred with members of the Cabinet and political leaders November 2, and announced his intention to abdicate and go to Switzerland.

A dispatch from Basel states that Count Karolyi informs the Hungarian National Council in Budapest that King Charles has freed the government from its oath of fidelity.

November 4.—Berlin newspapers publish a message from Field-Marshal von Hindenburg declaring that "our honor, freedom, and future are now at stake. We are invincible if we are united." He adds that if the German Army is strongly supported, "our Fatherland will brave all onslaughts."

Secretary Lansing announces that the Polish Army, under the supreme political authority of the Polish National Committee, is recognized by the United States Government as autonomous and belligerent.

November 5.—An Amsterdam dispatch states that the State Council at Vienna has issued an appeal to the German people of Austria, declaring that the country is in danger and the army breaking up in disorder, and exhorting the soldiers to join the German-Austrian army corps.

THE TURKISH SITUATION

October 30.—Washington is advised from Teheran that the Turkish forces are withdrawing from Tabriz, and that the Turkish positions in Persia are menaced by the British advance from Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine.

October 31.—The capture of the entire Turkish force which has been opposing the British on the Tigris is officially announced in London. The prisoners are estimated at 7,000.

November 2.—The Armenian Correspondence Bureau at Amsterdam is informed that a state of anarchy prevails throughout Turkey and hundreds of thousands of deserters are subsisting by robbing the population.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

October 30.—Another note from the German Government, explanatory of changes made or projected in the German constitution and form of government, is received at the State Department in Washington, but is not made public.

A Vienna telegram received in Copen-



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hagen says Count Andrássy, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, has resolved to initiate direct peace negotiations with Italy. A subsequent official statement says, "In view of our desire for peace, our troops on Italian soil are evacuating occupied regions."

Sir George Cave, British Home Secretary, tells the House of Commons that if any armistice with either Germany or Austria-Hungary is reached, the Government would see that one of its primary conditions would be the immediate and unconditional release of all prisoners of war in enemy countries.

October 31.—Turkey has surrendered, states a London dispatch, the armistice taking effect at noon. The conditions include free passage of the Dardanelles and the immediate repatriation of British war-prisoners.

A Vienna dispatch reports that an Austrian deputation has been permitted to cross the fighting-line for preliminary *paraplers* with the Italian commander. Every effort is to be made "for the avoidance of further useless sacrifice of blood, for the cessation of hostilities, and the conclusion of an armistice."

According to a German wireless published in London, German newspapers assert that on September 26 Emperor Charles sent a friendly telegram to Emperor William announcing that Austria-Hungary was obliged to take a decisive step and that the peace offer was irrevocable.

November 1.—London reports that the conference of Allied representatives at Versailles has agreed on the armistice terms governing the maritime powers of the Central Empires.

November 2.—An Amsterdam dispatch states that German bankers and commercial men have sent the Government a declaration in favor of acceptance of the Entente's armistice conditions, even if sacrifices are required.

At the next sitting of the National Assembly, says a dispatch from Vienna, a resolution will be introduced banishing Count Andrássy on account of his note to President Wilson.

November 3.—London gets an official announcement from the Prime Minister in Paris that an armistice has been signed by General Diaz and Austria-Hungary has gone out of the war.

A dispatch from Amsterdam states that according to Vienna advices, Premier Lammasch of Austria has written a letter to Secretary Lansing discussing the situation in Germany and appealing for clemency in peace terms.

November 4.—Full terms of the Austrian armistice are received in Washington, and Secretary Lansing announces that the terms upon which Germany may obtain an immediate armistice and end the war have been signed in Paris. He also states that complete diplomatic unity has been achieved by the Allied and American conferees under conditions of utmost harmony.

A committee waits upon Ambassador Page in Rome and asks him to assure President Wilson that he can count on the constant support of the Italian nation for the triumph of his principles.

November 5.—The German Government is informed by Secretary Lansing that Marshal Foch has been authorized by the United States and the Allies to communicate the terms of an armistice to its official representatives. The note intimates that the Allies are willing to make peace on the terms laid down by President Wilson, reserving complete freedom, however, on Clause 2 of the fourteen conditions, relating to the freedom of the seas, and emphasizing their understanding "that compen-



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sation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea, and from the air."

Premier Lloyd George tells the House of Commons of the Washington note and says, whatever Germany's reply may be, the associated Powers await the issue with perfect confidence. It has been decided, he added, that if Germany makes the proposed application, British naval representatives would be associated with Marshal Foch at the conference.

FOREIGN

October 30.—The City Council of Melbourne passes a resolution requesting Great Britain to insist on an adequate indemnity for Australia, the German flag to be kept off every sea until such indemnity is paid.

October 31.—A memorandum setting forth the claims, aims, and ambitions of Roumania in the war is presented to Secretary Lansing by Capt. Basil Stoica, president of the Roumanian National Council of America.

November 3.—Paris reports the outbreak of influenza, assuming alarming proportions in the city.

November 4.—The Industrial and Commercial Federation, the most influential business men's organization in France, holds a luncheon in Paris in support of the movement for the creation of an economic union among the Allies.

A dispatch from Buenos Aires states that all the German mercantile vessels interned in Chilean harbors have been seized by the Chilean Government.

November 5.—Earthquake tremors are felt in Chicoutimi, 111 miles northeast of Quebec.

Sir George Cave, British Home Secretary, announces that all army commanders and other persons guilty of encouraging cruelty to war-prisoners will be included in the list of persons whose trial and punishment will be demanded by the Allies.

A dispatch from Peking states that the British Minister to China, with the concurrence of the other Allied legations, has handed the Chinese Foreign Office a memorandum concerning matters in which China is regarded as having been remiss as an ally.

DOMESTIC

October 30.—A Washington dispatch states that plans have been approved for the immediate construction of an engineer training-camp with accommodations for 16,000 men at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The estimated cost is \$5,000,000.

The American Manufacturers' Export Association pledges itself "to lend every possible assistance to the rehabilitation of France and Belgium after victory has been achieved."

October 31.—The report of Charles Evans Hughes on the results of his five months' inquiry into aircraft production is placed before the President and then made public. It praises the Aero Board, pronounces the Liberty motor supreme, and urges court martial of Col. E. A. Deeds, head of the equipment division, and others, for alleged improper activities.

Colonel Roosevelt and William H. Taft join in a reply to President Wilson's appeal to the voters to elect a Democratic Congress. They "urge all Americans who are Americans first to vote for a Republican Congress."

November 1.—The Treasury Department announces that the total subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan were

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ELECTRICITY has become recognized as one of the great elements of modern life. As a factor for industrial and household economy and convenience it ranks first among the world's most practical and adaptable forces.

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\$6,866,000,000 from more than 21,000,000 persons.

The American Defense Society sends a request to the State Department that no more German-made goods be permitted to reach this country.

An accident on the Brighton Beach line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit kills 90 passengers and injures about 200 more.

November 2.—Proceedings are started to fix the criminal responsibility for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit calamity. Three of the train crew are under arrest.

The Federal Grand Jury in Chicago returns indictments against twelve men in connection with the aircraft construction scandal.

Washington reports nineteen coal-mines closed by the Fuel Administration for offering improperly prepared coal for sale. This makes a total of 111 mines closed for this offense.

During the fiscal year ending October 10, reports the Commissioner of Excise, 6,500 saloons went out of business in New York State, causing a loss of \$4,775,854 in revenue.

Draft calls for the mobilization of 290,773 additional men at army training-camps before November 21 are announced by Provost Marshal-General Crowder.

November 3.—Fifteen thousand Protestants, Catholics, and Jews meet in Madison Square Garden, New York, and pledge themselves to give to their utmost in the coming campaign of the United War-Work Committee.

The Treasury Department reports war-expenses for October totaling \$1,604,862,000, including \$489,100,000 in loans to Allies. The total war-cost to this date is calculated at \$20,561,000,000, of which \$7,017,000,000 has been loaned to the Allies.

The Connecticut Bar Association issues a statement urging the various States in general assembly to refuse to ratify the proposed Federal prohibition amendment on the ground that it is "a national menace."

Health officials report the epidemic of influenza in New York rapidly subsiding. New cases reported totaled 1,567, a drop of 1,384 from the previous day's figures.

November 4.—The Alien Property Custodian announces that he has recently taken over property worth many millions of dollars belonging to women of American birth now married to German or Austrian subjects.

The National Committee of Patriotic Societies sends a message to thousands of war-organizations and local committees urging them to have a job ready for every returning soldier who is able to work.

Health authorities of New York declare that the influenza epidemic is over and lift the restrictions on the hours of business in the city.

November 5.—Early election returns indicate that, while the Senate is in doubt, the House of Representatives, will be Republican. In New York State 1,000,000 women vote for the first time.

The War Department issues a call for 17,000 candidates for training as infantry officers at the school to be opened at Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal., December 1.

Diamond Cut Diamond.—BUTCHER—"This pound of butter you sent me is three ounces short."

GROCER—"Well, I mislaid the pound weight, so I weighed it by the pound of chops you sent me yesterday."—*Boston Transcript.*

This Syrup Requires No Sugar

It's MAPLEINE War Syrup



—and you make it yourself.

2 cups corn syrup,
1 cup hot water,
1 teaspoonful

MAPLEINE

This is delicious and makes possible the greater use and enjoyment of war flour hot cakes.

2-oz. bottle 35c (Canada 50c). If your grocer can't supply you, write us, Dept. L. D.



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FOR the family dinner, the unexpected guest, the holiday treat, there is nothing so good as Brumm's Old Virginia Fruit Cake, made for 32 years from the same old recipe, which calls for quantities of the choicest fruits, nuts and other good things. Packed in its snug tin box, it keeps indefinitely, like old wine, and is always deliciously fresh. We ship prepaid, by parcel post, delivery guaranteed, to any address in U. S. Prices: 2-lb. tin \$2.25; 4-lb. tin \$4.00; 6-lb. tin \$5.50. Order today for your own table, and let us send one for you to a friend, or your soldier boy as a holiday gift.

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Any agent or broker can sell you a Hartford policy.

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INDEMNITY CO.
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Two Mines with but a single thought

The coal mine and the asbestos mine have a big job in common — maximum production of power.

With the burning of coal in these times goes the obligation to use its heat efficiently. So every ton of fuel mined summons more asbestos from another mine, automatically, to guard jealously the heat from that fuel.

The two mines are racing together toward a common goal.

As the largest factor in the mining and fabrication of asbestos, Johns-Manville bears a burden of heavy responsibility. Asbestos is the fibrous mineral base of the most efficient heat insulations. It is the necessary other 15% in 85% Magnesia.

It is, as well, the basic material for many economical packings which reduce friction, prevent leakage, resist wear, and save power. In almost every plant improvement or extension, asbestos in one form or another is practically indispensable.

This development of asbestos from the status of a little-known curiosity to its present rating as an industrial necessity, is due in no small part to Johns-Manville. So we can be doubly proud that when the nation needed Asbestos, our mines and factories, our laboratories and mills, our engineers and chemists, all were ready to play their part in the nation's service.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.
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18 Factories—Branches in 62 Large Cities

To save steam and power, and hence to save coal, specify these Johns-Manville Materials:
Asbestos Sponge Filled Heat Insulation; 85% Magnesia Sectional Insulation; Asbestos and Air Cell Sectional Insulations.
See Ring and Shaft Packing; Universal Flange Packing; Metal Stem Packing; Service Shaft Packing; Synthetic Shaft Packing; Excessport Gaskets; Volcanobon Pump Valves.

Asbestos Mines



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and its allied products

ROOFINGS that cut down fire risk
INSULATION that keeps the heat where it belongs
CEMENTS that make better walls and floors
PACKINGS that save power and water
LININGS that make things last

There is danger in tender gums



Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS

TO preserve healthy teeth the ordinary tooth-paste is futile. You must first care for the gums, on which tooth health depends.

How many people think of that? Yet four out of five people over forty suffer from gum-disease or Pyorrhea (Riggs Disease).

At first the gums become tender, though actual gum-shrinkage is imperceptible. For in time receding gums will surely loosen your teeth, and then extra dentists can move them. The tender, bleeding gums of Pyorrhea also act as so many doorways for disease germs to enter the system—infusing some or, possibly, causing other ailments.

Forhan's (For the Gums) prevents Pyorrhea, if used in time and used consistently. This means that it prevents gum-shrinkage, gum-tenderness, gum-bleeding, so automatically Forhan's prevents tooth loosening.

Brush your teeth with it. It scientifically cleans the teeth—keeps them white and free from tartar.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for treatment.

30c and 60c tubes. All Druggists.

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Just drop blade in, turn handle, twisting to get out of holder. Blade comes out "just and true" without a touch.

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INVESTMENTS-AND-FINANCE

THE MORTALITY FROM SUICIDE IN AMERICAN CITIES

FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN recently prepared for *The Spectator*, the life-insurance paper published in New York, an article setting forth the suicide record in American cities for 1917 and earlier years. It appears from this record that our annual loss of life through self-murder is approaching twenty thousand. Looking backward throughout the period of a hundred and forty-two years since America became a nation, he believes it "may be conservatively estimated that not far from a million people have ended their own existence, regardless of the fact that no country in the world, during a corresponding period of time, has experienced a higher degree of material and social well-being and provided more abundant opportunities for the pursuit of happiness."

As a problem in social economics, this waste of human lives "is more appalling than the corresponding and largely inevitable sacrifice of life in every-day industry." Against nearly seventeen thousand suicides in 1917, "there were certainly not more than twenty-five thousand, and possibly not more than twenty-two thousand fatal industrial accidents, of which a very considerable proportion represents an inherent trade risk, against which any and all safety precautions are likely to prove ineffective." Mr. Hoffman laments the indifference of the church and state to suicide. "Practically no suicide," he says, "attracts the slightest attention of the pulpit." The state also is indifferent. No qualified and thoroughgoing investigation of the subject has ever been made by public authority. Equally indifferent is the press, "for it is the rarest occurrence that a suicide attracts editorial attention."

For 1917 the suicide record of American cities reveals a decline in the rate over the preceding year, "reaching, in fact, the lowest figure on record for a considerable period of time." Mr. Hoffman believes "there can be no more convincing evidence of the correlation of suicidal frequency with economic conditions than that the prevailing era of unusual prosperity is also represented by a decided falling off in the relative frequency of suicide, at least in the large cities."

He gives a table of mortality from suicide in one hundred American cities during each of the years 1902-1917, and by quinquennial periods for the first fifteen years of the period under review:

SUICIDES IN 100 AMERICAN CITIES, 1902-1917

	Population	Suicides	Rate per 100,000 of Population	Business Failures per 1,000 Concerns
1902.....	17,818,091	3,022	17.0	9.3
1903.....	18,313,175	3,361	18.4	9.4
1904.....	18,809,587	3,588	19.1	9.2
1905.....	19,121,548	3,625	18.9	8.8
1906.....	19,922,617	3,406	17.1	7.7
1907.....	20,511,267	3,889	19.0	8.3
1908.....	21,098,858	4,569	21.7	10.8
1909.....	21,686,530	4,144	20.5	8.7
1910.....	22,263,089	4,370	19.7	8.4
1911.....	22,821,267	4,874	20.5	8.8
1912.....	23,426,355	4,551	19.4	9.9
1913.....	24,000,854	4,798	19.6	9.9
1914.....	24,553,940	5,089	20.7	11.0
1915.....	25,143,497	5,084	20.2	13.2
1916.....	25,829,127	4,525	17.6	10.0
1917.....	26,377,897	4,374	16.2	8.0
1902-1906.....	82,988,918	17,000	18.1	8.8
1907-1911.....	108,284,501	21,957	20.3	9.0
1912-1916.....	122,953,772	21,967	19.5	10.8

In another table Mr. Hoffman presents the suicide rate for individual cities:

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY FROM SUICIDE IN 100 AMERICAN CITIES, 1902-1917. RATE PER 100,000 OF POPULATION

Cities	1902-1911	1912-1916	1917	Difference in the 1917 Rate from that of 1912-1916	Actual Per cent.
San Diego, Cal.....	39.4	54.4	43.2	-11.2	20.6
San Francisco, Cal.....	45.0	51.5	41.6	-9.9	19.2
Sacramento, Cal.....	41.6	35.1	33.3	-1.8	5.1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	31.7	31.9	30.2	-1.7	5.3
Toledo, Ohio.....	22.3	21.0	27.7	+6.7	31.9
Oakland, Cal.....	34.0	30.3	26.2	-4.1	13.5
Springfield, Ill.....	33.2	30.7	25.6	-5.1	16.6
Detroit, Mich.....	19.0	20.4	24.6	+4.2	20.6
St. Louis, Mo.....	32.3	33.6	23.8	-9.8	29.2
Washington, D. C.....	24.6	22.8	23.8	+1.0	4.4
Atlantic City, N. J.....	27.8	31.5	23.5	-8.0	25.4
Omaha, Neb.....	29.5	33.1	23.3	-9.8	29.6
Newport, R. I.....	4.0	13.7	22.9	+9.2	67.2
Hartford, Conn.....	23.9	19.8	22.2	+2.4	12.1
New Bedford, Mass.....	10.4	10.2	21.4	+11.2	32.1
Denver, Col.....	31.4	23.8	20.9	-2.9	13.2
Gloucester, Mass.....	11.2	15.6	20.5	+4.9	31.4
Indianapolis, Ind.....	27.7	26.0	20.5	-5.5	21.2
Boston, Mass.....	13.8	15.9	20.2	+4.3	27.0
Manchester, N. H.....	10.7	11.1	20.1	+9.0	81.1
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	27.1	34.3	19.6	-4.6	18.5
Cleveland, Ohio.....	19.8	19.5	19.1	-0.4	2.1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	22.2	17.8	18.7	+0.9	5.1
Chicago, Ill.....	21.4	23.4	18.6	-4.8	20.5
Wheeling, W. Va.....	21.7	20.6	18.3	-2.3	11.2
Orange, N. J.....	13.1	16.3	17.9	+1.6	9.8
Boston, Mass.....	18.7	16.7	17.6	+0.9	8.4
Concord, N. H.....	20.6	25.1	17.5	-7.6	30.3
Seattle, Wash.....	31.8	25.2	17.5	-7.7	30.6
Baltimore, Md.....	16.8	18.5	16.8	-1.7	5.2
Newburgh, N. Y.....	18.1	11.7	16.7	+5.0	42.7
Auburn, N. Y.....	26.5	14.2	15.9	+1.7	12.0
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	19.6	16.9	15.9	-1.0	5.9
Minneapolis, Minn.....	18.8	20.6	15.8	-4.8	23.3
St. Paul, Minn.....	14.3	19.5	15.8	-3.7	19.0
Syracuse, N. Y.....	16.2	20.6	15.8	-4.8	23.4
Peterboro, N. J.....	20.2	18.8	15.7	-3.1	16.5
Philadelphia, Pa.....	17.5	16.6	15.6	-1.0	6.0
Newark, N. J.....	22.6	17.6	15.3	-2.3	13.1
Reading, Pa.....	19.9	20.9	15.3	-5.6	26.8
Cumden, N. J.....	14.1	13.7	14.8	+1.1	8.0
Williamsport, Pa.....	12.7	13.3	14.7	+1.4	10.5
McKeesport, Pa.....	27.7	17.0	14.6	-2.5	14.7
Bridgport, Conn.....	23.8	24.5	14.4	-10.1	41.2
Erie, Pa.....	16.2	18.0	14.4	-3.6	20.6
Manhattan and Bronx.....	19.7	18.5	14.3	-4.2	22.7
Providence, R. I.....	18.7	14.9	14.2	-0.7	4.7
Dayton, Ohio.....	22.9	24.6	14.0	-10.6	43.1
Trenton, N. J.....	14.4	17.0	14.0	-3.0	17.6
Louisville, Ky.....	19.7	19.6	13.7	-5.9	30.1
Quincy, Ill.....	18.0	14.7	13.6	-1.1	7.5
Pasadena, N. J.....	12.4	10.3	13.1	+2.8	20.1
Rochester, N. Y.....	30.0	20.0	13.4	-6.6	35.0
Warren, Mass.....	10.9	13.3	13.2	-0.1	13.7
Elmira, N. Y.....	22.9	13.8	13.1	-0.7	5.1
Hoboken, N. J.....	34.3	29.3	12.8	-16.5	36.3
Lincoln, Neb.....	17.4	17.1	12.8	-4.3	25.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	21.4	19.0	12.8	-6.2	20.0
New Haven, Conn.....	19.3	19.1	12.6	-6.5	34.6
Columbus, Ohio.....	25.0	19.3	12.5	-6.8	36.8
Bolton, Mass.....	10.0	19.6	12.0	-7.6	14.3
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	15.6	13.3	11.8	-1.5	11.3
Portland, Ore.....	26.6	21.6	11.3	-10.3	47.4
Somerville, Mass.....	5.8	7.4	11.3	+3.9	52.7
Bayonne, N. J.....	11.7	9.8	11.1	+1.3	13.3
Portland, Me.....	11.1	16.4	10.8	-5.6	34.1
Spokane, Wash.....	24.3	18.7	10.8	-7.9	42.2
Lynn, Mass.....	19.3	11.2	10.5	-0.7	6.3
Buffalo, N. Y.....	12.7	10.7	10.3	-0.4	3.7
Chelsea, Mass.....	11.1	16.8	10.3	-6.5	38.7
Pittsfield, Mass.....	6.5	12.0	10.1	-1.9	13.8
Richmond, Va.....	11.9	12.7	10.1	-2.6	20.8
Salem, Mass.....	9.4	9.8	10.1	+0.3	3.1
Springfield, Mass.....	17.7	16.9	10.1	-6.8	36.5
Charleston, S. C.....	6.5	7.3	9.8	+2.5	24.2
Jersey City, N. J.....	19.8	13.7	9.6	-4.1	29.9
Pittsburg, Mass.....	19.3	11.8	9.4	-2.4	20.3
Tacoma, Wash.....	35.8	24.6	9.4	-15.2	61.8
Duluth, Minn.....	22.3	16.8	9.3	-7.5	44.6
New Orleans, La.....	19.0	17.4	9.3	-8.1	46.6
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	16.9	17.7	9.2	-8.5	48.0
Newton, Mass.....	7.6	6.1	9.0	+2.9	47.5
Lowell, Mass.....	15.2	10.4	8.7	-1.7	16.3
Haverhill, Mass.....	17.5	18.3	8.1	-10.2	35.7
Augusta, Ga.....	5.4	10.9	7.9	-3.0	27.3
Lawrence, Mass.....	13.1	6.9	7.8	+0.9	13.0
Petersburg, Va.....	18.4	21.5	7.7	-13.8	64.2
Savannah, Ga.....	13.0	14.5	7.2	-7.3	50.4
Pasadena, Cal.....	20.9	23.8	7.1	-16.7	70.2
Maillon, Ohio.....	14.6	10.7	6.4	-4.3	40.2
Atlanta, Ga.....	14.8	15.0	6.1	-8.9	66.0
Fall River, Mass.....	12.8	10.6	6.1	-4.5	42.5
Malden, Mass.....	8.8	11.4	5.7	-5.7	50.0
Elizabeth, N. J.....	18.0	12.6	5.6	-7.0	53.8
Wilmington, Del.....	12.5	14.1	5.2	-8.9	63.1
Mobile, Ala.....	13.8	12.8	5.0	-7.8	60.9
Camden, Mass.....	9.9	8.5	4.4	-4.1	48.2
Johnstown, Pa.....	7.0	7.7	4.3	-3.4	44.2
Scranton, Pa.....	10.2	10.9	4.0	-6.9	63.3
Nashville, Tenn.....	13.8	18.3	3.4	-14.9	81.4
Average 100 cities.....	20.2	19.6	16.2	-3.4	17.1

It appears that the suicide rate increased in twenty-four cities and decreased in seventy-six. The principal cities of California exhibit the highest rates now, as in

A Haulage Prophecy Fulfilled

Have a Railroad of Your Own

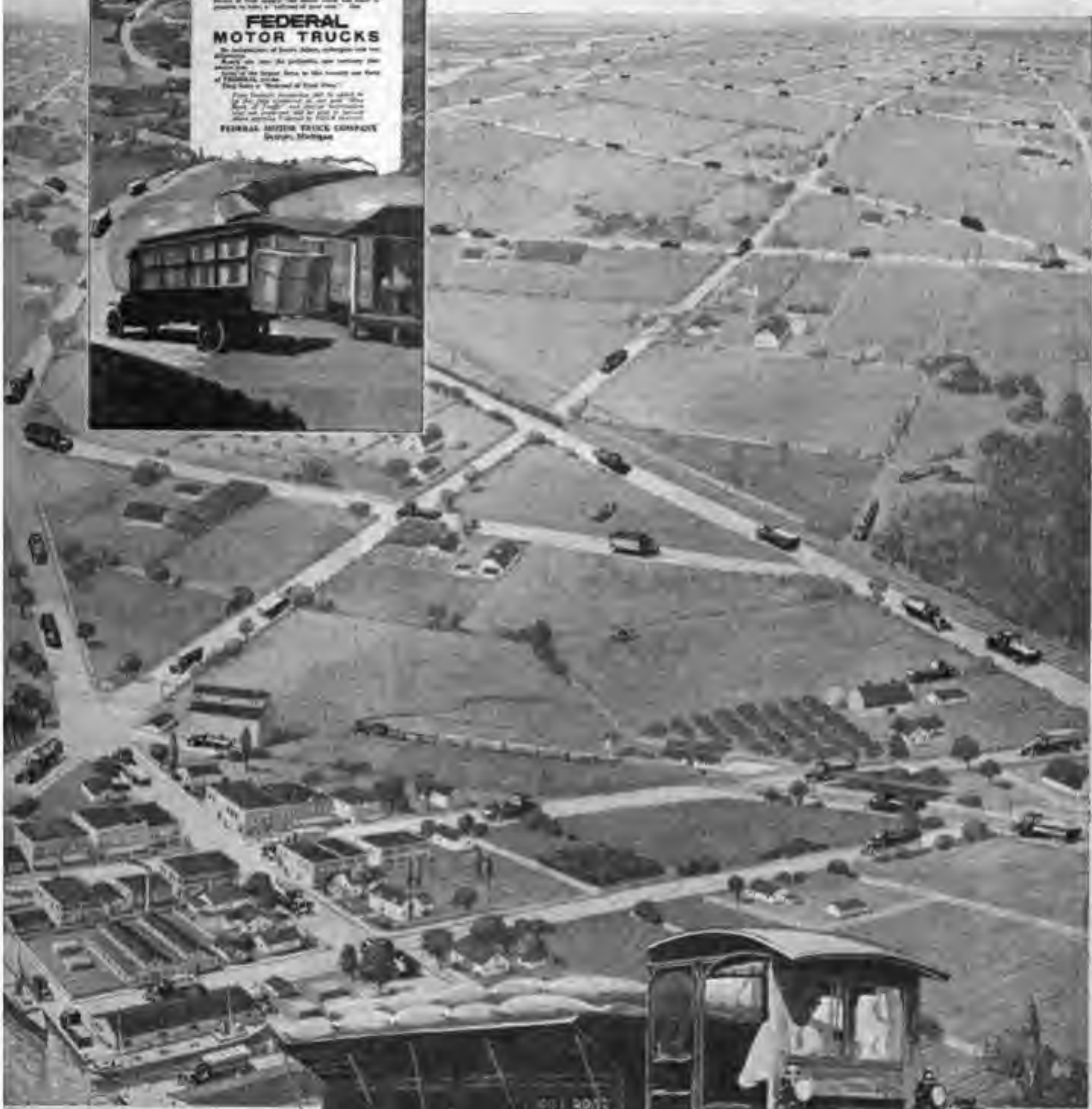
This article of the month will show you how to have a railroad of your own, and how to make it pay for itself. It is a practical plan, and it is a plan that can be carried out by anyone who has the money to do so. It is a plan that will give you a steady income, and it is a plan that will give you a chance to make a fortune.

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FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY
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former reports. Making every possible allowance for erroneous population estimates, Mr. Hoffman asserts that "there can be no question of doubt but that suicidal frequency is higher in California than in any other section of the country." He also presents the variations in the geographical distribution of suicides as 11 groups of States:

Geographical Incidence of Suicides in the United States Rates per 100,000 of Population, 1907-1917

No. of Cities	1907-1911		1912-1916		1917		Decrease in the 1917 Rate from that of 1912-1916
	Suicides	Rate	Suicides	Rate	Suicides	Rate	
Eastern (15)...	10,039	17.5	10,298	15.9	1,857	13.5	-2.4 (5)
Central (10)...	6,808	22.4	7,905	23.8	1,426	10.1	-5.7 (15)
Southern (14)...	1,883	17.3	2,080	17.6	323	15.0	-4.6 (20)
Rocky Mt. (3)...	492	28.9	486	23.9	84	18.8	-5.1 (21)
Pacific Coast (9)...	2,638	14.5	3,310	13.1	586	25.5	-7.6 (23)
100 Cities,	21,050	20.7	24,142	19.6	4,274	16.2	-3.4 (17)

From this table it appears that the urban suicide rate "declined during 1917 in every geographical section of the country, but relatively the decline was most pronounced in the Southern cities," and that the Pacific Coast cities were second in this respect. There was a wide variation in relative mortality from suicide for white and colored. The following table shows the rates for twenty Southern cities by race. For those cities combined, the white rate was 22.6 per 100,000 of population against a colored rate of only 5.6:

Suicides in Twenty Southern Cities. By Color, 1912-1916

City	White		Colored	
	No. of Suicides	Rate per 100,000 of Population	No. of Suicides	Rate per 100,000 of Population
Atlanta, Ga.	118	19.4	16	5.6
Baltimore, Md.	512	20.8	24	4.4
Birmingham, Ala.	97	17.0	14	4.4
Charleston, S. C.	21	14.5	1	0.0
Charlotte, N. C.	16	12.6	2	0.0
Galveston, Texas	64	40.7	8	18.0
Jacksonville, Fla.	66	37.7	4	0.0
Lexington, Ky.	46	35.8	5	0.0
Louisville, Ky.	222	23.0	8	5.0
Memphis, Tenn.	126	28.4	24	8.0
Mobile, Ala.	31	29.0	4	2.0
Montgomery, Ala.	22	20.9	5	4.0
Nashville, Tenn.	86	22.0	15	8.0
New Orleans, La.	280	21.0	34	12.0
Norfolk, Va.	77	28.5	4	2.0
Richmond, Va.	82	17.6	8	3.0
San Antonio, Texas	135	20.3	1	1.0
Savannah, Ga.	40	23.7	2	1.0
Washington, D. C.	353	27.8	49	9.0
Wilmington, Del.	62	14.9	3	6.0
Total,	2,440	22.6	231	5.6

A writer in the New York Sun finds in the figures for individual cities several interesting suggestions. One is that the war "has taken from Hoboken its unenviable distinction of being among the American cities having an abnormal percentage of suicides." In the first dozen years of the present century that German steamship landing town lost annually, through suicide, thirty-three in each 100,000 of population. One had to cross the Rockies to find a gloomier record, but last year the Hoboken suicides numbered only twelve in 100,000. The writer asks whether this is "because the military population has been so largely increased, or because the German immigrants, to whom Hoboken was the beginning of the New World, no longer arrive."

He notes again that one might expect to find the suicide rate large where the factory system is strongest, but, Fall River "has a rate of only six, while Newport's rate is twenty-two." High wages may be conducive to love of life, but Detroit, which had thirteen suicides in 100,000 population a dozen years ago, recorded twenty-four last year, "making her the eighth city in the ignoble list." On the other hand, Bridgeport, Conn., which had a rate of twenty-three in the

years 1907-1911, had only fourteen in 1917. Manhattan and the Bronx, which used to have a rate of twenty suicides in 100,000, lowered it last year to 14.3. Brooklyn was even better, while Washington, "a home of ambition, is a far sadder city with 23.8."

WAR-TAXES AFTER PEACE IS SIGNED

That heavy expenses will continue for a long time and that taxes will be reduced only gradually, are the points of an article recently printed in *The Financial World*. The writer says "a great many people who didn't think very deeply on the subject were asking during the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign what was the need of subscribing to Liberty bonds when the war was so near over," and then declares that "if the war were to end to-morrow, it could not lessen the burdens on the Government." A fifth and possibly a sixth Liberty Loan will have to be sold, "irrespective of whether the war ends now or not." This means that the Government will have to continue its present scheme of taxation and bond issues for some time, "tho the total of the bond issues and the taxation will gradually lessen." With the more than \$6,800,000,000 Liberty bonds just sold, the total of Liberty issues is now close to \$16,000,000,000. Annual interest charge and sinking-fund requirements will total somewhere in the neighborhood of \$650,000,000, and it "will take at least a year and a half to demobilize the Army and Navy and place them once again on a peace basis." We must therefore count our yearly expenditures in billions instead of hundreds of millions. That being so, 1919 "is not likely to bring about any modification of the 1918 revenue act now being framed." Two more Liberty Loans and a continuation of the taxation based on the 1918 act "seem assured at least," according to this writer. Indeed, it "may not be until the winter session of Congress of 1919 that modification of war-taxes can be considered." He goes back to previous wars to find proof of this line of reasoning:

"Two months after the surrender of General Lee in 1865, the War Department's expenditures had reached \$1,030,500,000, and twelve months later the War Department had succeeded in reducing the Army expenses to \$283,154,000, but the revenue from taxes, which had been \$327,283,000 in the year 1865, was \$557,317,000 in the fiscal year 1866. The War Department cut its expenses in the year after the Spanish War from \$229,841,000 to \$134,774,000, but the revenue from taxation increased from \$405,321,000 to \$515,900,000. In other words, Congress allowed the war-taxes to go on for a time after peace so as to cut down quickly a considerable share of the war's cost and then, too, Government loans being abandoned, reliance on taxation alone for revenue precluded any sudden reduction in taxes. After each war the United States has been in, it has been the policy of Congress to reduce or abolish the most onerous tax burdens, but income taxation and much of the internal-revenue taxation will continue for some years and remind us that the cost of war does not instantly cease the moment peace is declared."

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnall New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. K.," Williamsburg, N. Y.—The word *colicist* to which you refer is a nonce word coined by a writer possibly ignorant of the fact that it was unnecessary, inasmuch as the correct word is *colic*, which was in use before the War of the Revolution.

"B. L. G.," Sea Cliff, N. Y.—"Can you tell me the author of the following quotation—'Get thy spindle and distaff ready and God will send thee flax'?"

The quotation is a paraphrase of verses 13 and 19 of Chapter xxxi of the Book of Proverbs.

"B. F. B.," Augusta, Ga.—"In the Established Church of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury is called Primate of all England and the Archbishop of York Primate of England. In what respect does the jurisdiction or authority of the Archbishop of York differ from that of the Archbishop of Canterbury?"

For Church purposes, England is divided into two sections, northern England and southern England. The authority of the Archbishop of York is exercised over the northern section, and that of the Archbishop of Canterbury over the southern section, but in addition to his functions as Primate over the south of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury exercises certain authority also over the northern section.

"G. K. G.," Chattanooga, Tenn.—"In speaking of the breakfast food *grits*, does good usage regard the word as singular or plural?"

The term *grits* is correctly used when the intention is to describe "grain much like coarse corn-meal mush." There is also *grouts*, which is used to designate hulled or crushed oats or wheat or fragments of wheat larger than *grits*. Both words should be used with a verb in the plural, notwithstanding the cant of the grain trade in which they are used with a verb in the singular.

"I. M.," Jr., Stockton, Cal.—"In editing copy, I often find the expressions 'two weeks' vacation,' 'a month's stay,' etc. It is not practicable to rewrite the copy into 'A stay of two weeks,' etc. What is the best form: 'A two weeks vacation,' 'A two weeks' vacation,' or 'A two-week vacation'?"

The correct forms are: "Two weeks' vacation" and "A month's stay," etc.

"M. F. H.," Jersey City, N. J.—"Which is correct, 'Under the circumstances,' or 'In the circumstances'?"

Mere situation is expressed by "in the circumstances"; action affected is performed "under the circumstances."

TO SEVERAL READERS:—The words attributed by "C. C. H.," Los Angeles, Cal., to Alexander Graham Bell were selected by Annie G. Ellsworth, daughter of Henry L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents at the time Samuel F. B. Morse sent his first message by telegraph, May 24, 1844. They were taken from the Book of Numbers, Chapter xxiii, verse 23, and are: "What hath God wrought!"

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New York, November 23, 1918

Whole Number 1492

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

BOLSHEVISM THREATENING THE WORLD

A SHUDDER runs through the Western nations as they watch the millions of Central Europe plunge from autoeracy to anarchy, and our publicists begin to ask if we must fight again against the new foe. "Must we save the world from anarchy?" is on every lip, and the fact

that such questions as these are being asked everywhere is proof enough, as *The New Republic* (New York) notes, that "the war does not end when the enemy surrenders." Ex-President Taft, calling attention in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* to the sweep of Bolshevism through Germany and Austria, declares that this new movement may "stop short of nothing but a massacre of all who are respectable, thrifty, educated, or decent," and he hints that our armies may yet be needed to aid Russia to her feet, and to help the Austrian people "regain self-control denied them by the bloody hands of anarchy and mob rule." The Socialist New York *Call* protests against this as a demand for the inauguration of "a war of imperialism," in which our own "financial and commercial dynasties" would seek to aid the like "German brood." In other words, "it is a Holy Alliance of the

'respectable, thrifty, educated, or decent,'" which *The Call* thinks the ex-President would form against the "mob." Yet some of our most representative editors, as they watch the progress of the German revolution, are by no means certain that the war for democracy is not to be followed by a war against anarchy. Press dispatches tell us that the all-Socialist Gov-

ernment of Germany is aiming at an understanding with Russia, and one correspondent hears that "some of the German and Russian Bolsheviki go so far as to talk of a common resistance to the Western Powers." Other dispatches tell how thousands of German soldiers, without orders and unrestrained by their

officers, are filling the long troop-trains and coming back to the German cities over which the red flag now floats. If Germany's "wild men succeed in enlisting in their support the brutish elements of the German Army" it will be a serious thing for the world, the *New York Globe* believes. Bolshevism, this New York daily warns its readers, is not only "antidemocratic and autocratic, but is aggressive," and "if the power that remains with Russia and Germany is hurled at the democratic world in a new enterprise of conquest, the peace may not be of long duration." Mr. Frank H. Simonds, the conservative and well-informed military critic of the *New York Tribune*, turns his attention from problems of strategy to those of peace, and comes to the similar conclusion that there is no sound reason for indulging in "immediate expectations of a return to old conditions

of peace and quiet." He notes the parallelism between the early events of the respective revolutions in Russia and Germany, and reminds us that the Russian revolution was brought about by German influence "and based upon the ideas of the German Socialists." He further recalls the fact that in both countries the basis of revolution was "hunger, aggravated by



BEFORE AND AFTER.

The Imperial ruler and Friedrich Ebert, the Socialist tailor, who succeeded him as head of the German Government.



BISMARCK IN VERSAILLES—1871.

At the left the painting from the seventies shows Bismarck as the dominant standing figure. Mr. Thiers, representing the French Government, is sinking in his chair, and Mr. Favre is seen leaning across the table as the Iron Chancellor demands the surrender of Alsace-Lorraine.



From the Chicago "Tribune." Copyrighted, 1918, by John T. McCutcheon.

FOCH IN VERSAILLES—1918.

RETRIBUTION.

At the right the drawing by McCutcheon (with due apologies to Wagner, painter of the picture on the left) shows figures reasonably familiar to the world. This time the dominating person, however, is Marshal Foch, and among the topics discussed is Alsace-Lorraine.

military defeat." But Russia's progress from the Lvoff-Miliukoff cabinet to that of Kerensky and from that to the rule of Lenine and Trotzky took months, whereas within a week after the Kaiser's abdication the German Government was controlled by the independent or radical Socialists, and the *bourgeoisie* were entirely excluded. This, says Mr. Simonds, is passing "very rapidly from the tyranny of autocracy to the tyranny of anarchy," and he continues:

"If the recent course of events in Germany be not promptly changed, nothing seems more certain than that we shall at no distant time find ourselves facing eastward over the Rhine upon a vast seething mass of anarchy, extending from the Rhine to the Siberian wastes and including within its limits the 300,000,000 people of Russia, Germany, and Austria.

"If the present movement in Germany continues we shall find also that the hostility which swept over Russia after the revolution, the hostility for the Western nations, the hatred of Britain and of America as reactionary states, will appear in Germany.

"All contemporary signs point to the swift arrival in Germany of exactly the same sort of control which has plunged Russia into anarchy and ruin. German autocracy has failed in its effort to make over the world, but German socialism, which has already conquered Russia and Germany and has invaded Austria and Bulgaria, is not less hostile to the Western form of democracy than was German autocracy.

"The thing Americans as a mass do not and can not understand is that to the German and Russian Socialists the American form of democracy seems more hideous than their own expiring autocracies. The men who now control the German and Russian revolutions are as hostile to the form of representative democracy under which we live as we should be to the Hohenzollern or Hapsburg rule, which was for them but an intermediate stage between slavery and complete liberation.

"A new war of ideas has begun between Central Europe and the Western nations. It may lead to a new war before the old war has finally been liquidated. It seems bound to lead to new horrors and fresh anarchy. It may preclude any settlement such as the league of nations provided, because the Germans and Russians of the revolution may refuse to deal with nations which they regard as reactionary and capitalistic. To national war international class war may now succeed, will now succeed if Germany and Russia can bring it about."

The Kaiser, who, it was said, had violently protested that he would never abandon his people in their hour of distress, abdicated on November 9, and fled to a castle in Holland, where he was interned by the Dutch Government. For the present,

Wilhelm, Count von Hohenzollern, seems to be safe from such a fate as overtook Nicholas Romanof, but it is impossible to pick up any newspaper without reading suggestions for inflicting upon him a punishment fitting his crimes. Before and after the Kaiser's abdication, Germany's minor princes were accepting the situation and abdicating at the rate of two or three a day. The red wave within a week was sweeping away all of Germany's dynasties, a Red Guard like that in Russia appeared as if by magic to defend the red flags that were soon flying over the cities and factories and fortresses and palaces of the most thickly populated regions of Germany. This guard soon took control of all news channels and the train service. Bavarian Socialists declared an independent republic, but the German revolution soon appeared to lose its separatist character, and the aim of the Socialists now seems to be a single German republic, which, it may be noted, German Austria is thought likely to enter. *Soviets* or Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils were at once organized in the chief cities of northern Germany, as well as among the soldiers and sailors. Amsterdam dispatches told of the conversion of the Reichstag building into a soldiers' camp where travel-stained Red Guards munched their army bread in luxurious upholstered chairs. Loyal officers in Berlin fought the crowds with machine guns, but if the dispatches may be believed there was comparatively little bloodshed during the first days following the Kaiser's exit. Perhaps one reason for this was the prompt announcement of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and of the Commander of the Eastern Army that they and their troops would support the new régime. Upon the abdication of the Kaiser, Prince Max was succeeded as Chancellor by the Socialist Friedrich Ebert. Germany's Government by November 14 consisted "exclusively of Socialists, responsible to *Soviets* chosen by organized workers and in which the remainder of the population has no voice." This, continues Mr. Arno Dorsch-Fleuret, the New York *World's* Copenhagen correspondent, "is Lenine's program and is as conscious a form of Bolshevism as the present Russian Government." While the new régime was forming at Berlin, radical doctrines were being openly preached in Sweden, Holland, Spain, and Switzerland.

The raising of the red flag in Austria and Germany as well as Russia, and the possible spread of what our editors generally call Bolshevism to other countries, is described by the St. Louis

Star "as the worst menace to democracy that now exists since autocracy has been overthrown." It has been predicted again and again that a German revolution would be impossible, because of the discipline, comparative prosperity, and temperament of the German people. It was a German philosopher, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* recalls, who said, "Germany can never have a revolution, because it is *verboten*." But, this newspaper observes, the might that enforces obedience has been broken and with its passing "the potency of *verboten* has disappeared." When a people long regulated by superior authority find that authority removed, they have, it is remarked, "no inherent restraints from the excesses of individual license." As *The Globe-Democrat* sums it up:

"Autocracy and anarchy would seem to be at opposite poles, but it is only a step from one to the other. Lower the eagles of despotic imperialism and instantly the red flag is raised."

Similarly, the New York *Evening Sun* finds the most unfortunate feature of the situation to be the fact that the German people have been so long left "utterly untutored in the art of self-government." It declares that there is not "in all Germany one-hundredth part of the political knowledge which was assembled in Philadelphia one hundred and thirty-one years ago, to give this people the constitution which has proved so efficient and enduring." The New York *Tribune* tells its readers that "there is more in common, emotionally and psychically, between Russian and German proletarians than has often been clear"—

"The soul of the proletariat in both countries is a peasant, envious, gloomy soul. The Russian got his socialism from the German; and it suited both equally, because it was a socialism of fear, hatred, and revenge. The German, like the Russian, submitted to a million tyrannies in helpless despair, sublimated his grievances by faith in the divine right of kings, believing it less and less, and went stolidly on with an existence of terrible repressions."

"Now suddenly banish all the *verboten* signs, lift the private and social and political restraints, give control of Germany

Empire if, recognizing enemies at home, the people in their wrath apply to them the practices in which they have become so expert when operating on foreign soil. . . .

"In Russia brutish ignorance long oppressed produced its perfect fruit. In Germany frightfulness as a national trait may yet find tragic illustration at home."

On the other hand, we find the *Hartford Courant* convinced that the scientific socialism of Germany can never develop the



THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

—Kirby in the New York World.

disorder that was bound to accompany the Bolshevism inherited from the old Russian nihilism. The Boston *Globe* lays stress on the superior education of the German people, reminding us that whereas "Russia was predominantly illiterate, in Germany illiteracy is less than 1 per cent." "By as much as Germany is better educated than Russia," we are told, "her revolution ought to be an orderly process from bondage to freedom." The New York *Evening Post* argues against an imitation of the Russian revolution in Germany on the score of the difference in the relative strength of proletariat and bourgeoisie in the two countries. It estimates the combined peasants and working classes of the towns at 85 per cent. of the total population of Russia. Thus "the conflict would be one of the 'submerged' 95 per cent. against the middle class 5 per cent." But in Germany the middle class compose 25 per cent. of the population and have old artisan and burgher traditions which strongly differentiate them from the proletariat. This journal, therefore, thinks a proletariat supremacy is quite unlikely. It further reminds us that the demand for peace which stirred up both revolutions has been granted almost at the outset in Germany. Besides, there is no land problem in Germany, and the factory-workers of Germany and Austria will "hesitate before turning privation into actual destitution by proletarianizing the factories on the Russian model." But *The Evening Post* believes that the strongest guaranty against Bolshevism in Central Europe is "the triumphant principle of nationalism," by which, particularly in Austria, subject peoples will "not have been defeated if they emerge from the war as free nations in alliance with the victorious democracies of the West." Mr. Hearst's New York *American* makes the point that the German people are revolting chiefly against political rather than economic ills. The German state has gone to the extreme of paternalism in caring for its subjects, it is noted. "Public ownership of public utilities, government supervision of housing and of labor conditions, middle-age pensions and insurance—all the palliatives of the



BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING IN AUSTRIA.

—Hanny in the St. Joseph News-Press.

to the Bolshevik proletariat of Berlin—and what will happen? "Nobody knows."

The New York *World* recalls that the Germans have long been taught that "regard for the rights of others is an unworthy manifestation of weakness," and continues:

"It will be a sorry day for the overlords and supermen of the

present industrial state have been granted the German of the middle class." The German will have no more of the Government which granted all this to keep him "serviceable for use in war," "but neither will he in overthrowing it sacrifice those comfortable conditions of life which it had for a long time assured him, and which his brother the Russian peasant never knew."

The Socialist New York *Call* denounces the way non-Socialist editors "conjure blood and massacre" out of the "compara-



IN MEMORY OF WILHELM II.

—Orr in the Chicago Tribune.

tively peaceful changes" in Germany. It insists that the transfer of power in Austria, Bohemia, Bavaria, and a number of German cities was accomplished with a minimum of disorder, and that "on the whole there was less violence than occurs in a New York election with Tammany thugs on the job."

A weekly magazine which is looked upon as a representative of "liberal" thought, *The New Republic*, is inclined to think that the Austrians and Germans will "prove to be more circumspectly revolutionary" than the Russians. But it refuses to prophesy, and asks whether these countries can "assure us that they will keep their revolutionary virus at home so that our peoples, especially those of France, Belgium, and Italy, should remain uncontaminated." It sees the possible danger of "a new tho concealed war against social revolutionaries in all countries, enemy and Allied, in order to prevent the contagion from spreading," and even a possibility that what was to have been a "League of Nations" will become in these circumstances a "Holy Alliance." It concludes: "How far we shall go in guiding, restraining, or defeating the probably unruly and immoderate democracies in what was Austria-Hungary, and perhaps Germany, may well prove to be one of those contests that the battle-field bequeaths to the peace table."

Allied statesmen are at work already in advance of the peace conference to prevent anarchy and despair in Germany by their insistence on a peace of justice and not of revenge, and by their plans for feeding the starving people of Central Europe. In his address to Congress, in which he announced the terms of the armistice with Germany, President Wilson declared that by organizing relief work in the Central Empires "it ought presently to be possible to lift the fear of utter misery from their oppressed populations and set their minds and energies free for the great and hazardous tasks of political reconstruction which now face them on every hand." The President continued:

"Hunger does not breed reform; it breeds madness and all the ugly distempers that make an ordered life impossible. . . .

"The present and all that it holds belongs to the nations and the peoples who preserve their self-control and the orderly processes of their governments; the future to those who prove themselves the true friends of mankind. . . .

"The peoples who have but just come out from under the yoke of arbitrary government and who are now coming at last into their freedom will never find the treasures of liberty they are in search of if they look for them by the light of the torch. They will find that every pathway that is stained with the blood of their own brothers leads to the wilderness, not to the seat of their hope. They are now face to face with their initial test. We must hold the light steady until they find themselves. And in the meantime, if it be possible, we must establish a peace that will justly define their place among the nations, remove all fear of their neighbors and of their former masters, and enable them to live in security and contentment when they have set their own affairs in order. I, for one, do not doubt their purpose or their capacity."

AN "UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER"

"THE UTTER SUBMISSION and stripping of the Hun," "A surrender unexampled in the history of the world," "If ever in the world's history there was an Unconditional Surrender, it is this of Germany"—these are some typical expressions of the reaction of the country's editors to the terms of the armistice that ended the Great War. The New York *Herald*, since the early days of the war most bitterly insistent on German defeat, exults that "German militarism is not only defeated, but crushed; not only prone, but bound hand and foot. Did ever another truculent militarism meet such a débâcle?" The New York *Evening Post*, whose attitude has been characterized by that coolness which much ratiocination is supposed to bring to the emotions, is equally enthusiastic. Says *The Post*: "To have lived to see this day fills up the measure of happiness of uncounted millions." "They are very adequate. The armistice was admirably drawn by the best military minds of the United States, Great Britain, and France," in the opinion of a famous international lawyer, and the New York *Journal of Commerce* declares that the armistice "means that for years the German states will be unable to think in terms of armed force against any of the Powers associated against them."

According to the Washington *Post's* summary of the revised terms, Germany has been forced to agree to (1) the immediate evacuation of all invaded countries. (2) The imprisonment of all German troops not so withdrawn. (3) The repatriation, within two weeks, of all citizens of Allied or associated countries imprisoned in Germany. (4) The surrender of 5,000 guns, 25,000 machine guns, 3,000 *Minenwerfer*, and 1,700 airplanes. (5) The occupation by Allied troops of the German lands on the left bank of the Rhine, with frequent bridgeheads, making the further invasion of Germany comparatively easy. (6) The support of the Allied army of occupation to be at the cost of Germany. (7) All poisoned wells and mines in evacuated territory are to be revealed, and no damage shall be done by the evacuating German troops. (8) Surrender of 5,000 locomotives, 150,000 cars, and 5,000 motor-cars. (9) Surrender of all German submarines (including submarine cruisers and all mine-laying submarines) now existing, with their complete armament. (10) Repatriation of all war-prisoners in Germany without reciprocity. (11) All German troops to withdraw within German frontiers. (12) German troops immediately to cease all requisitions. (13) All stolen money must be restored. (14) Treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk abandoned. (15) Unconditional capitulation of German forces in East Africa. (16) Reparation for damage done in invaded countries. (17) Location of all German ships revealed. (18) Six German battle-cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, and fifty destroyers of the latest type are to be disarmed and interned in neutral ports. All other surface war-ships are to be concentrated in German ports,

completely disarmed, and placed under Allied supervision. (19) All naval aircraft must be concentrated. (20) Associated Powers have access to Baltic Sea. (21) Associated Powers occupy German shore defenses. (22) Blockade of Germany continues. (23) Germany evacuates Black Sea ports. (24) Germany must locate all marine mine-fields. (25) All neutral merchant vessels must be released. (26) All merchant vessels of associated Powers must be restored without reciprocity. (27) No transfer of German merchant shipping. (28) All restrictions on neutral commerce withdrawn by Germany. (29) Armistice runs thirty days, with option to extend. (30) Armistice may be denounced on forty-eight hours' notice.

"Eminently satisfactory," the *New York Evening Sun* calls these terms, and discusses them in their practical application:

"They safeguard the interests of the Allies and the United States; they are sternly severe to the culprit nation which has deluged the world in blood; withal, they are humane, since they promise sustenance to the beaten people; they impose no permanent subjection upon them; on the contrary, they open the way for reorganization of the German body politic upon a civilized basis.

"Despite their severity, it is impossible to regard the stipulations as crushing or cruel. They are strictly military in character and leave all adjustments of civil questions to the future. They are not deliberately humiliating; their obvious motive is military precaution, and if they deeply mortify the pride of the German people, it is solely because all penalty is destructive of self-respect in that it involves the establishment of guilt.

"The disgrace to Germany lies wholly in the offense which has deserved such a visitation of wrath at the hands of God and man. It can not be said that the terms are easy; and still, if we consider the proposals that the Kaiser's Government would have made to the opposed Powers had Germany been victorious, if we consider the programs of insult and spoliation so often exploited by German publicists in books, in speeches, and in the daily press, we are forced to think that Germany is getting off far better than she deserved or than she had any right to expect. The terms are far from being the maximum that might have been imposed had the Allies had any schemes of aggrandizement in their minds.

"It must be remembered that this present array of conditions is not a final peace program. It merely covers a suspension of hostilities for the negotiation of a peace. But, in fact, on the one hand, it places the military situation so completely in the hands of America and the Allies that they will be able to dictate any terms to Germany that they elect; on the other hand, it adumbrates with tolerable clearness the lengths to which these terms will be pushed. Restitution, restoration, emancipation, safety for the future are the four heads in the Ally program. These, it is clear, will be insisted upon to the full degree, but there the hostile purpose ends. There is no project of subjugation or dismemberment."

The *New York Times* gives this summary of what Germany will lose with the land that she is now in process of evacuating:

"The territory lying on the western or left bank of the Rhine within the German Empire to be evacuated by the German troops represents in productivity about twenty-five per cent.

of the entire Empire's manufacturing industry, omitting ship-building, over seventy per cent. of its mining products, and over ten per cent. of its agriculture. It includes an area of nearly 20,000 square miles, which had before the war a civil population of over 11,000,000.

"The importance of the industrial region of the Prussian Province, and even that of the fortifications of Metz and Strassburg, is completely discounted by the iron region of the Bassin de Briey, in Lorraine, which, beginning over the Belgian and Luxemburg frontiers, ascends the Moselle to within a few miles of Pont-à-Mousson. This mining region, with an area of 225 square miles, was cut in two by the treaty of Frankfurt, which closed the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, and was entirely occupied by the Germans in August-December, 1914. On September 13 last the First American Army in wiping out the St. Mihiel salient reached its southern confines.

"During the war the Bassin de Briey has provided the German armaments with eighty per cent. of their steel, and without it, according to the most famous Düsseldorf ironmasters, the Empire could not have conducted the war for three months.



"When the war began France was obtaining yearly from the Bassin de Briey 15,000,000 tons of iron out of her total productivity of 22,000,000. Of Germany's total of 28,000,000 tons 21,000,000 came from the Bassin de Briey. Since the war began Germany has mined the French area together with the Luxemburg area (6,000,000 tons annually), giving her a total of 42,000,000 tons, to be added to only 7,000,000 tons, which she has obtained outside the Bassin.

"Aside from the mineral products of the now recovered provinces, which include annually 3,795,932 tons of coal, also gypsum and limestone, the cotton manufacture of the region had become the most important in Germany; also the yield of wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, oats, and hay (respectively 300,000, 93,000, 109,000, 1,266,000, 210,000, and 1,138,000 metric tons a year) was great. The vineyards in 1917, with a cultivation of 62,122 acres, yielded 2,672,318 gallons of wine."

THE REPUBLICAN OPPORTUNITY

IN THE MIDST OF REJOICING over their victory in securing control of the Sixty-sixth Congress, Republicans are warned by their leaders against the factionalism that has cost them so much in recent years. It is urged upon them also, to use the words of ex-President Taft, that the people will hold



HE GOT THERE.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

them "to a strict accountability for the way in which they use their power," and "should they develop obstructive tactics while the President is attempting to carry out a policy in the interest of the country and the world, the party will be made to suffer for it in the next election." The same thought is expressed in other quarters, and Mr. William Allen White, of the *Emporia Gazette* (Ind.) says bluntly that if the Republican party does not take advantage of its chance to redeem itself now that its two wings are united, the Democratic party will "come into power for a generation as the liberal party of this nation." Such is the prediction of this progressive editor, who says that this hour of triumph is the time "not for rejoicing, but for prayer." Meanwhile, some editors of Democratic conviction discount the power of the Republican majority in the coming Congress and emphasize the fact that both houses as at present constituted have four months in which to make good in the afterwar reconstruction. The whole matter is of less importance now than it seemed the day before election, remarks the *Baltimore Sun* (Ind. Dem.), when it appeared that a Republican Congress might dangerously interfere with the President's peace program. Now the Allies have accepted the program as their own, no faction or party can prevent the ratification of a peace treaty which represents the combined judgment of the governments associated against Germany. Nevertheless, this *Baltimore* daily reminds us that two years hence there will be another election, which will turn solely on national issues and in which local influences will exercise comparatively little control, and we hear it echo the counsel uttered by Republican leaders themselves that if the Republican party "permits itself to play simply the rôle of an obstructionist, of an envious backbiter, carper, and nagger, it will commit political suicide." In line with this is the thought of other pro-Administration journals, including the *New Orleans Times-Picayune* (Ind. Dem.), which says that the record of the Republicans in the next Congress will be passed upon two years hence, not only by the voters of the recent election, but "by hundreds of thousands of the patriotic Americans now overseas, whose votes, testimony, and influence

in all probability will determine the result of the greater political struggle in 1920." Associated Press dispatches from Washington inform us that the Republican majority in the next Congress will consist of at least two in the Senate and not less than forty-five in the House. On the face of the completed unofficial returns the political line-up of the next House is given as follows: Republicans, 239; Democrats, 194; Independent, 1; Socialist, 1.

The *New York Times* notes a popular generalization about the election—that the West swung to Republicanism and the East to Democracy. This is open to question, *The Times* thinks, because the East certainly did not swing to Democracy. True, in Massachusetts, Senator Weeks (Rep.) was defeated by Senator-elect Walsh, a Democrat, but, we are reminded, New Hampshire returned to the Republican ranks and, "what is much more disconcerting to Democrats, Rhode Island, which had been believed to be good Democratic ground, this year went solidly Republican." The probable defeat of the Republican Governor Whitman in New York was a personal defeat according to this daily, which points out that New Jersey stayed Republican in spite of President Wilson's personal appeal and the bitter fight waged against Senator Baird by the suffragists. Delaware reversed herself in favor of Republicanism, turning out such a good Senator as Saulsbury, and *The Times* adds:

"The prominence of Massachusetts and the landslide Republican majority in Kansas may be responsible for the generalization. But the great Republican State of Michigan was in doubt over the Senatorship. Illinois went Republican, but not by the predicted landslide. Idaho elected one Republican and one Democratic Senator. Montana, which elected Miss Rankin as a Republican Representative two years ago, reelected a Democratic Senator, Walsh. Ohio reelected her Democratic governor over her Republican ex-governor. Kansas was the only landslide State.

"No sectional generalizations are possible."

The Times remarks further that the Republican majority in the Senate is not a working majority, for there are at least two Republicans, La Follette and Gronna, who "would rather work



DITCHED!

—Orr in the Chicago Tribune.

with the Democrats than with the Republicans if a colorable excuse is to be found," but the Republican *Syracuse Post-Standard* observes:

"The new Senate will have few of those elements in either party which the President described upon a notable occasion as 'wilful.' La Follette holds over and Norris, of Nebraska, is retained, but Vardaman has gone, and Hardwick. Others who

found it at first expedient to cater to the pro-German vote have become noisily militant. While the next Senate will be Republican, the President, so far as he shall ask for legislation for military purposes or for purposes of reconstruction, should find the next Senate easier to deal with than the last one."

While some Republican organs consider the Democratic setback at the election a rebuke to the President for his appeal for votes to the country, there are dailies, such as the *Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune* (Rep.), that say it would be a mistake to describe the result of the election as a rebuke to President Wilson's administration. On the contrary, it was merely a rebuke "to the small and narrow partizanship which is utterly unworthy of a President so big." The one outstanding conclusion to be drawn from the election, says the *Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.), is that the people have greater confidence in Republican legislators and Republican principles for meeting the problems of the closing days of the war and the coming of peace. In the view of this journal the defeat of certain distinguished Democratic Senators, such as Lewis, of Illinois; Saulsbury, of Delaware; Owen, of Oklahoma; Shafroth, of Colorado, and Thompson, of Kansas, is even more significant than the numerical result. As a summing up of the duty that lies before the Republican party, the *Chicago Tribune* (Ind. Rep.) represents a different standpoint:

"We are entering upon a most crucial trial not only of the country but of the party. A Bourbon control means the destruction of Republicanism. The real party leaders can not afford to permit it and the party press should insist upon reform."

"Besides the abolition of the seniority rule, there should be an abolition of useless committees. Perhaps twenty per cent. of present committees in the House are useless."

"Finally, there should be a consolidation of appropriating committees and the establishment of the budget system."

Among the high lights of the election results noted are the defeat of Joseph Folk in Missouri, who, as the *Nashville Tennessean* (Ind. Dem.) puts it, "went down with prohibition, the object of the concentrated attack of the Republican machine," and the fact that Champ Clark "pulls through by the skin of his teeth."

San Francisco dispatches relate that altho the women that sought seats in Congress from far-Western constituencies failed without exception, many other women candidates for lesser honors won success in their campaigns for State, county, and municipal offices. In the eleven far-Western States where woman suffrage prevails, we are told, sixteen women were elected to the legislatures. Furthermore, the *Syracuse Post-Standard* points out that Michigan has elected to admit women to equal rights with men in the franchise and South Dakota has done likewise. And this journal believes the Congressional elections "give assurance that the suffrage amendment will pass the next Congress." The *Springfield Republican* holds that "the notion that the South is peculiarly hostile to woman suffrage on account of the negro is severely discredited by the result of the referendum in Louisiana, where the woman-suffrage amendment has been defeated by fewer than two thousand votes."

Prohibitionists also are jubilant over the results of the election, for, as various editors remark, the country is getting drier all the time. The "greatest feat" of prohibition was scored at the recent election, say some observers, when Ohio, the fourth State in the Union in population, went dry. The new States on the prohibition list make the total thirty-two, we are reminded by the *Providence Journal*, which adds:

"They are Maine, New Hampshire, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Arkansas, Texas, Michigan, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, Washington, and Oregon. In other words, only sixteen of the forty-eight States of the Union have failed to outlaw the saloon. At the beginning of the war there

were only nine States on the 'dry' roll. The change in four years is little short of marvelous."

"These figures, however, do not fully represent the present situation. Most of the non-prohibition States have, under local option laws, banished the liquor business from large areas. Thus Minnesota, which declined to adopt State-wide prohibition, is, nevertheless, in a geographical sense, almost wholly dry, while in Connecticut more than one hundred of the one hundred and sixty-eight cities and towns are under a no-license régime."

THE SPECTER OF FAMINE OVER EUROPE

NO ARMISTICE HAS BEEN SIGNED with two very ancient and relentless enemies—Famine and Pestilence. Food-shortage of the utmost seriousness, "in Russia, in Central Europe, in more than one Allied nation, and in the Near East" has created a situation in which "famine



VIENNA: PLEASE PASS THE ROLLS!

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

and pestilence of unprecedented proportions are possibilities," declares the conservative *Montreal Star* in an editorial which is quoted with approval by the *Boston Transcript*, and fairly expresses the main current of American opinion. A special cable to the *New York Times* bears confirmation in the news that "the flow of refugees from Russia continues," and that "Petrograd is actually starving at present. Bread costs about \$8 a pound." From Germany Foreign Secretary Solf cables Secretary Lansing: "As there is a pressing danger of famine, the German Government is particularly anxious for the peace negotiations to begin immediately." Even France, no doubt because she chose that available shipping should bring American soldiers and arms rather than food, is suffering acutely. According to a member of the Federal Food Administration, the time has come for "dispelling the popular impression here that food is plentiful in France. All through the country districts not included in the battle-zone, practically the only food which any one can afford is bread."

Another danger, hardly less deadly than famine and the train of epidemics that follow chronic hunger, has been recognized by President Wilson as attendant upon the present food-shortage. In the address with which he accompanied his announcement of the terms which Germany has signed, he definitely took a stand in favor of provisioning the country, explaining that—

"By the use of the idle tonnage of the Central Empires it ought presently to be possible to lift the fear of utter misery

from their oppressed populations and set their minds and energies free for the great and hazardous tasks of political reconstruction which now face them on every hand. Hunger does not breed reform; it breeds madness and all the ugly distempers that make an ordered life impossible.

"For with the fall of the ancient governments which rested like an incubus on the peoples of the Central Empires has come political change not merely, but revolution."

Putting this danger into a nutshell, *The Wall Street Journal* asks whether Central Europe shall have "bread or Bolshevism"? This strong exponent of a firm social order is of the opinion that "we must recognize the fact that hunger breeds anarchy, and that the most effective weapon against Bolshevism is a loaf of bread." Victory has made the Allied peoples, "through their governments, responsible for world conditions," in the opinion of this paper as well as of the *Montreal Star* quoted above, and Food Administrator Hoover declares that "the specter of famine abroad now haunts the abundance of our tables at home."

"We still have 220,000,000 Allies dependent on us for a large measure of their food," the *Portland Oregonian* points out, "and our own forces across the water now number close to 2,500,000 men." "Germany and her allies of yesterday count perhaps 125,000,000 more," adds the *New York Evening Sun*. Besides, says the *Anaconda Standard*, "there are famine conditions in Serbia, Albania, Macedonia, Roumania, Poland, Armenia, Syria, and Arabia." But "before we can feed our foes, we must feed the victims of our foes," this Western editor declares. The *Houston Post*, reasoning along the same line, points out Germany's responsibility for the present serious situation in which she finds herself along with the nations whose territory she has deliberately devastated. The farm-lands of Belgium and northern France, says *The Post*, "have been rendered sterile and practically uninhabitable by the Hun, who has shown a malicious delight in destroying vines and fruit-trees in addition to the damage done to the soil. They have carried off the stock and destroyed farming implements." The *London Daily Chronicle* comments that "Germany, which never showed mercy, now has to implore it." It adds that the Allies no doubt will take such steps as humanity dictates, so far as they can consistently do so and feed their own populations. "But that is no trivial proviso," *The Daily Chronicle* concludes, "and the food-cargoes that Ger-

many has criminally sent to the bottom of the sea can not be fished up even to feed Germany."

Premier Clemenceau has announced France's readiness to come to Germany's aid "in this first hour," but it is generally conceded that the brunt of saving the world, associated, neutral, and conquered, from actual starvation, especially for the next few months, must fall on America. The one bright spot on the horizon is the fact, pointed out by the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, the *New York Times*, and several other papers, that "the clearance of the Mediterranean of submarines has opened the way for large imports of wheat from India and Australia through the shorter haul made possible in drawing upon the reserves in those countries." Says *The Times*:

"Mr. Hoover expects that enough wheat will be brought from those countries to permit reduction of the percentage of substitutes now required in bread, and thus release fodder grain for dairy use. The change, it is said, may take place within three months. But it will not reduce the total of foodstuffs which we must supply. He predicts that 'our load will be increased,' and that there will be a greater demand for economy."

"The available quantities of grain are sufficient. From our great crop of wheat we can spare more than 300,000,000 bushels. Canada, with a yield almost equal to last year's, has a surplus. While our crop of corn shows a decline of 441,000,000 bushels from that of a year ago, it is very near to recent averages and of very good quality. The output of home gardens, increased by one-half, is not included in official reports, altho its value exceeds \$500,000,000. Australia has on hand the surplus of three wheat crops, India is said to have 120,000,000 bushels for shipment, and much can be taken from Argentina. As a rule, our war-partners in Europe increased their crops this year. England gains 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, Italy 24,000,000, and France 35,000,000. But other crops in France are short, and the nutritive value of the entire yield is less than that of last year's harvest. It is well known that the Central Powers have very little food; and no help can come to them from the East. Before the war Russia exported a large surplus of wheat. Many of her people are now starving. So far as can be learned, she has no grain to sell. Bulgaria and Roumania have the smallest crops in fifty years. Germany and Austria can get no grain from the northern neutrals; we are sending wheat to them. There is food enough to supply the wants of our European friends and foes until the next harvest if it can be carefully distributed. But if the plans for helping those who have fought against us, as well as our partners in the war, are carried out, the American people must practise economy and submit to restrictions for some time to come."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

FOCH will sharpen the fourteen points.—*Toledo Blade*.

THE watch on the Rhine has its hands up.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

HOLLAND couldn't escape the horrors of war. Wilhelm is now there.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

IT is no longer a question of licking the Hun, but of keeping him licked.—*Washington Herald*.

IF Uncle Sam decides to finish up that Mexican job, he has the tools all handy.—*Newark News*.

AS usual, it turned out that God was on the side that had the heaviest artillery.—*Des Moines Register*.

WE dare Black Jack Pershing to come home and take what is coming to him like a man.—*New York Sun*.

THE German seamen never mutinied against orders to kill women and children.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

AMERICA, too, it seems, is to have a coalition administration. But the people had to arrange it themselves.—*Cincinnati Commercial Tribune*.

GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING, who has been touring France with a large party, expects to visit the home of his ancestors in Alsace soon.—*New York Sun*.

WE suppose things will not get to running good in the Balkans before the pros will be forming a big movement to take the Jug out of Jugo-Slavia.—*Houston Post*.

GENERAL WOOD says an armistice does not necessarily mean the end of the war. Unless it does we do not see much chance of his getting to Europe.—*New York Evening Sun*.

"WHAT security has the United States for the billions of dollars loaned to Great Britain?" asks an anonymous muttonhead of St. Louis. The security of as sublime a courage, as invincible a spirit, as unwavering a faith, and as knightly an example of self-sacrifice as the annals of the human race disclose. Next.—*Houston Post*.

IT'S over, over there.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

BOLSHEVISM is merely czarism in overalls.—*Dexter (Mo.) Statesman*.

GERMANY'S greatest work of art is that final "bust" of the Kaiser.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

NOW for the slacker chorus: "How I wish I'd had a chance at those Huns!"—*Newark News*.

SAFE to say that President Wilson will never wake another sleeping elephant.—*Boston Herald*.

THE first German commercial traveler should take out a heavy accident policy.—*Pittsburg Sun*.

A LOT of people will pick up their 1913-14 thoughts right where they laid them down.—*New York Evening Sun*.

ALL the Teutonic Powers are surrendering except Milwaukee, which has elected Victor Berger to Congress.—*Chicago Daily News*.

MUCH as we welcome peace, we shall always wonder just how much longer it would have taken the Yanks to reach Berlin.—*Detroit Free Press*.

WHEN we know what the party leaders in Germany have to say about each other, then we will be able to judge whether or not it is a republic.—*St. Louis Star*.

IT is easy to see that there are to be two organizations of our ex-soldiers of the Great War after a while—those who got over and those who did not.—*Columbus Dispatch*.

PRUSSIA may regard the fact that Taft and Roosevelt are calling each other by their first names as a hopeful evidence of forgiveness in the American temperament.—*Washington Star*.

IT is said King Victor Emmanuel wears a uniform made of the same material as Italy's enlisted men. That would indicate that Vic is looking forward to a possible race for the presidency of Italy on the democratic ticket.—*Houston Post*.

FOREIGN COMMENT



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THE ENEMY IN SIGHT. THE DESTROYERS AT WORK. AN IMPORTANT CAUSE OF THE GERMAN DEFEAT.

"Events," said Mr. Lloyd George, paying a tribute to the work of the British Navy, "take place in the vast wilderness of the sea, over hundreds of square miles, with no one to witness them or describe them, except those who take part in the grim struggle." Yet it is the silent vigilance of those fast-moving sailors which kept the Huns from our shores.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH NAVIES IN THE WAR

THE TRADITION OF SILENCE, that proud reticence which has always marked the British Navy, has its drawbacks in war-time. It has led to a good deal of misunderstanding on the part of the people both of Britain and her Allies, and there have been constant appeals in the British press that the naval authorities lift the pall of silence so that we may see what the great fleets are doing. Admiral Sims, the commander of our fleet which is now cooperating with the British Fleet off the coast of Ireland, has joined in the protest, and at a luncheon given in London urged the British Admiralty to let us all know what is being done. London papers have taken up this speech, and that outspoken censor of British manners and methods, the editor of the *London Truth*, remarks:

"It is a pity that the truth about the astonishing efforts made by Great Britain in the war has not been published in America yet." So said Admiral Sims, of the United States Navy, in London a few days ago. Coming so soon after Sir Conan Doyle's recent insistence on the overwhelming share of English troops in the operations of the first four years of the war—an insistence suggested by his observations on the Western Front—these generous words are not without significance. Seventy-five per cent. of the British casualties have been suffered by troops from these islands—men who stemmed the first tide of the invasion of France and Belgium and saved the Channel ports. Admiral Sims points out that ninety-seven per cent. of the antisubmarine craft that are at work day and night are English, that British ships have brought over two-thirds of the American troops, and that our Navy has escorted one-half of them. The Navy may be silent, but it has in effect won the war—it is 'the foundation-stone of the cause of the whole of the Allies.' Our persistent hiding of our light under a bushel has caused more or less of misunderstanding in every Allied country at one time or another, and, without any departure from becoming modesty, it is right that the facts should be known."

Another influential London paper, *The British Weekly*, comments on the policy of the British Admiralty somewhat acridly,

and after discussing the Admiral's figures with regard to transport and submarines, it proceeds:

"He mentioned that when, in April, 1917, America came into the war the Central Powers were winning with great rapidity. He paid an eloquent tribute to the British Navy. 'If a catastrophe should happen to the British Grand Fleet, there is no power on earth that can save us, for then the German High Seas Fleet can come out and sweep the seas. The British Grand Fleet is the foundation-stone of the cause of the whole of the Allies.'

"We must all echo Admiral Sims's regret that the official policy of silence has been so rigorously and so stupidly pursued. We met recently a distinguished man who has just returned from America after fulfilling the duties of a very important mission. He assured us that he was disappointed everywhere by the contempt with which the Americans regarded the British effort during the war. Men who should have known much better were fully of opinion that the British had left the main part of the fighting to be carried on by France. They had no conception of the work of the British Navy. Their view of the situation was that America had come to the aid of Britain in an hour when the mother country was nearly over the precipice. We do not know how to apportion the blame for the most mischievous silence which has only now been broken through. Perhaps American newspapers or the American press censor here may be charged with some of it. Perhaps our own editors may have been somewhat lacking. But no doubt it is officialism, which blunders everywhere, darkens counsel, and makes misunderstandings not merely possible, but certain."

These protests appear to have roused the press section of the British Admiralty from its wonted somnolence, and it has issued an official summary of what the British Navy has done during the war. It runs:

"In comparing the effort of Britain with that of her Allies, there is a tendency in certain quarters to discount the British contribution by pointing to the fact that these islands have hitherto enjoyed immunity from invasion. It is probable that those who hold such a view have failed to take into account the

enormous sacrifices in men, money, and material which Britain has made, and is making, in defense not of her freedom only, but of that of the civilized world.

	August, 1914	August, 1918
Personnel (officers and men).....	145,000	450,000
Tonnage employed in naval service....	2,500,000	8,000,000
Mine-sweepers and patrol-boats.....	12	3,300

"The 140,000 square nautical miles of the North Sea, an area larger than Germany, are patrolled incessantly, in all weathers.

"In one month British war-ships proper traveled 1,000,000 sea-miles in home waters alone. In the same period the mileage of auxiliary vessels, including mine-sweepers and patrol-boats, was 6,000,000—250 times the circuit of the globe.

"British submarines have attacked successfully forty enemy war-ships and 270 other vessels. Over 150 enemy submarines are known to have been destroyed.

"Transport. Since war broke out the Navy, with its auxiliary vessels, has been instrumental in transporting to the British armies and those of our Allies:

20,000,000 men (1,304 only lost by enemy action).
2,000,000 horses and mules.
500,000 vehicles.
25,000,000 tons of explosives and supplies.
51,000,000 tons of oil and fuel.
130,000,000 tons of food and other materials.

"During 1917, 7,000,000 men, 500,000 animals, over 200,000 vehicles, and 9,500,000 tons of stores were conveyed to the various fronts.

"Over 2,000,000 tons dead-weight of British shipping are continuously employed in French service. Of this rather more than 1,000,000 tons are employed in carrying food and coal to France. About forty-five per cent. of French and Italian imports are carried in British ships."

Meanwhile the American Navy has been doing good work. Here is a generous appreciation from the *London Times*:

"The American naval forces at Queenstown perform a service the effect of which can only be properly appreciated with the end of the war, when the work of all the Allies is reviewed in its due proportion. This, however, may be said: There was a 'gap' in the defenses against submarines, and the coming in of the Americans filled it. Had Great Britain sufficient additional forces, equal to America's contribution before the war, the losses in shipping would have been considerably less. The arrival of the American naval forces, therefore, made comparatively more secure the safety of the seas which they patrol. These forces are under the orders of the British Vice-Admiral commanding in Irish waters, Sir Lewis Bayly. But, so far as supplies, repairs, discipline, etc., are concerned, they are controlled by the American senior naval officer.

"Most harmonious is the working of the two navies. Admiralty House is quite a home for the Americans, and, needless to say, the British Vice-Admiral, with his years of sea-life, is an interesting figure to the young officers from the States. So close is the cooperation of the two services that when the British Vice-Admiral was on leave some time ago, Admiral Sims, the senior American naval officer, hoisted his flag at Queenstown, and through the island went the rumor that Ireland had been handed over to the United States!

"Destroyers, submarine-chasers, and Curtiss flying-boats comprise the main American forces here. The work is most exacting, particularly as the weather has been none too pleasant lately. And neither a destroyer nor a chaser is the most comfortable of vessels in a heavy sea. But no one complains, and there is the same keenness that one finds in the British Navy to 'down Fritz.' Submarine-hunting and convoy escorting are not without peril or excitement, and while one finds an eagerness to explain the organization side of their work, the Americans are very reticent about relating any incidents of personal valor."

Perhaps the naval effort on our part which is exciting the

greatest admiration in England, herself a maritime country, is our extraordinary output in ship-building. *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"There is not a particle of envy on this side of the Atlantic that the circumstances of the war should have made the United States the greatest ship-building center of the world. That was the inevitable outcome of the fact that our own yards had to give first attention to naval work, secondary attention to repairs for all the Allied Powers, and that new mercantile construction had to take the third place. Our feeling is one of gratitude to the United States that with her immense resources she has

filled the most obvious gap in the Allied defenses. The position at the end of the war will be adjusted in good feeling, and if America, as is probable, becomes the great maritime Power that she should rightly be, we shall compete with her with friendship unbroken and untouched by envy on either side."

THEY MUST PAY—

The British Socialist papers are demanding that the Kaiser be held responsible for the crimes of the war and that he be extradited and formally tried. Robert Arch, in the oldest Socialist journal in England, the *London Justice*, writes:

"Hold the authors of all atrocities—from the big, thundering atrocity of the war itself down to the latest little murder or rape or arson that can be brought home to its perpetrator—personally responsible. We have their names, I understand, in a very great number of cases—enough, at least, to provide some entertainment for the most bloodthirsty of us when the time comes.

"The object of punishment is the prevention of crime. Some crimes are adequately met by corrective treatment; others call for no lesser remedy than the extirpation of the offending individual. The men who let loose this present scourge upon the earth are, I consider, in the category of the incorrigible. If the war is to end with the Kaiser . . . relegated to luxurious exile in a neutral country, while so many well-intentioned, stupid common folk have paid the extremest penalties for his crime, there will be a very big fly in the ointment of any league of nations that ensues. If we hear that he, and a few dozen others of his ilk, have met with a suitable end by bayonet, bullet, or bomb, a cloud will be lifted from the world. Are the Allied governments capable of proclaiming, at this psychological moment, their resolve to pay this elementary tribute to common justice? Or is the Monarchical Trade Union to have the laugh of us after all?"

The Clarion, Robert Blatchford's organ, supports its contemporary thus:

"Think of it! If, after capture and trial, it were established that the Kaiser or the Crown Prince had been personally guilty of launching the curse and blight which have fallen upon Europe—if either or both were convicted of responsibility for the invasion and martyrdom of Belgium, the *Zeppelin* raids on sleeping babies, the drowning of women and children on the *Lusitania* and the *Leinster*, the murders of Nurse Cavell and Captain Fryatt, the savage cruelty of the Lille and Roubaix slave-drives—if it were proved that either or both had instigated, sanctioned, or condoned even one of these crimes, the least of which exceeds 'all that the Devil would do if run stark mad'—if the inevitably ensuing sentence of the Court were carried out in the devastated market square of Louvain, amid the execration of the people whose lands have been ravaged and whose homes have been steeped in suffering and sorrow—the Great Chastisement would stand in human memory as an awful example to bloody megalomaniacs for ever and ever."



THE DOGS OF WAR.

—Daily Mail (London).

MR. WILSON'S IDEALISM AT THE PEACE TABLE

A FIXT IDEA seems to exist in the German mind that in some mysterious way the President will be kinder to a defeated Germany than any of the other leaders in Allied countries. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, in discussing the exchange of notes between Berlin and Washington, emphasizes this idea:

"Mr. Wilson has honor to lose. He will know how to secure victory, for his leading principle is that he will tolerate no oppression, whomsoever it concerns. . . . We have not hesitated to look upon the full seriousness—and, on the whole, unfavorableness—of Mr. Wilson's demands. We ought not, however, to forget the good. Mr. Wilson encourages us to make sacrifices, but it is also he who will fight on our side for the freedom of trade and the freedom of navigation, and will thereby fight for exceedingly valuable points in the future of Germany."

Gustave Hervé, the editor of the *Paris Victoire*, tells us that this belief is induced by "the theoretical character of the fourteen points," and he looks forward to the President's influence at the coming Peace Conference with some trepidation of mind. "The President," he says, "will be at one with the delegates of the Entente so long as he can hold back his dangerous fondness for the abstract."

It is, however, in Conservative circles in England where most disquiet is felt, and this finds expression in the *London Saturday Review*, in an article headed "The Danger of Mr. Wilson," which runs, in part:

"Frankly, there is no person of whom we are so much afraid at this hour as President Wilson, and we say it with a profound respect for his high character and station. Indeed, it is just because we know the independence of his mind and the purity of his purpose that we are afraid of him. President Wilson is an idealist, and idealists are sometimes very dangerous people. The Americans, taken in the mass, are a curious compound of sentimentality and realism. But their President's idealism is an Idol of the Theater, and is quite untouched by the realism of the Forum or the Tribe."

"Let us consider two or three of the articles of the President's message. Article II runs: 'Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas outside territorial waters alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.' The limit of territorial waters is three miles, which was fixt in the time of sailing-vessels, or when steam-navigation was in its infancy. In these days, when guns have been built to carry seventy miles, and can easily hit a mark at fifteen miles, when steam and electricity have developed all kinds of methods of warfare, the three-mile limit would be absurd. It would be necessary to return to the *mare clausum* for the Channel and our coasts. We could never accept this."

The article concludes:

"President Wilson's message and address ignore the fact that the peace, now slowly emerging from the smoke of the guns, is not the President's peace, and has not been won by the abstract doctrines of democracy or the Utopian propositions of a league of nations, but by the blood and the money of England, France, and Italy, poured out like water during

four terrible years. It is true that without the American troops the Entente Allies could not have turned the tide of war toward the German frontier. But it is equally true that without the four years' fighting by the French, British, and Italian armies the present military situation could not have been achieved. President Wilson would be the first to admit this; he must already have realized it. When it comes to the application of abstract principles to concrete details we feel sure that the American President will perceive that some of his propositions or terms of peace can not possibly be accepted by the Governments of the Allies without the grossest injustice and the gravest injury to their national interests."

The *London Evening Standard* has the odd idea that the President desires "to let the Germans down lightly," and that he will not exact "stern reparation for German crimes in France and Belgium." It says:

"In his notes, otherwise strong and timely, President Wilson did not refer to punishment for these vile outrages. The German criminals approach the dock, proposing to argue with the judge and stabbing right and left as proof of their goodness of heart. Presently they will be in the dock, and there will be no evading the sentence, which ought to be exemplary. 'Justice must be stern. Justice is only merciful where there are extenuating circumstances.' The conduct of Germany's rulers shows no extenuating circumstances, and the penalty of her crimes must be exacted in full."

On the other hand, in English Liberal circles the President is hailed, as the *London Daily News* puts it, as "an ideal negotiator." Here is the opinion of the *Manchester Guardian*:

"Surely no man has ever occupied quite so tremendous a position as negotiator and arbiter of the world's affairs. His word is the word of a hundred million people, and no one of the hundred million dare dispute its legitimacy and binding force. Such is the mighty prerogative reserved by the Constitution of the United States for their elective head. And now the President is spokesman not for his own people only but for three of the great nations of Europe and for many other nations the world over. For the moment, by the choice of the common enemy, it is for him to speak and to act. . . ."

"There have of late been some signs, happily of small account, of chagrin, or even jealousy, at the overshadowing part which circumstances, backed by his own powerful personality, have called on him to play. Let us be devoutly thankful rather that we have at our service and at the service of the common cause so much of courage, of conscience, and of statesmanship."



THE GERMAN ANGEL OF PEACE.

—Punch (London).

DENMARK WANTS SCHLESWIG

"THE WRONG OF 1866 must now be righted," cries the Copenhagen *Politiken*, but, curiously enough, the Danes protest that if the wrong be entirely righted they will be worse off than before. It will be recalled that as a result of the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866, the two duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, previously Danish, passed to Prussia. Since then, the Danish papers remind us, the Kiel Canal has been built, and should the two duchies be returned, Denmark would find the Canal an embarrassing possession. Denmark, however, does demand the return of northern Schleswig, which, she affirms, is entirely Danish, both in language and sentiment. Here is the Danish case as set forth in the Copenhagen *National Tidende* by Prof. L. V. Birk. He first defines Danish sentiment in the war:

"When the Danish Government, at the outbreak of the war, declared its neutrality, the absolute will of the whole Danish



THE SCARECROW OF PEACE

—Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

The Germans hope for his favor, yet they abuse him.

people was expressed therein. Denmark has no quarrel with the Entente. As to Germany, it was recognized that the situation of Denmark might expose that country to the fate of Belgium, and, no matter what the outcome of the war, a defeated Germany would still be many times stronger and remain a neighbor with whose good will we should have to reckon. The neutrality was honest because no mental reservation was behind it.

"The Danes are no jackals, and it is against their nature to attack a weak opponent when we held back at a time when he was strong. This defines Denmark's attitude toward Germany, whom we recognize as a stronger neighbor. This, however, is not at variance with the fact that the feeling of the Danish population during the war has been frosty toward Germany, and it would be futile to conceal the fact that a great majority of the Danish people were far from wishing a German victory because of Germany's treatment of the Danes in 1864, in South Jutland and the many Scandinavian victims of the submarine war."

Should Germany wish to change this frame of mind, she must carry out the undertaking she made in the treaty of Prague in 1866:

"It must at once be said that if Germany in the future wishes more than a correct attitude of our side it must create a basis

of a friendlier feeling, which is impossible as long as the Danes in South Jutland are not satisfied with their international position. Kaiser Wilhelm and Emperor Francis Joseph in the treaty of Prague gave the people of North Schleswig a justified reason to expect an opportunity to determine which state they wanted to belong to. This promise can not be taken back, and Denmark can not, on behalf of the people of North Schleswig, renounce the right they have. If Germany really means what she has said about a league of nations and right to replace might, it must carry out this promise contained in paragraph 5 of the treaty of Prague."

The Professor thinks that President Wilson could help to right the wrong:

"President Wilson's fourteen points do not directly recognize the people's right of self-determination, but in a later addition the President holds that the nationalities' own will should be considered by redrawing the map of Europe. In so far as the President will carry out this principle, not merely to hurt Germany or help the Allied nations, but will let it be applied in a wider sense, which must be a condition of political cooperation between the European nations, the question of North Schleswig, too, will have claims upon the President's attention."

"That part of Europe and America which, in 1864, looked on while two great Powers defied Providence by fighting a small country, and which, in 1878, acquiesced in letting two kaisers take back their promise to the Danes in North Schleswig, owe a debt to the Danes of North Schleswig which statesmen with the lofty political aims of President Wilson ought to feel it an honor to discharge."

The Danes, however, do not want the Kiel Canal. Dr. Birk says:

"It must be said clearly and plainly that we do not wish a frontier regulation which merely shifts the injustice. We wish a regulation that will wipe it out. The history of Schleswig has given us a lesson we ought not to forget. Therefore, we must have the right to declare that we will, under no conditions, be the guardians of the Kiel Canal."

The *National Tidende* also publishes the views of a prominent Schleswig merchant, Mr. Peschke Koeedt, who says:

"Nobody wishes the two dukedoms of Schleswig and Holstein to be given back to Denmark, nor the Kiel Canal to be given over to the care of Denmark. Everybody agrees that the Germans, who are in the minority, and who by a frontier regulation happen to be Danish subjects, should preserve their language and culture. If any doubt should arise, necessitating the taking of a plebiscite, the people of Schleswig themselves must decide this, and if they decide that the frontier language shall be the frontier nationality this decision must not be objected to, either from the German or Danish side. The inhabitants of Schleswig who now prefer to belong to Denmark must declare loyally: 'We have chosen of our own free will, and it is our firm intention in future to act as loyal Danish subjects.'"

POISONING THE WELLS—Despite all their protests before the outer world, the Huns did their utmost to ravage and destroy the territory they evacuated. Here is a fresh example of German *Kultur* working undisturbed. An army order, captured by General Pershing's men, address to the 108th Brigade of German Infantry, runs:

"A recent army order requires that we shall proceed in the future with more method and less haste in the destruction of property which has been marked out. Divisions have already been notified that they will be held responsible for buildings not destroyed in their area. In consequence, all preparations should be made for firing straw which has been collected."

Here follows a long list of villages to be burned. The order concludes:

"All soldiers are bound to assist to the best of their ability in the execution of this mission. The rear-guard battalion will select the groups to complete the work of destruction. These detachments will not set fire to things till 3 A.M. It will be remembered that there are means to defile all wells. Mines must not be exploded too soon. It is the duty of every man to co-operate in the work of destruction."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WHEN THE TANKS WERE GASSED

AN INGENIOUS DEFENSE against tank-attacks, which for the moment put an end to their usefulness, was used by the Germans some time ago, according to Paul S. Baley, who writes in *The Illustrated World* (New York, November). According to Mr. Baley the unexplained lull in the use of tanks by the Allies was due to this successful defense, and hence the sudden and effective renewal of their activity in recent months must have been caused by some new device for nullifying or overcoming it, altho he does not even suggest its nature. The German defense, as described by Mr. Baley, was due to the use of gas—not against the pilots and gunners in the tanks, but against the motor-mechanism of the tanks themselves, paralyzing them and putting them out of commission. How this was possible is described by Mr. Baley as follows:

"The steel-sided monsters no longer were the mystery they had been at the Ancre. The Germans had captured some and even built a few ponderous units for their own use. Going into close action in a tank had become far more risky than it had been in the months of the inception of the land dreadnoughts.

"The 'typewriters' still could stutter out their leaden hail, and the courage of the drivers was unimpaired, but lately the Germans had been matching wits against the big machines with more success than before. They had been digging chasms in unexpected places—chasms not very deep, but wide enough so the caterpillar tread could not negotiate them. Several tanks had been caught in this way, but if the drivers were on the alert the danger could be avoided.

"Near Nancy another expedient had been adopted by the Huns. Behind a machine-gun-proof shelter of steel they had advanced a three-pound cannon to within 'open-sight' distance of the tanks. One of the machines had been put out of action in this manner.

"The men who manned the tanks in this action, however, were certain of disaster from still another source, provided none of these means succeeded against them. They were going straight into the heart of a mass-attack. Men would surround them. Sooner or later the stanch machine must succumb to bomb-attack; the end might come all too speedily if a skulking enemy could get near enough to toss a 'fumer' inside. Their resolve was to kill enough Huns first so that their sacrifice would dismay the enemy.

"It is not possible yet to get the stories of the men who actually did go into action. Those who were not killed are prisoners in Germany. From the Allied lines this is the narrative of what took place:

"The heavy tanks rolled and swayed over the shell-pits, not particularly bothered by the barrage that was falling in front of the advancing ranks of field gray. In a few seconds the 'typewriters' would have begun their slaughter.

"Suddenly the Huns crouched to the ground, and from behind them came a veritable snare-drum succession of mild 'plops.'

In the neighborhood of the advancing tanks tons and tons of unwieldy projectiles were dropped. These were apparently innocuous enough in their action. Each one exploded with a noise no louder than that made by a small-calibered pistol. Not suspecting anything terribly dangerous, the tanks continued on their way methodically.

"That is, they continued for about twenty feet more. Then one after another each came to an unexplained stop. The 'popping' continued, but with it now came the sterner voice of high explosive. The latter shells located the tanks, and destroyed one after another. The big machines seemed utterly helpless. Most of them were blown to bits, while others, apparently seeing the hopelessness of it all, surrendered.

"Some allowances must be made for piecing out the story from the tales of Hun captives secured later. The explanation given, however, is that all along the line where an attack by tanks had been anticipated by the Germans, a new defense had been prepared. Each individual tank was to be caught in a slight gully that ran nearly the entire length of the attack. While the tanks were going through this gully they were to be gassed.

"The program was carried out with more success than even the Germans themselves expected. When the slow-moving forts reached the given point they were met by the

mysterious and seemingly futile bombardment. This was really cleverly schemed, however. Each of the impotent-appearing projectiles was a carbon-dioxid bomb, fired from a hand-mortar. On bursting, each projectile filled the atmosphere in that vicinity with a tremendous amount of the gas.

"Now, carbon-dioxid gas is not really dangerous to human life. It is only when the oxygen is vitiated in a stuffy room that it really has the ability to do much harm.

"The gas did not inconvenience the drivers or gunners inside the tanks in the least. It simply stopt the engines!

"How this was done can be understood readily when it is remembered that a tank is nothing but an armored fort set down on top of a gasoline-truck chassis. As long as the gas-motor runs, the tank can move. When it stops, the tank is immovable. No gasoline-engine can deliver an explosive mixture to the carburetor in an atmosphere of carbon dioxid. When the air became filled with this gas the tanks became useless. Not all the efforts of a million skilled mechanics could have started the motors until the air intakes could suck in pure air again. Meanwhile the high-explosive shells got in their deadly work.

"Shortly after this the opinion was officially voiced that



Courtesy of "The Illustrated World," New York.

ATTACKING THE MACHINE, NOT THE MAN.

Carbon-dioxid bombs fired from hand-mortars at Allied tanks did no harm to the drivers or gunners but asphyxiated their engines.

the tanks never would enter into serious action again. . . . Now, however, it seems from reports from the front that the tanks actually are back again. This can mean but one thing, and that is, that some Allied engineer has evolved a gas-mask of some kind which can be fitted over the air-intakes of the tank carbureters—a mask that not only shuts out the gas, but that



A NEW FETISH OF THE ORIENT.

The American oil-can is treasured in the Far East as an object of good luck and as a universal receptacle, and thus gives American oil the preference over the native product.

lets in the necessary air without impairing the suction. . . . Recent successes simply mean, then, that the engineering brains of the Allied nations have conquered the problem. We'll bet it was a Yankee!"

A WAY TO SAVE WOOL—The following suggestion comes to THE DIGEST in a letter from Prof. E. W. Gudger, of the department of biology in the North Carolina State Normal College. He writes:

"I have just read your interesting article entitled 'No Wool Famine' in this week's issue of THE DIGEST. May I call your attention in this connection to another way in which wool might be conserved? This is not original with me, but was brought to my attention last summer by a surgeon in one of our United States General Military Hospitals. The suggestion is this—that if the tops of men's wool socks were made of cotton instead of wool, enough wool would be saved in every pair of socks to knit at least one sock of another pair. This use is absolutely unnecessary. The surgeon pointed out that the ankle and calf of the soldier's leg are clothed, first with the leg of the drawers; secondly, with the leg of the sock; thirdly, with the leg of the trousers; fourthly, with the puttee—four thicknesses in all—and as he expressed it, this makes the lower part of the soldier's leg really too warm. It seems to me that if publicity could be given this suggestion and cotton used for socks tops, there might be a larger saving of wool."

THE OIL-CAN AS A GLOBE-TROTTER

AMERICAN OIL and the American oil-can have circumnavigated the globe. In India, Arabia, Persia, Borneo, New Zealand, and Tibet the former turns night into day and the latter serves as a universal receptacle—so we are told by Mabel H. Wharton in *The Nation's Business* (Washington). The can, Miss Wharton assures us, is no small factor in giving the oil preferential value. In India it bears the elephant on its label; in Tibet, the monkey; in China, the tiger. Its purchase becomes an act of religion, and its purchasers prefer American oil shipped in it thousands of miles to that which originates near at hand. It is thus, she assures us, a "fore-runner of civilization. American oil-cans hold burning incense in the sacred temples along the hills of India. Song-birds are caged in them to sing outside the huts. In the bazaars of Lucknow and Calcutta you may buy your curry and rice from a dish of Standard Oil origin. They hold water and milk, store your food against rats and your money against thieves." She goes on:

"How did this come to be? It didn't just happen so. It took years of study. Between 1880 and 1885 this company was busy with its commercial missionary work. Its men gathered statistics from weird and wonderful capitals of Asia. They worked for the repeal of age-old restriction and duties; they studied native religions, and fought and downed prejudices that were rock-ribbed and hoary.

"In China they fought the mandarins, for the mandarins had a little corner in native vegetable oils themselves—so they shut out the 'foreign devil' and his oils. At first they made it a capital offense to be caught using petroleum. These prejudices were not conquered in a day, but the Standard Oil has used brains as well as brawn to fight them.

"In China Standard Oil is like the light of a missionary. It has uplifted the nation and promoted industry. After four o'clock the people of China could not see to work on the fine silk whereby so many make a living. A rag soaked in crude vegetable oil does not promote industry.

"The Company came to the conclusion that they needed lamps in China, and needed them badly, so they put careful study to the matter and produced a lamp to suit the people—a small tin affair lacquered in color. It is broad at the base to stand, or may hang on the wall by a hook. 'Mei Foo' is the inscription on the chimney, meaning amiable, trustworthy, and it surely has been both to the people of China and to Standard Oil. They cost the Company eleven cents to make them, and they sold them for seven and one-half cents. The first year they made them they sold 875,000. The next year they sold 2,000,000, and the sale of oil went up by leaps and bounds.

"Posters advertise the lamps on the streets, and the learned scholar expounds to the gathering crowd that the lamp will bring happiness, prosperity, and long life—which is quite true, and fits in with their belief as well.

"So the Company meets these people on their own ground. At first they use their credulity as an advertising basis. After winning them over, they light their way to bigger, better things—education, industry, and happiness.

"The five-gallon tin came into being originally to cut down the cost in transportation. Case oil it is called, the cases consisting of two five-gallon tins in a box. These cases cut transportation costs in two, for case-oil vessels can take a return cargo from a foreign port, where a tanker can take but a specified cargo, and not a very large one at that. . . .

"There has been no special reason why the people of those distant lands should not have had oil and oil-lamps long ago—no reason, except the lack of the spirit that has made us, since the 50's, the greatest oil-producing nation in the world. They have known of oil, most of them, for centuries; and have dug for it and drilled for it with their crude devices.

"In some countries they still go after oil by hand, so to speak. They dig a well. And a man goes down with a lantern and a bucket. A big bellows sends air down into the depths so that he may breathe, and the plan works very well except when he stumbles on a discharge of gas—in which case he never lives to tell the tale.

"Or, in another neck of the woods, you find something now nearly approaching the American method—a crude percussion bit, and a plan for laboriously carrying off the broken earth with water. They can't dig deep; they get only oil that is near the surface, and they don't know what to do with it when they get it.



FILLING THE PLACES OF THOUSANDS GONE "OVER THERE."

Thirty-five thousand strong, our army of farm-tractors is replacing a million and a half horses and mules and a quarter of a million men.

"American oil-drilling methods, by reason of their effectiveness, speed, and economy, almost at once displaced the best foreign methods known, and since the development of our oil-fields began those methods have improved, and have become the standard all over the world.

"It has meant more than the carrying of the oil-lamp to the corners of the earth.

"It has been for us a corner-stone of modern civilization as well. If it has meant light for the remote peoples, it has meant for us the internal combustion engine and all that it implies—the automobile, the airplane, the motor-boat, and hundreds of machines that do everything from crossing the ocean to turning the buttons on our coats. Thus oil has spread through the world—a lubricant for the wheels of civilization. And the can—well, the can not only spreads this lubricant of civilization, but it continues its usefulness long after the lubricant is gone."

AMERICA: FIRST IN FARM-TRACTORS

THAT NO COUNTRY IN THE WORLD to-day compares with the United States in the use of power on the farm, and that in particular we lead the world in tractors, is the assertion of W. A. Stone, writing in *The Tractor and Gas Engine Review* (Madison, Wis., October). The tractors on our farms, he says, will replace 1,500,000 horses and mules, and 250,000 men, gone "over there." Twenty years ago, an emergency like the present would have spelled failure for the United States, he asserts. It is the tractor that is not only pulling us through, but pushing us up to a strategic position among nations. Thirty-five thousand strong, and working in many cases twenty-four hours a day, they prepare our supply of staple food crops and later cultivate and harvest them. The man who farmed one hundred acres a few years ago now has a tractor and does his five hundred. Writes Mr. Stone:

"No country in the world to-day compares with the United States in the adoption of mechanical energy for agricultural purposes. Not even Germany, in her heyday, held a candle to the tillers of our soil, who, instead of being crowded on to small acreages, for the most part possess land as far as the eye can reach. This wide expansion of land-holding gave our farmers the wider production vision as well as wider governmental viewpoint. Tractors are the direct result of this conception.

"The United States would be placed at a great disadvantage, as a military Power, were there not tractors to step in and take the place of the men and horses gone to war. Tractors have demonstrated their ability to not only do this, but a single machine will do the work of several teams and men at a lower cost and in quicker time. The tractor is the most efficient power confined to a small, portable area, in existence. It is the development, in its modern form, of the best mechanical brains of American genius.

"Each day finds the tractor performing some new and important work in the welfare of the country. If it is not aiding in increasing the sugar-production of Hawaii, then it is in the wheat-fields of the Northwest, or, possibly, in the corn-belt of the Middle West. Our present food emergency, unprecedented in our history, is to be solved by the tractor. The 1918 food crisis

is more acute than that of 1917. Not only must our farmers till 330,000,000 acres of staple food crops this year, but they must produce on this enormous area more than \$20,000,000,000 worth of farm products if they are to meet the demands of the Allied nations.

"Without the tractor, it would have been little short of an idle dream to undertake such a great undertaking, facing a great labor shortage and a shortage of horse-power. If the farm-boy or hired man has not gone to war, he has, in the majority of cases, answered the call of high wages in munition-, steel-, and war-order shops. Then the farmer faces a shortage of farm implements. It is only by the increased efficiency of the tractor that the present supply of these is to be made useful."

Armed with the tractor, one man can do the work that required fifty men in the time of Napoleon. In Kansas, altho more than fifty thousand men, mostly farmers, are in military service, 9,500,000 acres were seeded to wheat last fall. The farmers planted more than 24,000,000 acres to crops this spring. This means that approximately 35,000,000 acres of crops were harvested. Under ordinary conditions, between sixty and seventy thousand transient laborers come into the State to help harvest, but this year the enormous acreage was handled with tractors. The secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture is quoted as saying:

"The tractor is doing the work of eighteen thousand to twenty thousand men in Kansas. In the past two years the farmers of the State have increased their ownership of tractors by one hundred per cent., so satisfactory have been the results. . . . The tractor operator can raise larger crops because he plows deeper, can make a better seed-bed, can cultivate and till the soil more and better after the crop has been planted; he can double his output—that is, he can tend more than twice as much land, and he can do it better and with less labor and with less expense. Therefore, he can make more crops grow on the same area that he heretofore farmed with horses, but in addition he can accomplish this same result over more than twice the area."

Mr. Stone goes on to say:

"The acreage sown to crops in the uninvaded portion of France was one-fourth less in 1917 than in 1913. The total crop-production in France last year was almost forty per cent. less than in 1913. As long as France and other countries whose production has been greatly decreased by the war could purchase necessary supplies from America the situation was not serious. But with America in the war and our own man-power and horse-power being heavily drawn upon, the situation assumes a different aspect. There is no source from which we can purchase the supply of food-products which we must have. It is imperative that we grow enough for our own one hundred and ten millions, our fighting men, and also supply a large share of the decreased production of those who are helping to fight our battles. It is only the tractor that can answer this urgent call for food.

"Not only are present cultivated acreages being worked with the tractor, but also increased acreages under the same management. Many farmers are managing from four hundred to eight hundred acres with tractors who a few years ago were operating but one hundred to one hundred and sixty acres."

FIRE AS A WEAPON

THE FEASIBILITY of bringing up to date all the hellish methods of ancient and medieval warfare, to which mankind thought it had bidden farewell permanently, was amply demonstrated by the Germans. Hand-thrown missiles, evil-smelling vapors, flaming liquids—all have been as much in evidence on the Western Front as they



FIRE-BREATHING IMAGES OF MEDIEVAL DAYS.
Germany's liquid-fire barbarism again proves the Teutonic talent for imitation rather than invention.

were in the era of the Crusades. The historically inclined are now busy tracing back the history of these interesting devices, and some of them, such as the use of fire as a weapon, have been found to antedate recorded history. Mr. H. H. Manchester, writing in *The American Machinist* (New York, October 24), notes that the use of fire in war is represented in a bas-relief found at Nineveh and believed to have been made in 800 B.C. It showed besieged soldiers hurling fire-brands. The ancient Greeks, as frequently recorded by their historians, were familiar with this method of warfare. The Romans used "liquid fire"—doubtless burning bitumen or naphtha; and a Chinese war-book of the fifth century B.C. gives recipes for certain inflammable mixtures to be used as weapons. Says Mr. Manchester:

"A picture by a Chinese artist, dated perhaps 1000 A.D., shows that such inflammable materials were frequently made up in tubes of bamboo, which were cast at the foe. Tubes of this sort were at times thrown by engines of war having bows or springboards after the fashion of the artillery employed by Roman armies in ancient times. The greatest development of liquid fire took place in the Middle Ages. The Emperor Constantine VII. in his directions for the administration of the empire, written for his son, has the following account of its introduction: 'Know that during the reign of Constantine Pogonatus (668-685 A.D.) one Kallinikos, who fled from Heliopolis to the Romans (at Constantinople) made a wet fire to be discharged from siphons' [probably a form of syringe—Editor] 'by means of which the Romans burned the fleet of the Saracens at Kuzikos and gained the victory.' This battle took place during the first siege of Constantinople by the Moslems. The records state that the Saracens came down upon the city in 1,800 ships, most of which must have been small. Constantine removed the chain guarding the narrows, and when the ships were crowded into a small space he sent boats carrying Greek fire against them."

Regarding the exact nature of this "Greek fire," which some think was a precursor and near relative of gunpowder, there has been much controversy. Anna Comnena, the daughter of the Eastern Emperor Alexis, familiar to readers of Scott's "Count Robert of Paris," reveals to some extent the method of using it. In her narrative of a battle between the Greeks and the Pisans, near Rhodes in 1103 A.D., she is quoted by Mr. Manchester as saying:

"In the bow of each ship he put the heads of lions and other land animals made of brass and iron and painted so as to be

frightful to look at, and he contrived that from their mouths, which were open, should pour the fire which should be delivered by the soldiers through the flexible apparatus."

He proceeds:

"The Princess Anna does not state what this 'flexible apparatus' was, but the term would fit in very well with the siphon mentioned by the Emperor Constantine if it were a hose for the wet fire, for it will be remembered that the Romans had long used a siphon, and even a double siphon, or forcing pump, as a fire-engine to throw a stream of water. . . ."

"The tremendous psychological effect of such fire, as well as some of the methods of using it, is brought out in de Joinville's memoirs of St. Louis IX. in his crusade, 1249 A.D. Near Damietta in Egypt the Turks brought up against the camp an engine called *la perriere*, 'from which the Turks flung such great quantities of Greek fire that it was the most horrible sight ever witnessed. . . . Sir Walter cried out, 'Whenever they throw any of this Greek fire, cast yourself on your knees and cry to our Lord for mercy.' This Greek fire in appearance was like a large hogshead and its tail was like a long spear; the noise which it made was like thunder, and it seemed a great dragon of fire flying through the air, giving so great a light with its flames that we saw our camp as clearly as in broad day. Thrice this night did they throw the fire from *la perriere* and four times from crossbows. Each time that our good king Saint Louis heard them discharge the fire he cast himself on the ground and prayed.' Twice the Saracens with this fire burned the castles protecting the camp."

"An interesting medieval picture illustrates a great throwing-machine hurling a hogshead of fire in much the same way as described by de Joinville. In this case the throw was accomplished by hauling down the long, light end of the beam to which the sling was fastened, inserting the hogshead in the sling and letting go, whereupon the falling of the tremendously heavy end of the beam whirled the sling up and over and cast the hogshead against the enemy."

"In a later battle, according to de Joinville, 'their infantry ran toward our men and burned them with Greek fire, which they cast from instruments made for that purpose.'"

"The use of fire continued for some time after the discovery of gunpowder. Konrad Kyeser, for example, in 1405 illustrated a man on horseback, above whom floats a fiery dragon similar to



Illustration by courtesy of "The American Machinist," New York.

FIRE FRIGHTFULNESS IN 800 B.C.

This bas-relief found at Nineveh shows besieged soldiers hurling fire-brands at their enemy twenty-seven centuries in the dim past.

those used by the Chinese in comparatively recent times. A rather quaint medieval cut depicts a cavalryman who has in front of him a hollow statue from the mouth of which issues the fire. In the foreground four other men are pushing a cart upon which is the figure of a fire-breathing steed. As late as 1647, Nathaniel Nye, in his work, "The Art of Gunnery," included an engraving, which illustrated the throwing of wreaths of fire against the besiegers."

WHEN THE BREWERIES GO DRY

IN A VERY FEW WEEKS our huge brewing plants are to discontinue the work for which they were built. But it will be easy to make them produce food instead of drink by turning them into drying plants for vegetables and fruits, as has already been done in Switzerland. We are familiar with a few dried fruits, such as the prune, the raisin, and dried apples and peaches. Others may be dried as easily, and the dried vegetable, with which we have scarcely a bowing acquaintance, ought to become a daily adjunct to our bill of fare. Vast economies of raw material, transportation, and packing are made possible by the dehydration process, we are told by a writer in the *New York Sun*. Dried food can be carried in bulk, takes up little room, and is easily cooked. Says the writer of the *Sun* article:

"According to figures supplied by the Fuel Administration, the brewing industry in the United States burns yearly 3,100,000 tons of coal. It is not stated whether this includes the drying of hops. On the Pacific coast alone there are approximately 2,500 hop-kilns, all located in the richest agricultural districts. These kilns could be used just as well for the desiccation of vegetables or fruits. In Switzerland, as in Germany, there has been a notable movement in the direction of converting breweries into drying plants.

"Those who have followed the subject carefully are fully alive to the part played by dried foodstuffs on the other side of the Atlantic. In Germany the industry has developed tremendously during the last four years. . . . Latterly the Krayeska method has acquired prominence, and it is used in drying eggs, fruit-juice, and blood.

"The dried product is in the form of a powder and will keep for a long time. As the desiccated substances are not subjected to a chemical process, their treatment is rather simple, and they are readily soluble in water. Drying plants of this type are about to be erected in Berlin and Bucharest, and they will be able to treat daily something like 140,000 eggs each. . . .

"The dried-milk industry is already flourishing in the United States and could be expanded to economic advantage. . . . It is declared that milk so treated is very much more profitable than when utilized in the making of butter or cheese.

"England's armies have been very extensively maintained in a dietary way through the employment of desiccated vegetables. The British Government has bought in Canada since the beginning of the war 44,000,000 pounds of mixed dried vegetables and potatoes.

"According to testimony given before a committee of the United States Senate early this year the British Government placed in the latter part of 1917 orders for 400,000,000 pounds of fine-cut dried potatoes, which were to be used only for soup. The prices, to take care of market conditions, were to average twenty-seven and a half cents a pound. It was declared that by substituting dried fruit for fresh potatoes at that price for a period of six months in the feeding of a billion men it would be possible to effect a saving of \$10,580,000. It was, therefore, urged that the United States authorities adopt the dried potato as a part of our fighting man's ration.

"It is estimated that it takes two men all day to prepare the potatoes and other vegetables required in the feeding of 100 men. Therefore, figuring on the basis of providing for 1,000,000 men it would require the continuous daily labor of 20,000 men for this kitchen work. In other words, recourse to desiccated vegetables would release for military service 2 per cent. of the Army's man-power now engaged in preparing vegetables. But this does not cover the entire range of potential economies. . . .

"One American drier of vegetables brought out some amazing figures when he appeared before the Congressional committee already referred to.

"'Just before I left California,' he testified, 'I saw a shipment of fifty pounds of green sprouts from California to some point East, where the express-rate is twelve cents a pound. In order to ship these fifty pounds of green sprouts to the East, they had to ship a 100-pound cake of ice and pay the expressage at the rate of twelve cents on the hundred pounds of ice and the fifty pounds of sprouts, making 150 pounds at twelve cents a pound, which amounted to \$18.

"'The whole fifty pounds could have been dried and shipped as three pounds by parcel post at a cost of thirty-five or thirty-

six cents instead of \$18 for expressage alone, not counting the cost of the sprouts and the ice.' . . .

"The public does not realize it, but it is paying heavily for water whenever it buys fresh vegetables. This will be perfectly plain if one keep in mind the difference between the weight of the fresh and the dried vegetable."

When canned goods are shipped, the writer next reminds us, there must be moved in the first place to the cannery just so many car-loads of empty cans. A car-load of canned tomatoes includes 10,000 pounds of tin and 14,000 pounds of lumber, a total of twelve tons. And to transport the products that would make just one car-load when dried, no less than 105 car-loads are necessary, including the carrying of tin ore from the mines, tin-plate from the factory, logs to the saw-mill, and lumber to the box-plant. The writer goes on:

"The curious-minded will naturally ask: Will desiccated vegetables keep satisfactorily for any considerable length of time? This can best be answered by the experience of a Californian who . . . provided the British Government with large quantities of dehydrated products for the troops in South Africa. . . .

"The Boer War terminated somewhat abruptly and the manufacturer was left with 30,000 pounds of the products on his hands. At that time there was no demand for the commodity in either Canada or the United States. He packed it away in barrels, which he sealed up with paraffin.

"When the present conflict broke out in Europe he received another order from England. He opened the barrels after they had been sealed for fifteen years and three months. The dried vegetables appeared to be perfectly good, so he shipped them, and when received in Europe they were found to be all right in every particular. . . .

"Roughly, a pound of coal will dry two pounds of raw vegetables; and if the Government's figures of the fuel consumption of the breweries are correct, then in the course of a year the coal they now burn might be utilized in desiccating 6,200,000 tons of green foodstuffs. . . .

"According to official figures the government ration is based upon twenty ounces of food a day per fighting man. Therefore, to feed 1,000,000 soldiers would call for 650 tons of green vegetables every twenty-four hours. Clearly, if our hop-kilns and some, if not all, of our breweries were devoted to the drying of foodstuffs, it would be practicable to effect an enormous conservation of farm products and at the same time reduce to an amazing extent the total amount of coal now required every twelve months for the making of beer.

"Our problem is not alone that of feeding our soldiers and sailors both here and abroad, but also that of utilizing the fruits of our fields to the utmost. The Department of Agriculture has stated that we are now losing approximately 54 per cent. of our fruits and vegetables that come to maturity. . . .

"If we dry in breweries and hop-kilns only half of this reported wastage we shall be able not only to feed ourselves abundantly, but have a still larger surplus with which to help out our Allies."

WOMAN'S EYE FOR COLOR UTILIZED—Everybody knows that a woman can match colors better than a man. When it is realized that some of the most delicate chemical tests depend on this ability, it may be understood why women are making good in certain branches of the chemical industries. Says a writer in *The American Exporter* (New York, October):

"The entrance of chemically trained men into the army munition-plants and dye industries of the United States has created a labor shortage in the laboratories of the commercial chemist. To meet this contingency, women are being impressed into service as laboratory assistants. The type of work for which the women are fitted appears to be routine determinations such as silicon, evolution sulfur, and color carbon. At one leading plant all tests are run in duplicate until sufficient confidence can be placed in the ability of the women to do accurate work. By observing the results of numerous duplicate determinations which have extended over a period of several months it appears that the new coworkers are extremely accurate in the use of the analytical balance. The same applies to filtering and titration. The results obtained for color carbon were fully as good. In titration work the women are able to distinguish the end points with ease. This is equally true in matching colors. Their work is characterized by neatness and order."

LETTERS - AND - ART

ART THEFTS IN FRANCE AND ITALY

THE PLIGHT of Italy and of France in respect to their art-treasures lying in the path of the Hun is one of pitiable contrasts. A passion and will to defend was equal in both cases; nor can foresight be claimed for one and lack of it in another. The blight fell upon France without warning, and Cambrai, just recovered, shows a typical case of many art-centers in the eastern part of France. When the Austrian horde descended into Italy it found bare cupboards, and now that this danger is passed "there will return to the northern towns and villages, besides the stream of refugees, a collection of priceless art-treasures." Cambrai's case is told in the Paris correspondence of the New York *Evening Post*:

"The Museum of Cambrai had, like all chief cities of the French provinces, a collection of paintings of considerable value. There were inheritances at home from the past and present, for such cities always have public-spirited benefactors among their sons; and there were purchases made annually by the French Government from the various art-salons. All that remains at Cambrai now is a half-dozen inferior paintings, and these have been pierced by bayonet-thrusts or slashed by knives. For example, the eyes of every personage represented in them have been torn out. There is a single exception hanging in the great stairway. It represents a group of Prussian officers rendering the last salute to the corpse of a French Zouave in the other war.

"Sculpture has fared no better. The people of Cambrai were proud of the well-deserved fame of their fellow citizen, Carlier. His chief work—a marble and bronze 'Mirror'—was in the fourth hall of the Museum; it is no longer to be found anywhere. It is the same for his group of animals, and, in fact, for all his works that were in the possession of his native city. They have simply been carried off and annexed; and only victory can recover them for their rightful owners.

"A few marble busts, perhaps because they were too heavy, have been left behind—but in what a state! Ariana has been endowed with the Kaiser's upturned mustaches and Henry the Fourth's pointed chin-beard. Cicero, besides mustaches, wears a boat hat; and Voltaire has the disappearing top-hat. Even if the damage can be repaired in a few instances, the poor joke speaks ill for the *Kultur* as well as for the sense of right and wrong and discipline among officers and men that perpetrated it.

"The Cambrai Library was one of the richest in France, particularly in *incunabula* and specimens of the printer's art. The collection had a rank of its own, and was known to all bibliophiles. Not a single piece of the collection is left. There are a few books of no value still remaining; the precious volumes have all followed painting and sculpture into Germany.

"On the other hand, the invaders on the eve of their retreat held to leaving memorials of themselves in museum and library, and even in the historic Archbishopric. Polite language has no name for such things. They are disgusting beyond measure, and even Zola's 'coprolalia' would not suffice to indicate them to clean ears. The fact is that weeks will be required to disinfect these buildings, which were the city's monuments and pride."

Northern Italy was the home of Titian, of Cennino, and Giovanni da Pordenone, and all, as the New York *Sun* points out, left here fine examples of their work. At Udine and Belluno were important schools of Renaissance art, and even among the peasants there was great pride in these traditions of the past. The writer in *The Sun* continues:

"When the Austrian invasion began it was feared that these treasures would be either destroyed or carried away. The Germans attempted to give the impression that they had

secured much loot in this region when the Government recently announced that it had on exhibition in Berlin 'a valuable collection of Italian paintings and sculptures captured by the armies in their advance into northern Italy last fall.'

"This boast, however, amused the Italians. They knew, better than the Prussians themselves, the value of what the Teutons had carried away. The Italians of each town and village had such a keen appreciation of their treasures and such an affectionate regard for them that they saved, often at the peril of their lives, everything of real artistic worth. This work of salvage, in the face of the panic and terror inspired by the invasion, was one of the little known romantic incidents of the Caporetto disaster.

"As soon as it became evident that the Italian line was wavering the threatened region was surveyed by a representative of the Minister of Public Instruction, and trucks, materials, and men for safeguarding works of art were placed at his disposal by the Army. He was to keep in touch with the enemy along a front of four hundred miles, and remove objects of art when it was apparent that a town was to fall. In the meantime the



Canadian War Records.

CAMBRAI WHEN RECOVERED.

The church here shows that, contrary to German practise, the guns trained on the town by British and American forces did not make it their target.

citizens of all threatened towns prepared their art-treasures for transportation. 'It often happened,' said Dr. Felice Ferrero, 'that the trucks would be departing from one side of a town with their precious burdens just as the Austrians were entering from the other side.'

"At San Vito a painting by Palma was rescued, at Vittorio several Titians were saved, and at Oderzo a masterpiece by Previtali. When the rescuing party reached Belluno it found the collection in the museum packed, but no trucks. 'The High Command,' says Dr. Ferrero, 'however, supplied the trucks at once, despite the pressure of the moment.' While the rescuers were carrying off a painting by Bellunello and memoirs in the original manuscript of Pietro Calvi from Pieve di Cadore, Titian's birthplace, the Austrians were already in the village. The work of rescue extended as far behind the lines as Padua. The Austrian airmen caused much damage to the city by dropping bombs, but not until there had been removed to a place of safety the famous painting by Veronese from the Church of Santo Giustina, the altar of Donatello, the great statue of Gattamelata, and the entire collection of the city's museum."

BARRIE PUTTING WILHELM IN HIS PLACE

THE KAISER chose Holland as his first asylum after the *débâcle*. It proved Sir J. M. Barrie not a literal prophet, but Wilhelm may be merely on his way to London. We prepared this quotation of Barrie's article for our columns several weeks ago, but the printers' strike made it possible for only a few of our readers to see it. We give it now to the larger audience, who are all asking themselves what to do with the Kaiser. St. Helena has a tradition rather glorified in the haze of history; Devil's Island would satisfy many who would not lead William to the dangling end of a hempen rope. Each of these has been suggested; but one wouldn't expect the enemy the Kaiser loves to call his bitterest to take him to their bosoms and let him settle down contentedly in the suburbs of their capital on the mere statement of his conversion to democracy. Such, however, is the fanciful span of his later years that Sir J. M. Barrie weaves for him, perhaps with some deeper intent of satirizing his own people than outsiders divine. If Shaw were the author of the article it would be safe to assume that he meant as between Shepherd's Bush and Devil's Island there could be no choice as a place of punishment. Of course, Sir James is ostensibly writing a final chapter to Dr. Davis's book on the Kaiser that has recently appeared serially in American papers and in the *London Times*, and his letter comes out in the *London Daily Mail* the day following the conclusion of the reminiscences of the American dentist. The pen of the dentist is, in fact, snatched by Barrie as it falls and the narrative continued as by the doctor, tho we are asked to assume an interval before the events here recorded take place. They are, indeed, in connection with the Doctor's "last meeting with him, which took place on September 20, 1924, on the anniversary, as it happened, of the day on which the war ended." Perhaps Sir James means to put the Doctor's whole book in the same category of foolishness that this supposititious last chapter occupies. Whatever the satirist's purpose, Dr. Davis is made to say that he "ran over to England from America on a professional matter connected with porcelain," and filled up a few spare hours in visiting his "erst-while patient." And the Doctor could not entirely disassociate professionalism from this final visit. As Barrie has him say:

"I must confess also to having a curiosity to see how that part of him was faring with which I was most intimate, and I contemplated taking a last look at it, of course gratuitously. I may mention here that just as it was the Kaiser's custom to speak arrogantly of 'my people,' never 'the people,' he always spoke of 'my teeth,' tho they might really be mine."

"After traveling a few miles westward by bus—for the Kaiser lays stress on his residence being in the W. district—I had no great difficulty in finding his new abode in one of the pleasantest streets in Shepherd's Bush. The house is No. 20 in the directory, but the more cozy name, 'The Rhubarbs,' is

painted on the glass above the door. My first impressions of the new home of the Kaiser were decidedly favorable. It is what is called in England a 'semidetached,' or more familiarly, a 'semi,' the term preferred by the Kaiser himself and frequently used by him with some pride when later in the day he showed me over his various rooms. These are on two floors and are seven in number if you include the bathroom, which he always did."

"It was pleasant to me to note his pride in 'The Rhubarbs.' As he flung open one door after another he exclaimed with all the glee of a young bride: 'This is the dining-room. Davis, try those chairs, second-hand things, I don't think'; or, 'Observe the painted glass on the landing window—a little bit of all right, eh, what?' or, 'Now I'll show you Willie's bedroom.' Here I may mention that he has already picked up many of the English colloquialisms and speaks with a decided cockney accent, of which he is legitimately proud."

"But I anticipate. I rang the bell, recalling as I did so the somewhat different circumstances in which I had previously visited my patient at Potsdam and elsewhere, when more formality had to be observed. My summons was answered by the Kaiser himself, but this was not, as he hastened to assure me, because there is no domestic in the house. There is a very competent female 'general,' called by Willie (who *will* have his fun) 'Hindenburg,' and by the Kaiser simply 'the girl.' She was out, however, at the pictures at present, and the Kaiser did the honors himself, and did them right heartily. He was looking much better than when I saw him last, which was at a time when the responsibilities of the war had greatly aged both of us and given a pallor to his countenance. The nervous twitching of the eye was gone and he had ceased to stare apprehensively behind him."

"But it was not merely physically that there was a change for the better; the inner man had enormously improved; the morale, so to speak, of which we talked so much during the war, was a hundred per cent. stronger. This was no haughty monarch, but a jolly little fellow, happy in himself, happy in his neighbors—a sane mind, in short, in a sane body. He was in his shirt-sleeves, because, as he laughingly apologized, he had been engaged about the house on a culinary matter. Otherwise he was in a serviceable suit of gray tweeds, with apron."

"He recognized me at once and said: 'This is a pleasant surprise, Davis; come right in, mind the step, you will stay and have a snack of supper with us,' or words to that effect. He explained that Willie was at the office, but was sure to be back by the 6:42, which was his invariable train. After I had been shown over the house and praised it in answer to his eager looks, we adjourned to the kitchen, where the evening meal was already spread, the dining-room being reserved for 'company' ('and I feel sure, Davis, that as an old friend you would prefer to take pot-luck cozily here'). Lighting a woodbine which he had courteously offered me, I sat down with him to chat of old times and the unexpected incidents which had led to his taking up his domicile in Britain."

"'You remember, Davis,' he said, 'how, as the war progressed latterly in an unexpected manner, there was a deal of talk among the Allies about what should be done with me and Willie on the declaration of peace. In your great country, Davis, there seemed to be a general movement in favor of making use of a hempen rope and a stout tree, such as play an important part in your ravishing cinema plays of cowboys. For my own part, as you may remember, I held out for being treated as Napoleon was, and sent to St. Helena, not necessarily to St. Helena, but to some island as far as possible from Germany.'"

"Here he slapped his hand on his thigh in the old familiar way and exclaimed, 'But Great Britain knew better!' His whole face beamed as he mentioned the word 'Britain'—indeed, throughout our interview he never could speak that word without fond emotion; his pride in the land of his adoption was beyond anything of the kind I have ever seen."

Only one other word made the Kaiser hang on the "more lovingly," and that was the word "democracy." It fairly brought tears to his eyes, and he quite forgot that Davis could be supposed to know anything about it:

"'Davis,' he said, 'this wonderful Britain saved me; this land of the free proved itself incapable of malice, the democratic spirit of Britain cried out that every one had a right to live if he worked for his living, and that no exception should be made of me and Willie.' I noticed that the old arrogant 'I and you' had gone from his talk; he always now said 'You and I,' or 'He and I,' except when speaking of Willie. When speaking of his son he continued to say 'I and Willie.'"

"'I and Willie took the British at their word and came over

here without molestation, once we had left German shores. No obstacles were put in our way; we were told that if we could find a way of making a living we might settle down and be comfortable, and we have found a way. Davis—here he grasped my hand—"I am now in the dentist line myself. I had learned so much of the business from you, during our stirring talks while I was in my chair, that I decided to be a dentist. Of course, I can never have such a position as yours, Davis, for I am not qualified, but this is a poor neighborhood and they don't mind that. If you would like me to have a look at your mouth, Davis—"

"But I excused myself, and he continued: 'Tho I don't pretend to be the best dentist in Shepherd's Bush, there are people who say I am the second best; and, at any rate, I am doing well.'



ANDRÉ MESSAGER,

Leader of the French orchestra now in America, who declares that our musical and artistic future should be conserved by the establishment of a national conservatory and a Ministry of Fine Arts.

He looked at me longingly. "I don't suppose, Davis," he said, "that you would consider a proposal for our going into partnership?" I had to nip this suggestion in the bud, and, to change the conversation, asked him about Willie.

"He frowned a little. 'Willie had a bad time at first,' he admitted, 'but it was his own fault; there was so little he could do. Also he sulked a bit. I don't know if you ever noticed it, Davis, but Willie's tendency was to be a lazy fellow. I hadn't been here a month myself before I got a job, but Willie used to sprawl about smoking, and saying it was *infra dig.* for him to work. Of course, we weren't set up so comfortably then as we are now. We were digging in a second-floor back, and at last I had to tell Willie that I would fire him unless he paid for his own keep.

"After that he got an occasional shilling by running after cabs and the like; but I was against it, Davis; the glorious spirit of democracy had sprung to life in me, and I looked on Willie's hand-to-mouth way of living as little better than cadging. I made him go to the newspaper offices and look over the advertisements, and after many disappointments he at last got a place as a clerk in the Dental Emporium. He gets thirty-five bob a week, Davis, and was complimented by his master last Christmas. It has been the making of Willie; a more sober, industrious lad you wouldn't meet anywhere. And it's English democracy that has done it. England, oh! my England!"

"I hastened to say that tho all had turned out so well for him he could not, strictly speaking, call this land his England, but

he took me up stoutly. He told me that he now was an Englishman, for those hospitable people had allowed him to become naturalized. He had also dropt the name Hohenzollern (by letters poll) and taken that of Holly. He gave me with not unnatural elation one of his business-cards, with 'William Holly for the Guinea Jaw' on it. He told me that he had voted for Havelock Wilson at the last election."

At this point we are introduced to Willie, who arrives home from his job:

"I saw him first from the window, as he walked smartly up the two-yard garden, and I thought him the *beau-ideal* of a brisk London clerk. He was in a silk hat, black coat, and dark gray trousers, with neat paper cuffs, and carried a little black bag. His lackadaisical manner had quite gone, and he was cheery and friendly. He received me warmly, and asked me to leave my card with him, as they made a hobby of collecting visiting-cards. 'They impress the neighbors,' he explained, and he showed me a saucer containing already nearly twenty cards. I willingly added mine to the saucer.

"While he changed his coat and cuffs he talked to me freely of his situation and work, and especially of the stamp-licking part of it, at which he is evidently an adept, for his hours are largely confined to it. 'My chin never gets in the way,' he said simply. I asked him if he was happy in the new life, and he assured me he had never been so happy. 'It is so satisfying,' he said, 'to have at last found something that I can really do well.'

"He was as enthusiastic as his father about the British, and I noticed that in any reference to the Germans he always added parenthetically, '*Gott strafe them!*' I pointed out that they were now a very harmless people, and he replied heartily, 'True, Davis, true; but still *Gott strafe them.*' He and his father were on the best of terms, but during supper, to which we presently drew in, they had a few momentary tiffs, in which I noticed that they called each other Huns.

"I was particularly pleased with the frankness with which Willie spoke to me of his only trouble at the office. Only one of the bad old ways sticks to him, he said; he still finds it difficult not to pick up and take away with him any little articles of value that he sees lying about the office. He does not take them consciously, but somehow they find their way into his bag.

"The firm have been very considerate with him in the matter, and have made an arrangement that 'the girl' is to search his bag every evening and return anything it contains that was not there when he set off in the morning. They are seldom articles that he would have cared to take in the old days, he said—"the clock would not go into my bag"—chiefly pen-wipers, pieces of india-rubber or sealing-wax, and the like. 'I suppose I have an instinct, Mr. Davis,' he said thoughtfully, 'against arriving back absolutely empty-handed.'"

LONDON'S THEATER PROSPERITY—While plays come and go in New York and never find their way to the envied "road," it must make managers green to read how easy a time such wares are having in London. The Manchester *Guardian* pictures that town at present as the Elysian Fields of theatrical prosperity. Thus:

"Visitors to London who have the time and the taste for the theater must have noticed the great difficulties that have to be surmounted before they can see even the worst of the many poor plays that occupy at present the London theaters. There has never been quite such a flood of prosperity there. When you ask a playwright, for instance, why he does not produce the fine play which he told you months ago was about to 'knock the town,' he replies with groans about all the plays being overdue, and most theaters now being five deep in plays to be produced.

"The fact is that almost anything will go just now. People are simply fighting to fling their money into the box-office. No one will take off a play if he can help it, and no manager will part with a lease without a premium that may be as low as £500, but is likely to be £1,000. Two years ago things seemed to be all up with the London theaters. Four years ago soldiers were being invited to come in free, and prices of seats were being reduced. To-day there is talk of further increases in the present high figures.

"And it is not all officers on leave. The prosperity of almost every class in London, along with the curtailment of holidays and the closing of many former outlets of luxury, such as motor-cars for one class and skating rinks and beanfeasts for others, accounts for the main part of it."

TURNING FRENCH LIGHT ON OUR MUSIC

OUR NERVOUS SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS will never desert us. No foreigner lands on our shores but we must know what he thinks of us. Time was when these opinions were demanded of visitors while they were coming up the Bay; now we let them get ashore and quiet down a bit. André Messenger, who has brought the great French orchestra to us and given delight with the organization that is the oldest and best in the French capital, has one advantage over many. He had already paid us a previous visit, tho he did not find us enthusiastically appreciative of his operetta, "Véronique," which he came here a number of years ago to conduct. It is safe to assume, tho, that he has known something of music in America, so that when Mr. O. P. Jacob asked him, in behalf of *Musical America* (New York), what effect he thought the war would have on our artistic endeavors, he did not need to fall back on academic generalities. Indeed, he puts America more or less in a class by itself, for as to Europe he declares that he doesn't "know of a single instance in which anything of artistic merit has resulted from the war," nor does he think that the war and the many changes it has wrought will have been influential in the future development of French music. Because war is no new thing to France:

"To us French, for example, the war has not, exactly, been a revelation. For forty-four years we have had this possible war hanging over us as a sword of Damocles. Whatever we undertook, whatever were our pleasures or enterprises, there was always that menacing specter looming up over the horizon. For the threatening German military Colossus across the border would insist that ever-increasing armaments beyond the power of human endurance had become urgent to safeguard the Fatherland against the dangers of French chauvinism. Our life therefore, and with it, of course, our musical life, has continued more or less along the same lines as before."

Mr. Jacob is nonplussed at the breakdown of his own prophetic divagations, and, in the inevitable language of our own social efforts, asks the visiting Frenchman how he "accounts for the unprecedented musical uplift in America since our entry into the war." And Mr. Jacob learns that "that is an entirely different matter." Such as this:

"If to us French the war has only represented but another step in the last half-century's evolution, a consummation, so to speak, of forty-four years of impending war-atmosphere, and therefore has not been able to change us vitally, you in America have been completely transformed. The war has changed your habits, your economic and social customs, your ideas, possibly also your ideals, and even your laws. The moment the United States hurried so nobly to the assistance of her French sister republic and the other Allies, your Monroe Doctrine became obsolete. For it became evident that such a doctrine could no longer remain in force in the face of such a threatening common enemy. What will you have? The world changes continually, and every country therefore must change with it. Did any one believe that you would ever change for the time being to the military nation you have become? Who ever thought that Americans could be brought to sacrifice their most important interests so whole-heartedly for war-purposes? Assuredly, then, it is but natural that with such a complete and vital transformation there should also have come a greater stimulus, a warmer inspiration for musical art. But to what extent this emotional musical uplift eventually will lead to a higher state of artistic culture will largely depend, I think, on the establishment of a national conservatory and, of course, a Ministry of Fine Arts."

"It is odd, is it not, that among all the great Powers it is only the United States and England that still lack such self-evident governmental institutions? But herein rests the salvation for a country's musical and artistic future. Just see what the state conservatories of Rome, of Bologna, of Milan have done for Italy's musical cultivation. The influence of the Paris Conservatoire requires no discussion. Look at Russia, at Germany. . . . A Ministry of Fine Arts and the National Conservatory not only lend the appropriate significance to a country's musical art as an educational factor, but through their controlling influence also exterminate in embryo all contaminating aberrating mediocrities."

Mr. Jacob queries whether Mr. Messenger was "really convinced that in all European countries equipped with such national institutions musical art has been markedly developed," and he got this retort:

"Frankly speaking, I am not! Outside of Russia and France I fail to see much progression. In Russia it has been the national folk-lore upon which musical art has been developed to such a striking degree. And in France it has been artists like Vincent d'Indy, César Frank, Debussy, if you will, who have striven and who have succeeded in breaking away from the limitations of the classical, the iron-bound sonata form. No one



ALFRED CORTOT.

The French pianist who accompanies the Paris orchestra, and has played with success both with the orchestra and in recital.

can deny the value of the classics. But just as you can not crowd a number of people into a room ever so spacious without opening the windows and replenishing the air—if the people are to live—so no art can remain alive that is not replenished with newer, fresher elements. And an art that does not progress is not alive, it is dead."

The "delicate subject" was there ready to hand, "Had Germany progressed musically?"

"Since Wagner, certainly not. I do not ignore the ability, yes, even genius, of a Strauss. But I look upon him as a supreme artist of the orchestra rather than as a musical creative genius. He has not said a single thing musically that has not been said before. Where has he created anything new, as did a Wagner, a Beethoven? No, Wagner seems to have been the last of what may be termed the Beethoven era in Germany. And since Wagner—rien!"

The inevitable question after this enthusiasm for the German musical classics—one of which figured on Messenger's earliest programs here—was whether voices are raised in objection to the production of Beethoven, Schubert, and Schumann in France. We reproduce the interviewer's report thus:

"Why, no." Here Mr. Messenger became infinitely diplomatic. "You see the question has never been raised as to whether or not these works should be produced. Of course, I can not tell you what the answer to such a question would have been."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

TO CHARGE, OR NOT, FOR SOLDIERS' COMFORTS?

SHALL THE SOLDIER PAY, or shall he have "everything free" that the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus provide for his comfort? The policies of the two organizations are at variance both in theory and practice, and the discussion of their change to uniformity is still on.

The Y. M. C. A. charges, and must charge, since its ministrations are in an allied sense a part of the army organization. Report, according to the Catholic organ *America* (New York), represents General Pershing as requesting the Knights of Columbus "to establish canteens in France and to retail the little comforts and luxuries they have been giving away at prices tallying with those charged by the Quartermaster's Department." Some misunderstandings have arisen over the canteen or post exchange conducted by the Y. M. C. A. in France, and a statement has been submitted by Mr. Fred B. Shipp, who, according to Dr. John R. Mott, "knows more about the facts involved than any other man in the United States." In an official statement issued by the Association he clears up some points that were apparently misunderstood by our boys who were among the first over there, who bore the brunt of our initial efforts when organization was in its earliest stages, and who are with us again with the honorable badges of their devotion. We read:

"In the summer of 1917 the military authorities inquired as to how fully the 'Y' was prepared to assume responsibility for canteen service with the American Expeditionary Force. After several conferences with General Pershing's Headquarters, it was agreed that we should assume full charge of this service, including the purchase of stock in America, in Great Britain, in France, and in the neutral countries of Europe.

"Bulletin No. 33, issued by General Pershing's Chief of Staff, stated that goods were to be sold at the several 'Y' centers at purchase cost price, plus cost of transportation, with a slight margin added to cover goods lost in transit; that if any profit should arise, the 'Y' would use it exclusively for the men of the Army; that these canteens would be operated under the general direction of the respective army officers; and that the plan was designed to release enlisted men for direct military service.

"A few of the men, accustomed to the canteens operated by the Army, were not entirely pleased with this arrangement. Several 'Y' leaders also felt that the plan had in it possibilities of embarrassment for the Association, particularly in view of the shortage of supplies under war-conditions and of the scarcity and excessive cost of ocean transportation. When the Army Bulletin authorizing the arrangement was issued, however, we all entered heartily into the plan.

"Unfortunately for the 'Y,' the ship carrying our first cargo of supplies was submarined off the French coast. Before another ship arrived it was necessary, in order to meet the demands of the men, to pick up in the cities and towns of France at retail war-prices such small quantities of supplies as could be found. No profit was attempted on these high-cost goods,

and frequently they were sold much below the purchase price. Many of the soldiers, however, accustomed to prewar prices at home, could not understand what seemed like 'high prices,' and thus the charge of profiteering began.

"About the time our first shipment from America arrived, the Quartermaster's Department also received a large stock of canteen supplies which had been ordered before this service was turned over to the 'Y.' These goods were placed on sale to the soldiers at the few Commissary Sales Stores which the Army had established and were sold at government prices—cost at the factory in America, with nothing added for transportation. The contrast between these prices and ours, which included the heavy ocean transportation cost, again placed the Association in an unfavorable light, notwithstanding the fact that we added nothing for motor-transportation or for overhead expenses.

"The fact that one or two other organizations were, by agreement, allowed to furnish limited canteen service at a few designated points, and that this service was usually free, established a precedent in the minds of some of the soldiers which they felt the 'Y' should follow at its many

hundreds of centers. While our free distribution of supplies on the front line in times of important actions aggregated considerably more than the free distribution of other organizations, the average soldier was impressed by the fact that most of the time he paid for his supplies at the 'Y' canteens, while on such special occasions as this other canteen service was available to him it was on a free basis. It was unfortunate that the plan provided in Bulletin No. 33 placed the Association in the position of being practically the only American agency in France dealing with the soldier on a commercial basis. Our extensive program of regular service to him, at the base ports, in the training areas, and in the front-line trenches: for example, the furnishing of reading matter, writing materials, movies, concerts, theatrical entertainments, athletic supplies, and all else that goes with a 'Y' hut or dugout in France—all of it without charge—was obscured in the minds of many because we were also handling merchandise at what often appears to them to be exorbitant prices."

A further occasion for misunderstanding with some, and especially among those of our boys whose patriotism tolerates no language but English and no economic system but that of "good old United States," is the fact that business is necessarily done with French money. Mr. Shipp offers a simple explanation:

"In appearance the franc looks much like our twenty-five-



A SALVATION LASSIE.

She takes the soldier's nose, if he has any to give; but he gets the doughnuts just the same, anyway.

cent piece, and unconsciously one feels that it should have the same purchasing power. Its actual value, however, is about seventeen and a half cents. When used in one of our canteens to purchase a standard article which until recently retailed at home for ten cents, but which now costs probably that much at wholesale, and to which increased cost the 'Y' has added five cents for ocean transportation, it yields the soldier so little change that unless he takes all the facts into consideration he feels he is being robbed.

"We must also recognize that among the several thousand workers whom the 'Y' has sent to France, there are necessarily some who are entirely unsuited to this service, and altho these workers, after a fair trial, are sent home, their stay is often long enough for them greatly to injure the Association, particularly when they are employed in canteen service. I am glad, however, to bear testimony to the fact that while most of our workers in France came to us without previous experience in Y. M. C. A. service, these lawyers, manufacturers, merchants, clergymen, college professors, and men and women from nearly every other walk of life in America, have in most cases 'made good,' and have performed an unselfish service for the welfare of the soldiers. A significant testimony to this is the fact that many of them have been wounded or gassed and that several, including two women, have lost their lives under enemy fire.

"The cause, I believe, of a good deal of recent criticism has not been so much the prices charged as the fact that the 'Y' in certain instances was unable fully to carry out its plan to provide free canteen supplies to the men as they were going into action or as they were coming out. The reason for this was not a shortage of supplies, but the absolute inability to secure the necessary motor transportation. Over and over again, the Y. M. C. A. worker has found himself on the extreme front battle-line with absolutely no supplies to give to the fighting and wounded men, while at the same time our stores back of the line were well stocked. Any one familiar with the motor-transport situation in France during the past few months will immediately free the 'Y' from responsibility in this matter. It is one of the inevitable results of the exceptional fighting activity of recent weeks."

The Knights of Columbus, however, prefer to stick to their original principle. Mr. William J. Mulligan, Chairman of the K. of C. Committee on War Activities, is quoted by the New York Times as saying: "We have made it a first principle of our work to charge for nothing, and that principle will be maintained by the Knights of Columbus. The other war-relief organizations cooperating with us have given their concurrence to this policy." America answers the criticism that the free policy is "pauperizing" the men, and goes on to consider the financial condition of the average soldier:

"His overseas pay is very limited, when allotments, insurance, and so on, are deducted. He receives his leave and naturally 'blows' himself to elaborate food and entertainment in any near-by city that has these things for sale. When young men have been through mankind's finest imitation of Hades, they emerge a little eager for the good things of life, and who shall deny them? The good things of life are only to be obtained upon a certain tariff, which, if sedulously consulted, will be found to bear rather a condescending relation toward a soldier's spending money. The soldier, then, often finds himself in a position where he is not able to afford the light little luxuries given to him by the Knights. Now who shall say that he be denied these luxuries until such time as he earns more money to pay for them?

"Take the case of our men at home. Refer to the newspapers again, and this time we are sure of the truth of the reports because we have witnessed the fact with our own eyes. Our soldiers and sailors, in a big city, spending their furloughs, exhaust their scanty funds, carelessly, perhaps, but do we stipulate that they must consider all the risks before they plunge into an enemy barrage? They have nowhere to lay their heads, and they have no money, or very, very little. Is it better for them to go to a cheap lodging-house, where they will meet some of the vile specimens of humanity which our grotesque civilization produces? Or would you, were the particular soldier or sailor your own son or your own brother, prefer to have him accept the beneficence of the American people through the Knights of Columbus, who conduct service-houses containing good, clean beds in good, wholesome surroundings, for these very boys?

"Moreover, the Knights are the trustees of a public fund

raised for the benefit of the nation's defenders. If, through wise and economical administration, the Knights find that they are able to supply the boys with beds and other necessities or luxuries entirely free of charge, why in the sacred name of charity should anybody challenge their right to do so? Scout the thought that our soldiers and sailors are spoiled by this happy application of a public fund. Our soldiers and sailors may have a cogent reply to this ridiculous assertion when they return from the wars; they may even go so far as to say that we have been spoiled, that we have sat at home investing our money at four and more per cent, a year after Uncle Samuel has dusted his knees in an attempt to get us to do so, while they have been facing the dangers of the sea and struggling through the horrors of the battle-field."

CHRISTIANITY'S VICTORY

GLOOMY WORDS uttered during the past four years about the failure of Christianity have their very corrective in concurrent events. It only needs a historic sense, as *The Churchman* (New York) points out, to prove the falsity of these dark forebodings. Moreover, the prospect of victory in no wise offers us the likelihood of its acceptance in unchristian mood. In fact, to prove the enormous advance of present-day Christianity over that of earlier days, the writer turns to the records of "Christian wrath" shown by Godfrey of Bouillon, "type of the perfect crusading knight, fighting solely for the faith with Christian devotion and humility." How his behavior at the capture of Jerusalem "differs from plain brutal cruelty is not clear to the disinterested reader of history." The writer quoted from is Raymond of Agiles, who was one of the clergy in the train of Count Raymond of Toulouse and an eyewitness of this event ending the first crusade:

"Among the first to enter was Tancred and the Duke of Lothringia (Godfrey), who on that day shed quantities of blood almost beyond belief. After them, the host mounted the walls and now the Saracens suffered. Yet, altho the city was all but in the hands of the Franks, the Saracens resisted the party of Count Raymond as if they were never going to be taken. But when our men had mastered the walls of the city and the towers, then wonderful things were to be seen. Numbers of the Saracens were beheaded—which was the easiest for them; others were shot with arrows, or forced to jump from the towers; others were slowly tortured and were burned in flames. In the streets and open places of the town were seen piles of heads and hands and feet. One rode about everywhere amid the corpses of men and horses. But these were small matters! Let us go to Solomon's temple, where they were wont to chant their rites and solemnities. What had been done there? If we speak the truth, we exceed belief; let this suffice. In the temple and porch of Solomon one rode in blood up to the knees and even to the horses' bridles by the just and marvelous Judgment of God, in order that the same place which so long had endured their blasphemies against him should receive their blood."

So the Crusaders wrought; and what joy did they feel! Raymond continues:

"When the city was taken it was worth the whole long labor to witness the devotion of the pilgrims to the sepulcher of the Lord. For their hearts presented to God, victor and triumphant, vows of praise which they were unable to explain. A new day, new joy and exultation, new and perpetual gladness, the consummation of toil and devotion drew forth from all new words, new songs. This day, I say, glorious in every age to come, turned all our griefs and toils into joy and exultation."

Eight centuries after the First Crusade, "General Allenby, merely a British soldier with no crusader's pretensions, enters the Holy City as conqueror, but he passes through the gate on foot and he issues orders that the Mosque of Omar is to be respected, and he places a guard to enforce his order." This is an augury for the future that "we shall behave better than Godfrey." The writer concludes:

"What, after all, gives us ground as we look back over history for not being altogether crushed to earth by the war's revelations of bestiality and materialism, is that some things which

so-called Christians did in the Middle Ages, without self-rebuke or scandalizing public opinion, could not be done to-day under any circumstances by Christian nations. Even the German High Command could not go the whole length that the good Christian knight Godfrey went in his victory over the Saracen. When we get too downhearted about the failure of twentieth-century Christianity or the utter materialism of the modern world, let us remember that it was Germany's sin of cruelty more than any other cause which brought upon her the wrath of the world. An age less Christian than ours would not have felt the concern about Belgium which the nations allied against Germany have felt. It may also be considered an asset in modernity's favor that the altruistic and Christian sentiments of Mr. Wilson's program for world peace have been willingly espoused by his countrymen at the sacrifice of, if need be, five millions of men and billions of wealth.

"But we think that victory will offer us the opportunity to reveal still further gains over the Middle Ages in Christian mood."

THE SOLDIER'S LACK OF HATE

HOW THE SOLDIER VIEWS THE ENEMY is one of the paradoxical but cheering manifestations of the war. Tho he has seen hell let loose he can speak of his brutal foe with a calm that is bewildering to the civilian. The blood has often boiled as we have read of wanton destruction of property and pitiless cruelty to people helpless in the German's hand. An intimate picture of the French soldier's attitude toward the German is given by Dr. Karl Reiland, of St. George's Church, New York. Dr. Reiland was asked by the Red Cross to go before the men in the cantonments here and present particularly to them the assurance of the care their families would receive from the Red Cross while they were absent in France. He felt, says the *New York Sun*, that "it was not right for any man to appear before men who were going into the inferno of the battle-field unless he, too, knew something of what they were to go through." So he has visited the battle-line from Soissons to Reims, and his testimony on the particular point we mention is valuable for those who hold bitterness in their hearts toward a defeated foe, particularly those of them who were helpless instruments in the hands of ruthless leaders. He says:

"In spite of what France has suffered at the hands of Germany, her soldiers have the least hatred in their hearts and display the most kindness toward the German prisoners of any of the Allied soldiers. Why, when I was talking to the little *Boche* in the hospital a French general who was passing through the ward came up, looked down at him, patted his blond head, and sighed with a shake of his head, 'Too young! too young for war!'

"I saw another French officer lift a wounded German up and take a pillow from under his head because the pillow was too high and, when the ambulance moved or went over a rut, the German's head would be bumped. He held the man's head on his arm until the stretcher was lowered, when he put the pillow back. You can't put down a spirit as divine as that."

That this can be the spirit in face of Germany's military rôle is matter for wonder. The thing that is overpowered at last is not changed, as is shown in the dispatch dated November 11 to the *New York Times* by Walter Duranty, concerning the fate in the very last hours of the struggle of the city that had been the Kaiser's headquarters:

"Even in its death agony German militarism clung fast to its principle of hideous savagery. All this morning the German batteries have been pouring a deluge of high explosives and poison-gas on Mézières, where 20,000 civilians—men, women, and children—are penned like trapt rats without possibility of escape.

"Words can not depict the plight of the victims of this crowning German atrocity. Westward the broad stream of the Meuse cuts them off from an army of their countrymen, whose soldiers, maddened to frenzy, are giving their lives without a thought in

the effort to reenforce under the pitiless hail-storm their scanty detachments on the eastern bank. For the moment no other succor is possible. . . .

"At six last night the torment of Mézières began. Incendiary shells fired a hospital, and by the glare of a hundred fires the wounded were evacuated to the shelter of the cellars in which the whole population was crouching. That was not enough to appease the bitter blood-lust of the Germans in defeat. Cellars may give protection from fire or melinite, but they are worse than death-traps against the heavy fumes of poisonous gas.

"So the murderous order was given to-day, and faithfully the German gunners carried it out. In a town that has been protected by miles of invaded territory from war's horrors there were no gas-masks for the civilians and no chemicals that might permit them to save lives with improvised head-coverings. Here and there, perhaps, a mother fixes a mask, found as by miracle on the body of a dead enemy, across her son's face, that he, at least, may escape the death she knows will take her. Others may pass the shell-barrier and reach, stunned and torn, the comparative shelter of the neighboring woods, but they will be fortunate exceptions. The great majority must submit to martyrdom—final testimony that civilization is a thing apart from the unclean barbarism of the *Boche*."

GERMANY'S MORAL DEFEAT

TO TURN A PROPHECY INTO A MORAL is all that one needs in reconsidering many of the things written in the early days of the war. In *THE LITERARY DIGEST* for December 19, 1914, we printed an article on "Germany's Moral Force," which makes illuminative reading at this time. It ran thus:

German defeat is figured out by Prof. Henri Bergson, the French philosopher and academician, in the *Bulletin des Armées* (Paris). He bases his statement on the fact that she is destined to exhaust her stores not only of material but also of moral forces. Quite contrary is the condition of France, as he sees it, whose power, both moral and material, "does not exhaust itself," but "renews itself unceasingly." Professor Bergson's argument is that Germany's spirit is animated by false ideals, which will fade when she begins to want for material resources. After canvassing the resources of both sides, in foodstuffs, munitions, and men, and striking a balance in favor of the Allies, he asks:

"What of moral forces, which are invisible, tho of the greater importance, because they can supplement the others, and because without them material forces are worth nothing?"

"The moral energy of races, as of individuals, subsists only through an ideal that is superior to them and stronger than they. When courage wanes, they hold fast to this ideal. Now, what is the ideal of Germany to-day? The time is past when her philosophers proclaimed the inviolability of right, the eminent dignity of the person, the obligation of one people to respect another. Germany, militarized by Prussia, has cast aside these noble ideas, which for the most part she imbibed from France of the eighteenth century and of the Revolution. She has created a new soul for herself, or rather she has meekly accepted the one that Bismarck gave her. The famous line, 'Might makes Right,' has been attributed to this statesman. In truth, Bismarck never said it, for he knew the distinction between right and might. Right, in his eyes, was simply the will of the strongest, which is embodied in the law that the conqueror imposes on the conquered. In this consisted his morality; and Germany of to-day knows no other."

Furthermore, Professor Bergson says Germany makes a cult of "brute force," and, believing herself the most powerful among the nations of the earth, "she is wholly absorbed in self-adoration." We read then that—

"From this pride proceeds her energy. Her moral force is only the confidence that her material force inspires. That is to say, here again she is living on her reserves, and has no means of replenishment. Long before England began to blockade her coast, she had blockaded herself morally by isolating herself from all ideals capable of revivifying her."



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CURRENT - POETRY

ONE of the most difficult of all the arts is that of parody, yet, when it is well done, it is one of the most delightful. To see some of the pomposities of our pet poets deftly held up to ridicule is a joy which increases in proportion to the seriousness with which our bards take themselves. We are indebted to Carolyn Wells for an anthology of wit and fun which she has entitled "Such Nonsense," and, now that the war is over, we are free to indulge in a little fun, and she provides it with a generous hand. What could be more neat than this parody of the Neo-Celts done by the master of humorous verse in America:

MAVRONE

One of Those Sad Irish Poems

By ARTHUR GUERMAN

From Arranmore the weary miles I've come;
An' all the way I've heard
A shrawn that's kep' me silent, speechless, dumb,
Not sayin' any word.
An' was it then the Shrawn of Eire, you'll say,
For him that died the death on Carrisboof?
It was not that; nor was it, by the way,
The Sons of Garraim blitherin' their drool;
Nor was it any Crowdie of the Shree,
Or Itt, or Himm, nor wail of Barryhoo
Nor Barrywhick that stilled the tone of me.
'Twas but my own heart cryin' out for you
Magraw, Bulleen, shinnauigan, Bora,
Aroon, Machree, Ahoo!

Turning now to the undisputed ruler of England's humorous versifiers, we find Sir Owen Seaman, the editor of *Punch*, poking fun at those solemn fellows who regale us with ponderous poems from Asia—in translation:

FROM THE SANSKRIT OF MATABILIWAJO

By SIR OWEN SEAMAN

Wind! a word with thee! thou goest where my
Well-Preserved lies
On her bed of bonny briars keeping off the wicked
flies.
Thou shalt know her by th' aroma of her bosom,
which is musk,
And her ivoryies that glisten like an elephantine
tusk.
Seek her coral-guarded tympanum and whisper
"Poppinjal!"
And (referring to her lover) kindly add, "A-
lal-lal-lal!"
Breeze! thou knowest my condition; state it
broadly, if you please.
In a smattering of Indo-Turco-Perso-Japanese.
Say my youth is flitting freely, and before the
season goes
From the garden of my Tutsi I am fain to pluck a
rose.
Tell her I'm a wanton Sufi (what a Sufi really is
She may know, perhaps—I count it one of
Allah's mysteries).
Fly, O blessed Breeze, and thither bring me back
the net result;
Fly as flies the rude mosquito from Abdullah's
catapult.
Fly as flies the rusty rickshaw of the Kurumay-
asan,
When he scents a Hippopotam down the groves
of Gulistan.
Fly and cull, O cull, a section of my Pipkin's
purple tress;
Thou shalt find me drinking deeply with the
Lords that rule the mess;
Quaffing mead and mighty sodas with the Johnis,
Lords of War,
Talking "jungle in the gun-room" underneath
the deodar.

Hoo Tawá! I go to join them; he that cometh
late is curst.
For the Lords of War (by Akbar) have a most
amazing thirst!

Here is a neat "take off" of the senti-
mental cradle song, and the lure of the
lullaby lies in its lilting refrain.

A LULLABY

A little old man came riding by,
Says I, says I.
Says I: "Old man, your horse will die,"
Says I, says I.
"And, if he dies, I'll tan his skin,"
Says he, says he.
"And, if he lives, I'll ride him agin,"
Says he, says he.

Carolyn Wells herself is an apt paro-
dist and she gives us several examples of
how some of the great poets would have
written the famous "Purple Cow." Last
any one should have forgotten it, we give
it once more before we turn to its varied
versions.

PURPLE COW

By GLETT BURGESS

I never saw a Purple Cow,
I never hope to see one;
But I can tell you, anyhow,
I'd rather see than be one.

Hear Shelley celebrate, not a skylark,
but a cow.

MR. P. BYSSHE SHELLEY

Hail to thee, blithe spirit!
Cow thou never wert;
But in life to cheer it
Playest thy full part
In purple lines of unpremeditated art.

The pale purple color
Melts around thy sight
Like a star, but duller,
In the broad daylight,
I'd see thee, but I would not be thee if I might.

We look before and after
At cattle as they browse;
Our most hearty laughter
Something sad must rouse.
Our sweetest songs are those that tell of Purple
Cows.

Then we get the quintessence of the
Lake School in this.

MR. W. WORDSWORTH

She dwelt among the untrodden ways
Beside the springs of Dee;
A Cow whom there were few to praise
And very few to see.
A violet by a mossy stone
Greeting the smiling East
Is not so purple, I must own,
As that erratic beast.
She lived unknown, that Cow, and so
I never chanced to see;
But if I had to be one, oh,
The difference to me!

This has all the music of the authentic
Swinburne.

MR. A. SWINBURNE

Oh, Cow of rare, rapturous vision,
Oh, purple, impalpable Cow,
Do you browse in a Dream Field Elysian,
Are you purpling pleasantly now?
By the side of wan waves do you languish?
Or in the lute hush of the grove?
While vainly I search in my anguish,
O Bovine of mauve!
Despair in my bosom is sighing,
Hope's star has sunk sadly to rest;
The cows of rare sorts I am buying,
Not one breathes a balm to my breast.

Oh, rapturous rose-crowned occasion,
When I such a glory might see!
But a cow of a purple persuasion
I never would be.

Let us take another master of this
difficult art. J. C. Squire, who is not
only a poet, but also editor of that brilliant
Fabian Socialist weekly, the London
New Statesman, has brought out a volume
of parodies called "Tricks of the Trade"
(G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York), and
he gives us the portly Chesterton to the
life.

MR. G. K. CHESTERTON

By J. C. SQUIRE

When I leapt over Tower Bridge
There were three that watched below,
A bald man and a hairy man,
And a man like Ikeby Mo.

When I leapt over London Bridge
They quailed to see my tears,
As terrible as a shaken sword
And many shining spears.

But when I leapt over Blackfriars
The pigeons on St. Paul's
Grew ghastly white as they saw the sight
Like an awful sun that falls;

And all along from Ludgate
To the wonder of Charing Cross,
The devil flew through a host of hearts—
A messenger of loss.

With a rumor of ghostly things that pass
With a thunderous pennon of pain,
To a land where the sky is as red as the grass,
And the sun as green as the rain.

Next we get a diverting imitation of
those annoying people who will insist on
writing "poems of the people," manu-
factured by highbrows in horn spectacles:

THE PEOPLE WHO WRITE IN SECRET WHAT IN PUBLIC THEY ALLEGE TO BE FOLK-SONGS

By J. C. SQUIRE

The night it was so cold, and the moon it was so
clear
When I stood at the churchyard gate a-parting
from my dear,
A-parting from my dear, for to bid my dear good-
by!
And I parted from my dear when the moon was
in the sky.

"I never shall forget," said he, "wherever I may
roam,
The day that I parted from my own true love at
home,
My own true love at home that was always true
to me,
I never shall forget my love wherever I may be.

"But I must off to Barbary for good King George
to fight!
And it's farewell to Bayswater and to the Isle of
Wight,
And it's farewell to my true love, it's farewell to
you,
It's farewell to my own dear love, so faithful
and so true."

He kissed me good-by, and he gave me a ring,
And he rode away to Lannon for to fight for the
King;
Oh! lonely am I now, and sair, sair cold my
pillow,
And I must bind my head with O the green willow.

For last night there came a white angel to my
bed,
And he told to me that my own dear love was dead,
My own dear love is dead, and I am all alone,
(So it's surely rather obtuse of you to ask me why
I moan.)

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

FRENCH BLESSINGS FOR AMERICAN "BLESSÉS"

PARIS is captivated by the efficiency of the American Red Cross and the cheerfulness of our wounded, or *blessés*, to use their term. The newspapers teem with glowing accounts of this trait of our boys, who are affectionately classed as "big children, idealistic, valiant, and good-humored." The *Paris Excelsior* tells about their reception in the French capital:

American Red-Cross *camions* have been going back and forth across Paris to-day and the people in the street have greeted with lively emotion the American wounded who are to be cared for in the capital or in the hospitals in the suburbs. And the wounded on their hanging stretchers answered the greeting with confident good humor. The larger part of them are only slightly hurt. They are brave fellows who are the first to say: "Don't get excited; it's nothing." The war has produced among the combatants a smiling stoicism whose purpose seems to be to allay the fears of those who are watching them.

We saw at the *Secours de Guerre*, in the thickly populated corridors of the ancient seminary of Saint-Sulpice, some of these wounded men. They have been received like brothers by the refugees, the *évacués*, the *permissionnaires*, from the invaded districts, the homeless who have found there much more than a refuge—a home.

And rapid, touching colloquies take place between people who can use only a few words to exchange ideas and impressions. "Ah, you come from such and such a place? How did you leave the village? I have some relatives who stayed behind there." Three or four Americans pool the sounds whose sense they have been able to gather, and the same sort of collective effort enables them to give replies as precise as any one could wish. They are astonished to find a whole city—built from the ruins of how many cities?—there where they expected to find only a hospital. Children—poor little children who know war at an age when they should know nothing but play—hold out armfuls of flowers to them. Slowly, some limping, others with arms in slings, they reach the rooms which have been prepared for them with such thought and care.

The *Petit Parisien* is charmed with the efficiency of our hospital service, the "beds everywhere, gray beds with gray blankets, their flowers and little star-spangled banners." The *Éclair* gives an instance of the "rapid installation of this new organization":

Three days ago the directors of the *Secours de Guerre* received a telephone-call from the American Red Cross:

"Hello! Can you take in four hundred of our wounded soldiers?"

"Perfectly."

"All right. We'll come and install ourselves with you."

Forty-eight hours later everything was ready. The creative genius of our allies and the spirit of initiative of the



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The Sealy cotton is inseparably interwoven by the Exclusive Sealy Air-Weave Process into a single, light, fluffy batt, five feet high. This batt is then gently pressed down to the required softness, buoyancy and generous depth of the mattress.

The Sealy retains its shape and body-conforming resiliency at least a score of years. With proper use it will not grow hard, uneven or lumpy.

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Will keep the temperature during the day at exactly 68 as the Government recommends and an exact lower degree for the night. Your home will be really more comfortable and healthful with less worry and attention than ever before.

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directors of the Secours de Guerre made it possible.

A visit to the Secours de Guerre is described by the *Petit Journal*:

Conducted by the secretary of the society, we visited first of all the big garden where our Americans are walking or sitting, according to the nature of their wounds. It is five o'clock and we notice that, tho they arrived only three hours ago, all the men are shaved, washed, and drest in clean clothes.

One of them smiles at our approach. He has his arm in a sling and as he speaks French very well, he explains that he was wounded in the elbow by a shell-splinter. He was wounded at dawn on July 15 where the *Boches* launched themselves for the fifth time against our lines.

Another walks, leaning on two sticks and accompanied by a refugee baby, one of those whom the society has already received by thousands. The Americans wear enormous round glasses through which smile eyes with blond lashes. The baby seems perfectly happy beside the big, husky boy who represents the strength his country is lending to those whom the Germans have driven from their homes.

In the same symbolic manner all over the garden soldiers from America are mixing with refugees from Artois, from Picardy, from Champagne, and from Soissons.

OUR ARMY SLANG CHARMS THE BRITISH

"SAMMY'S" appearance, social conduct, and conversation, to say nothing of his military prowess, have endeared him to all classes in France and England. French newspapers tell of his chivalrous attitude toward the fair sex generally, and his kindly, paternal way with children in war-racked villages; the English dailies print columns about his alert, military bearing, and the charm of his native slang. This last characteristic draws forth the following letter on "What Sammy Says," which is taken from the *London Daily Mail*:

Sammy is in my ward, and I like him. His face he describes as "one of the sort that only a mother could love," but somehow, lantern-jawed and high-cheeked as it is, it appeals to me.

Even more than his face I like his conversation. His experiences during the war are, I suppose, much the same as those of other men; his mode of relating them is peculiarly his own. The picturesque imagery with which he adorns his speech may be an old story in "God's country"—to me it is a thing of wonder and a joy forever.

He came over "the big drink" some months ago. He had a pleasant voyage, saw no "tin fish," and had plenty to eat—"six meals a day, three up and three down." On arrival at the port they got into "the dinkiest little train ever." Before it started, the captain asked for a key to wind it up with. Sammy says that personally he intends to take one home as a charm to hang on his watch-chain.

They went into camp, where they spent their time "hiking" about the countryside. The "eats" here were not overgood. They were given tea "which tasted like the last water Noah kept afloat in" and fish "that

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Patriots agree that Uncle Sam's wartime watch needs are absolutely *priority orders*. Every ounce of Elgin energy and skill is being poured into their execution—with full confidence that loyal citizens will cheerfully stand back of this policy of giving *Uncle Sam priority* first, last and all the time till this war is won.



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Far sighted business men are recognizing the wonderful sales possibilities of the Moline-Universal Tractor and Moline power farming implements. Our new factory, which is the largest and best equipped exclusive tractor factory in the world, is working to full capacity, and we are now in position to add a limited number of progressive dealers.

Every person interested in increasing food production with less help will find our tractor catalog interesting. Send for it. Address Dept. 63.

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was never caught but must have given itself up." However, they made their motto, "Work like Helen B. Happy," and stuck it out bravely. The one thing that really "got their goat" was having to sleep on *terra firma*. That, Sammy says, is Latin for "terribly hard."

Ultimately he and his companions crossed to the front. The country pleased Sammy, but he found the language difficult and the French people slow of comprehension. On one occasion he wanted a pair of duck shoes, so he went into a boot-maker's and quacked—but he couldn't get the old dame "wise" to it.

For the fight that put him out of action Sammy says his lieutenant was responsible. "He was sure tired of his position and crazy on becoming a captain or an angel." Sammy was ready enough to help, but a Boche shell intervened and insisted on sending in his name with an application "for immediate transfer to the Flying Corps."

Hence his presence in hospital.

It is my duty to give Sammy his letters, and to-day, as he read a voluminous epistle his face brightened to such an extent that I was forced to inquire what good tidings had arrived. He hesitated, then grinned. "I don't mind telling you, nurse," he said. "It's my wife writing, and from what she says I calculate when I get home there'll be something besides a fence running around my little place in Seattle."

Sammy goes to-morrow, and I shall miss him badly. He himself is all anxiety for an early return to a front where he anticipates a real good time for the Yanks and a correspondingly bad one for Jerry. The latter is assuredly up against the "straight goods" at last. Anyway, whatever happens to the English, for the U. S. A. forces it is going to be "heaven, hell, or Hoboken by Christmas."

Sammy says so.

FOCH'S THEORY OF WAR IN A NUTSHELL.

"ONE Who Knows Him" gives a sketch of Marshal Foch in the London *Sunday Pictorial*, which explains why the retreating Germans were unable either to understand or withstand the attacks of the great French commander. It reveals a character rather different from that which the newspapers have impressed upon the public mind, but the picture is none the less interesting and soul-filling. His theory of war, translated into Yankee terms, seems to be that the army that "never knows when it is licked" will always be the winner. To quote:

"A battle won is a battle in which one will not admit oneself vanquished."

The author of this aphorism was a slimly built man of middle height, who had been quietly smoking cigars throughout a memorable February day just three years ago.

"And a battle is lost?" I ventured.

The gray-blue eyes twinkled into a smile.

"A battle lost," he said, "is a battle which one believes to be lost, for battles are not lost materially."

There was a pause, and the speaker's cigar-ash flickered to the ground.

"My friends," he continued, "it is therefore true that battles are won morally."

It was General Foch who address us—

General Foch, who is to-day in supreme command of the Allied armies, the elected champion of civilization against Hindenburg and his Hunnish hordes.

"That is Foch all over—Foch always," said an old and intimate friend when the General had left us for a few minutes. "He was born a mathematician, but he has the temperament of a philosopher."

And this idle, smoking-room description adequately fits the man to whom the world in its hour of agony to-day looks for victory. He has always regarded with philosophic doubt the wisdom of applying to war the exact science of mathematics.

At the battle of the Marne, which his brilliant strategy did so much to win, the forces of General von Hausen smashed in both wings of Foch's army. By all the rules of military mathematics he should have withdrawn his center. Instead, with instant decision, he struck at the enemy's center, and von Hausen's legions fell back in dismay.

When three years ago I had the honor of staying with General Foch at his northern headquarters—a delightful old house, built by some old Flemish architect for the arts of peace rather than the arts of war—he frequently elaborated this view.

War, he told me, was not an exact science. The developments of science had, indeed, but increased the mental and moral effort required of each participant. It is only in the passions aroused in each man by the conflict that the combatant gains strength of will to face the hell of modern war. In the end the more enduring passion prevails.

The man who talked like this in the old Flemish house in the winter of 1915 has studied the mere mathematics of war all his working life. About the same age as his chief mental antagonist, Ludendorff, he was as a youth a gunner.

At the outbreak of the present war Foch, altho already famous as a writer on military strategy, was simply a corps commander at Nancy. Then, as now, a great German army of maneuver under the eyes of the Kaiser was seeking a swift decision. Foch's remarkable strategy cheated the Germans then, and he woke up one morning to find himself in command of an army.

Afterward came Ypres.

It was at two o'clock in the morning of November 1 that Foch met French when the tide of battle was running strongly against us. It was suggested, for the sake of prudence, that the British should retire. The development of this suggestion was scattered by Foch's interruption, uttered in those stirring, machine-gun-like sentences of his which I know so well. This is what he said:

"The Germans have sixteen corps. Very well. We have only ten, with yours. If you retire I shall remain. Remain! The British Army never drew back in its history. As for myself, I give you my word as a soldier that I will die rather than retreat. Give me yours!"

The soldiers round him listened in silence. It was Lord French who stepped forward and grasped Foch firmly by the hand. In that handshake the doom of the Germans at Ypres was sealed.

A single incident will often illuminate a character more than pages of description. That memorable incident at Ypres explains General Foch.

"Gentlemen, you have a great General," said Lord Roberts to the staff of General Foch when the British veteran visited the front after the battle of Ypres.

I believe that Britain, France, America

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At the French and Russian Fronts. Over ten thousand White Trucks have been put into field service by the Allied armies abroad. During four years of warfare these trucks have stood up in a manner to merit the admiration and confidence of their military users. Order after order has been placed by the French and Russian Governments, based upon performance.

So satisfactory has been this performance that thousands of White Trucks were selected by the French

General Staff, early in the war, to compose part of the Great Headquarters Reserve—a high tribute to pay any equipment in a modern army. Should all other truck organizations or transport facilities fail, the Great Headquarters Reserve would stand in the breach.



And these trucks DID stand in the breach on several critical occasions. They took a vital part in the prolonged defense of Verdun—three thousand strong. They assisted in rushing 350,000 French troops to the front to stay the German onslaught last March, an achievement in speed and endurance which won for the truck personnel repeated citations for distinguished service in battle.

In This Country. In building and supplying the sixteen army cantonments, White Trucks performed surprising feats. At Camp Funston, for instance, three truck companies hauled three thousand freight car loads of material in ninety days and relieved a serious congestion. The loads varied from tooth picks to five-foot water mains and included 35,000,000 feet of timber. White Trucks are now hauling immense quantities of food, clothing and other supplies needed by the soldiers.

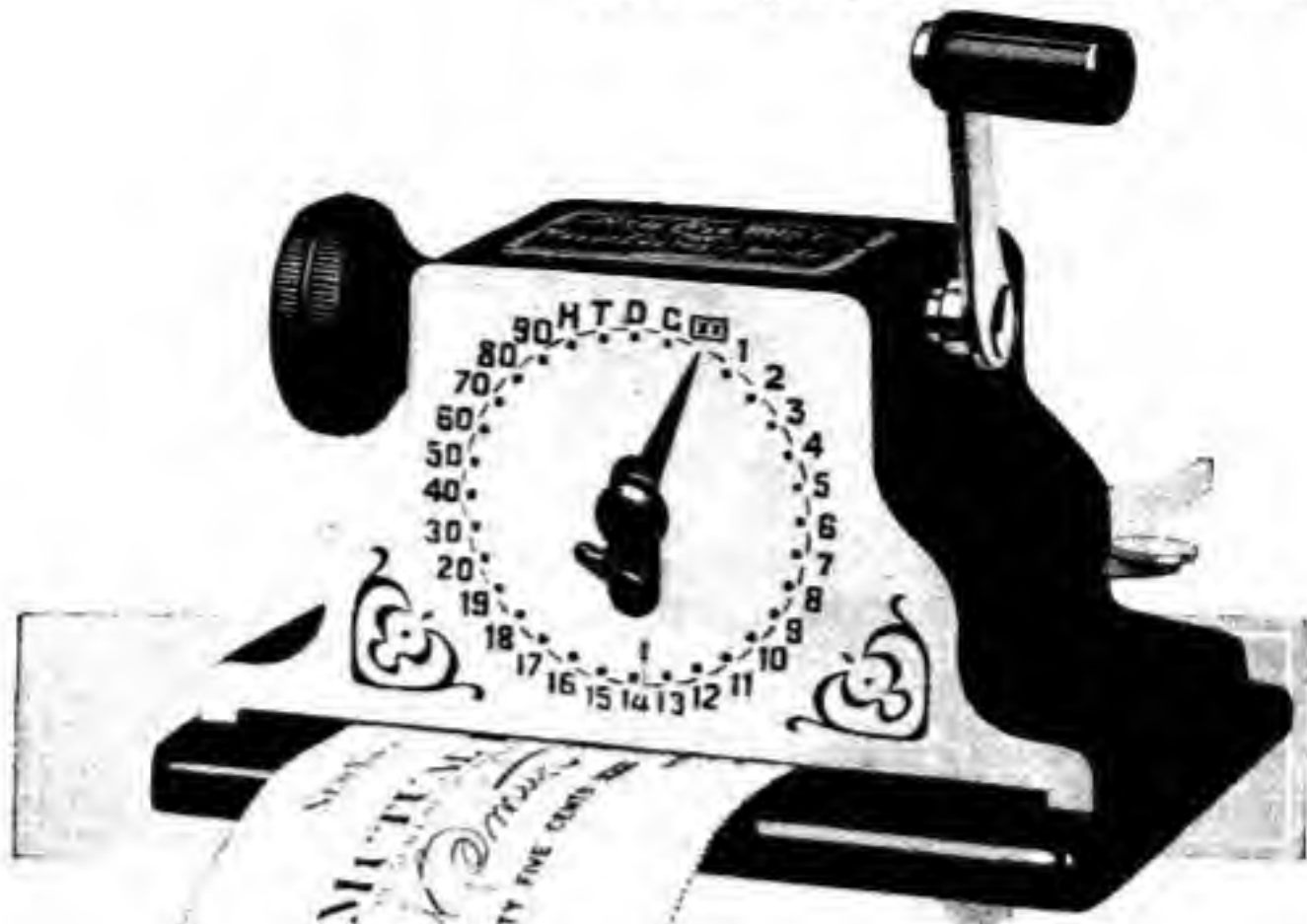
As a result of their military record, the demand for White Trucks in both the French and American armies has reached such proportions that the factory production is now devoted entirely to war work—100% production of the company's own truck product.

This record of war service visualizes the important part played by motor trucks in fighting at the front and in sustaining intense industrial effort at home. In sparsely settled Mexico, along trails which other vehicles had difficulty in traveling, motor trucks kept supplies following on the very heels of the advancing cavalry. In densely populated France, where railroads abound, motor trucks have been indispensable as an *additional* means of transport.

In this country war production might have broken down had there not been motor truck service to relieve the railroads. The war is bringing home to the American people, as nothing else could, the economic value of motor trucks and good roads, in peace and in war, as a vital link in our transportation system. It is thus evident that "The Road to Berlin begins in America."



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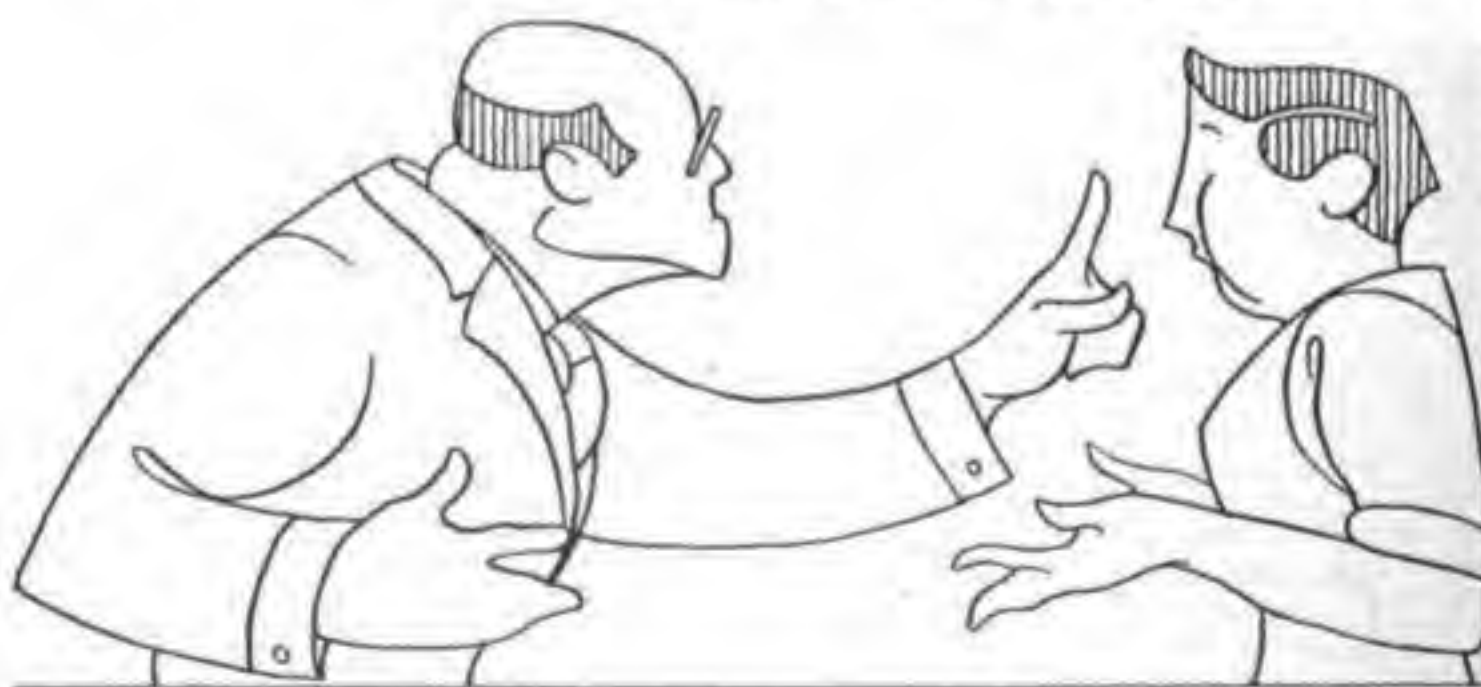
when costs are higher than they ought to be and output falls behind and profits seem to almost disappear—if you're not using modern ways of checking costs of every operation; if you're not keeping track of every minute used on every job; if you're not making work sheets, cost cards, time cards and time studies of every part of every operation, show just what you're accomplishing and what you're not.

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her, dismissed it from my mind. But when the same thing happened again a few days later I made a mental note of the fact, and as soon as I got back from the reconnaissance wrote to my friend. His reply solved the mystery. 'Poor Dolly! I had no idea that she also was suffering from shell-shock,' he said, in substance. 'But she's really not as bad as her old master. The fact of the matter is, it was on that very avenue, near the village of —, that the shell fell which led to my return to Blighty. She evidently remembers it as keenly as I do. But take her anywhere else than there, and I think you will find she will behave like a thoroughbred lady.'"

More than one instance has been related to me in which horses have endeavored to save their wounded riders who have fallen by lifting them with their teeth and helping to drag them to a place of safety. And the extraordinary sympathy that exists between man and beast has been displayed in innumerable instances where a wounded man unable to mount has managed to hold on to the saddle or harness of an unwounded or only slightly wounded horse, and has thus been sympathetically and understandingly assisted in his progress toward a dressing station.

SOUL SURGERY, MENTAL HEALTH, AND "TRENCH DREAMS"

SHELL-SHOCK, or "war-strain," at the outset of the war presented what appeared to be an entirely new disorder. Two theories were put forth as to what it is and how it should be handled. The first was that the sufferer from shell-shock was simply humbugging and taking the first chance to get away from the front. The other theory was that there was a real injury; that the bodily and mental signs were due to tears or ruptures of some of the delicate brain-tissues.

Now it is known that this is not absolutely true. The war has shown that while there are many cases where lesions or ruptures may cause shell-shock, the vast majority are due to psychic causes. This discovery is one of the greatest that has been made during the war.

Treating of the subject in *Munsey's Magazine*, Hereward Carrington says:

In a recent paper read before the Philadelphia Neurological Society, and printed in *The Medical Record*, Dr. E. Murray Auer, who for some time was attached to the Twenty-second General Hospital of the British Expeditionary Force, drew attention to many cases of this character. Speaking of the after-effects of shell-shock, and comparing them with such cases as those of men buried by mine-explosions and afterward rescued, he stated that in his opinion these accidents or shocks often leave more or less permanent effects upon the men who undergo them. It may be said, however, that a greater and greater percentage of cases is now cured, under the latest methods of treatment.

In practically all cases which were observed by Dr. Auer, the patient had received no appreciable injury, the effect being purely mental. One such instance was that of a boy nineteen years old, who had been for three days under a sustained and heavy shell-fire. At the end of that time he was threatened by his sergeant with court martial for sleeping while on



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sentry-duty. This led to an examination, and the sending of the boy to the hospital. He was in a stupor for ten days. The same was true of another soldier who had seen his chum blown to pieces.

During the period of coma, which in some cases lasted more than a week, the soldiers gave the impression that they again were living through the experiences which had brought on the stupor. This was evidenced by their terrified expression. They crouched, started, and stared wildly when spoken to. One such man rose from his bed in the middle of the night and recited in a one-sided conversation his experience of a charge and of being buried by a mine-explosion. Then he relapsed into his state of coma.

Another result of shock is a continued shaking of the entire body accompanied by various pains and severe headaches. In some cases this shaking has been observed to last several days, and even weeks, altho in most instances its duration is only a few hours. One patient had twice been buried in a mine-explosion, had been through an attack and under heavy bombardment in a trench, and finally was hit by a piece of rock, which, while not injuring him, knocked him down. In this case the tremor of the head was marked, and lasted for some time.

Temporary loss of memory is a common thing with men who have been through some extremely trying period or have suffered a sudden shock. The recovery of the faculty is generally as sudden as its loss.

One soldier, after being near a shell which exploded, could remember nothing that happened to him until he came to himself, walking along a road, some time later. Another man in the hospital thought himself back in the trenches and became violent, moving his cupboard about as if it were a machine gun and pointing it at his enemies. When he suddenly returned to a normal state, he could remember nothing of his experience.

One of the most common, and at the same time most pitiful, of the many mental phenomena of the war is the inability to sleep soundly, and the recurrence of so-called "trench-dreams." It is not uncommon to see soldiers start from their beds in the middle of the night, crying out and weeping, their bodies bathed in perspiration, as they dream of being chased by Germans with bayonets, or of being buried under débris by a mine-explosion, or of losing the trench in a fog and being unable to get back.

The fear that is found is not the kind the layman might expect. The soldier does not, as a rule, fear injury to himself. He is afraid of doing something wrong, of an emergency in which he may fail and lose the confidence of his comrades. His fear is the fear of being a coward.

It will be noticed that fear plays a prominent part: one man fears to go to sleep lest he will not awake; another fears noise. Photophobia, the fear of looking, is common. Many complain that they can not see. A curious example of this was the case of a soldier who had a "trench-dream" in which he lived again his experience of the month previous, when he was buried by a mine-explosion. When he awoke he thought he had been blinded by the explosion, yet when his eyelids were lifted his sight was as good as ever. The writer proceeds:

The reader may think that all this is a



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long way from the subject of shell-shock, but as a matter of fact it is not so. These very symptoms—dreams and all, in fact—enable us to understand the innermost nature of the disease. They have afforded a key to the mystery, and have enabled our doctors to effect thousands of cures which would never have been made along the old lines of pure pathology and *materia medica*.

Both the mental and physical symptoms of shell-shock are really mental, or rather emotional, at their basis. The outward manifestations are expressions of injuries and lesions, not of the body, but of the psychic life.

It was long ago pointed out that civilized men seemed to withstand shell-fire better than natives of semicivilized countries; but the cause was not understood. We can now see why it should be so. We can also understand the rationale of most of the so-called miraculous cures—of which there have been many. All this is readily intelligible in the light of the newer psychology.

One word more. Shell-shock—or "war-strain," which is virtually the same thing—has been shown to involve no essentially new disorders. Every one of the symptoms was known beforehand in civil life. If by any stretch of the imagination we could speak of a specific variety of disease called shell-shock, it would be new only in its unusually great number of ingredients; and the most gratifying truth of all is that even this hydra-headed monster, if caught young, can be destroyed.

THE FAITH THAT IS IN THE COMMON SOLDIER

A "KIND of fatalism, not without its sublimity," is the central fact in the modern fighting man's religion, says a writer who has gained a reputation here and in England under the pseudonym of "Centurion." While admitting that it is a fact that "a soldier going into action is much more exercised about the condition of his rifle than the state of his soul," he contrasts the modern soldier's creed, "Save others," with the too common religious exhortation to "save yourself," very much to the advantage of the soldier.

The last chapter of "Centurion's" new book, "Gentlemen-at-Arms" (Doubleday, Page & Co.), is given up to considerations of questions that might come under the head either of "morale" or "religion" as applied to the fighting man. The writer has this to say regarding the soldier's attitude toward death, and what may come after:

The language in which he speaks of death is, in fact, often picturesque, but it is rarely devout. A pal may have "gone West" or "stopt one" or been "outed"; he is never spoken of as being "with God." Death is rarely alluded to as being the will of God; it is frequently characterized in terms of luck.

There are, of course, exceptions, but the average soldier does not seem to feel any confidence that he is in the hands of a Divine Providence; he is fatalistic rather than religious. After all, if you have looked on the obscene havoc of a battlefield, as the writer has done, and seen all the profane dismemberment of that which



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A Call To The

Germany's Weakness

At the end of September, Baron von Ardenne, German military critic, said: *"Circumstances are now such that successful defense only can be our aim. For they (the Allies and Americans) can transfer reserves all over the front by means of a COUNTLESS COLUMN OF MOTOR WAGONS. But such wealth in vehicles is denied the German command."*

THIS confession of the enemy is full proof of the prime importance of the Motor Truck in deciding the world struggle.

¶ But let us keep in mind that the farther and the faster the Hun withdraws, the more motor trucks it requires to serve the extended territory, also that increased truck service *here* is as important as over there. For, our whole war transportation system, on two continents and across the connecting *bridge of ships*, is a unit, "one and inseparable." The motor truck has assumed its position of predominating importance in the system, because it is the beginning as well as the end of it all.

¶ At the beginning here, the truck must deliver the freights to railway and wharf and take the place of steam cars in short hauls.

¶ Over there, the truck is the indispensable link connecting seaport and rail-head with all occupied territory, delivering every form of supplies and construction material.

¶ The maneuvers of the armies themselves are dependent upon truck transportation, and the ambulance is the swift and all-important servitor of hospital and Red Cross work.

* * *

¶ Truck efficiency, both in the war despoiled countries and at *home*, must be

greatly increased *with the least possible increase of new truck tonnage.*

¶ In the face of the urgent demand for increased truck service everywhere there exists a great shortage of materials and labor needed in the building of trucks due to the demands of both war and reconstruction.

¶ Now, it is up to the operators, owners, dealers and manufacturers of trucks to meet and solve this "impossible" problem of more trucks from less material, as our soldiers are solving the "impossible" problem of the enemy's defenses.

¶ And the key to the solution is *conservation of old trucks and truck tonnage.*

¶ There are half a million trucks in action in America, and an average increase of one ton per day per truck means an increase of 500,000 tons—twenty-five great shiploads daily, towards maintaining our armies and the war devastated countries of Europe.

¶ No matter if some of these trucks are not employed directly in this work, but are simply serving to keep American industries moving, American business active, American labor earning, and American homes and schools fed and warmed, they are performing a fundamental service in *maintaining American institutions*; and that is what we are all fighting for—the whole nation, not the armies alone.

Motor Truck World

America's Strength

A Returned American Officer said: "*The alignment of war necessities was something like this: 70 per cent transportation, 20 per cent industry, 10 per cent men.*" And that referred not merely to the army truck service in France, but to our whole truck transport system, including every truck in any form of service here at home.

TO the truck drivers of America is presented a large responsibility and a great opportunity for service.

¶ You and your truck are as essential to success, for neither war nor reconstruction can be carried on without the initial service you and your truck contribute at home.

¶ It is important that every driver get the best and the most service possible out of his truck; that it be kept in perfect order, that it is not overloaded to its injury nor underloaded to its inefficiency; that it works to the very limit of its capacity and lasts as long as possible.

¶ Every increase or decrease of your service is felt all along the line and reflected finally at the other end—where your support is vital.

* * *

¶ Truck owners occupy a highly responsible position in relation to the army of half a million trucks at this end of the vast system that reaches overseas and almost up to the Rhine.

¶ Your drivers look to you for direction and co-operation. You best serve your own and the Government's interests by exercising such supervision as will secure the fullest and the longest service from every truck. You are not justified in buying new trucks as long as your old ones can be made to serve. If you must enlarge your facilities, keep the old truck in

service with the new, or dispose of it where it will be employed.

¶ Truck distributors can contribute correspondingly to conservation of trucks and truck tonnage.

¶ You know where each truck will do the best service, and you can do much to insure a wise distribution of the trucks you handle.

¶ Owners and drivers should be helped to prolong the life and utilize the capacity of all trucks to the limit. Remember, there is a waiting demand for more trucks than your manufacturer will be able to allot you.

* * *

¶ The manufacturer's policy in the production of new trucks is controlled by the Government in behalf of the Nation's need. Their great opportunity to serve in the solution of the home truck shortage lies in rendering the fullest co-operation to distributors and owners of their particular trucks in producing and installing parts and repairs.

¶ The needs of the country demand that not one usable truck be scrapped.

¶ Motor trucks have won the war.

¶ Reconstruction cannot go on without them.



Gen. Mgr. Service Motor Truck Co.

Transportation Problem by Service Motor Truck Company, Wabash, Indiana

DURAND STEEL RACKS



DURAND Steel Racks are made accurately to specifications, and are easily erected because all parts are adjustable and absolutely true.

All shelving can be quickly adjusted without tools, to meet any temporary conditions. This means economy in storage space as well as efficiency and system.

Write today for catalogue of Durand Steel Racks or Durand Steel Lockers made to meet all possible requirements

DURAND STEEL LOCKER CO.
1505 Ft. Dearborn Bk. Bldg. 905 Vanderbilt Bldg.
Chicago New York

A 'Welcome Xmas Gift
FOR ANY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

\$1

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ROBINSON REMINDER
each memo separate
Tear out when attended to

Nothing in the book but live data, ready for instant reference. No searching thru obsolete notes, never at excuse for forgetting. For superintendents, purchasing agents, society women, students and householders of others.

WITH EACH REMINDER IS AN EXTRA FILLER

2 in. x 7 in. 3 1/2 in. x 7 in.

Random Black Leather..... \$1.00
India Oil or Seal (India Oil)..... \$1.50
Genuine Seal or Leather..... \$2.50
Ladies' Shopping Reminder, 2 1/2 in. x 3 1/2 in. with pencil and extra filler, \$1.00, in patent leather, \$1.50

EXTRA FILLERS

Size B, 3 in. x 5 in. (four coupons to the page)..... 50c per doz.
Size A, 3 1/2 in. x 7 in. (six coupons to the page)..... \$1.00 per doz.
Size L, 3 1/2 in. x 3 1/2 in. (three coupons to the page)..... 50c per doz.

Made in gold on paper—25c extra.

If sent at first mailing, price \$1.00. (Stationery price)

Robinson Mfg. Co., 88 Elm St., Westfield, Mass.

according to the teaching of the Church, is the temple of the soul, you find it rather difficult at times to believe that the fate of the individual, whatever may be the case with the type, is of any concern to the Creator. For the soldier who ponders on the realities of war, the judgments of God may be a great deep; what he feels to be certain is that they are past finding out.

As to whether this agnosticism is real or assumed, transient or permanent, the writer offers no opinion. But he will hazard the conjecture that it is not without its sublimity. To go into action with a conviction that your cause is everything and yourself nothing, to face death without any assurance that in dying you achieve your own salvation, whether victorious or not, is surely a nobler state of mind than that of the old Protestant and Catholic armies in the "wars of religion," equally assured of their own personal salvation and of the damnation of their opponents. The religious soldier of history may have been devout, he was certainly fanatical. And as he was fanatical, so he was cruel. Regarding himself as the chosen instrument of God, he assumed he did but anticipate the divine judgment—and incidentally insure his own salvation—by giving "no quarter to the papist or the infidel." The morning psalm ended in the evening massacre.

Attempts to bring the soldier to some formal religion by playing on his fear of death, says the writer, were never very successful. The soldier is not alarmed by the idea of death, nor especially fearful when he finds himself facing the end. Several such incidents are mentioned:

I remember reading some words of that fine soldier, Donald Hankey, in which he speaks with something like indignation of the attempt of a desperately well-meaning chaplain at an open-air service the night before the men went into the trenches to "frighten" them with the prospect of death. They refused to be frightened and the chaplain's bag was very small. I have seen many soldiers die. I do not know what, if anything, they would have said to a padre. I only know that all I ever heard them say was, "I've done my bit"; "What must be must be"; "It wur worth it"; "It hain't no use grouching"; or "I'm all right—I'm topping." I've often thought that the secret of their fortitude was that they had done what they could.

What the soldier might teach the Churches is that there is only one thing that really counts, and that is character. In the Army it is the only chance of distinction a man has, and nowhere is it so quickly grasped. The soldier is less concerned with whether a man's beliefs are "true" than with whether he truly believes them. He has no respect for the sacerdotal character as such; what interests him is not the priest but the man. He is not interested in religion as a science, but he has some respect for it as an art. If a padre is a good fellow and sincere, the soldier will accept him as such, but he will not tolerate the attitude of a man who assumes that he and his alone possess the keys of heaven and hell. It is only when the priest secularizes himself that he can command a sympathetic hearing. The Church will have to renounce all its worldly prestige, forget its hierarchical character, and go forth like the Twelve, without gold or silver or scrip if it is to get hold of the men after this war.

A COLLEGE GIRL "SLUMMING" IN THE NEW JERSEY MILLS

EXPERIENCE shows that it is one thing to don working-clothes, leave your money behind, and start an investigating tour, always knowing there are a nice room, and money, and "eats" when you are tired of the job; it is an entirely different thing to know you must work or starve. There are writers who have done both, and it isn't difficult to tell which is which when reading their articles.

A woman-writer in *The Survey*, graduate of a woman's college, who had, for years, "investigated" under State and Federal bureaus, discovered that she knew little, practically, of what she had been investigating. So she determined to spend "a few days" in learning the life of "an unskilled worker." Newspaper advertisements said that weavers could easily earn twenty-five dollars to thirty dollars per week in New Jersey mills. Thither she went. After some preliminary skirmishing she got inside one of the mill-employment offices. She writes:

For nearly an hour we waited, standing. At last a company man in uniform appeared, looked us over, and sent most of the women to the spinning-room. Spinning, a slip of a girl next to me whispered, was unskilled work and terribly dirty. The girl was a twister, and followed in the direction of the others, escorted by a guard. At last the man looked at my card and said:

"Have you some one inside, a friend, to learn you?"

"No," I replied. "How could I? I only came to town yesterday."

"We don't want you," he declared gruffly, "unless you have some one to learn you." And then, seeing that I did not go, he added, "If you want to go in and do plain sewing, maybe you can get acquainted with some one who can learn you."

At the next mill I was admonished that the foreman would probably not allow me to learn weaving as I was too old—I acknowledge a grandmotherly twenty-eight!

So much for twenty-five-dollar-a-week advertisements. I set off in another direction and was allowed to begin work next morning, when I found myself walking down the long aisle of the weaving-room, led by the time clerk. The room was nearly 500 yards in length, and filled with looms which wove an infinite variety of material from wool velours to men's suiting and soldiers' khaki-colored cloth. All I was aware of, at first, however, was the deafening roar.

We finally stopt at the machines of a tall Italian woman, a woman with fine physique, black, flashing eyes, and a belligerent attitude that was most disconcerting. She knew what was coming. She was going to be asked to teach another ignorant the gentle art of weaving. And teaching one to weave meant a decrease of output, and decrease of output, when one was paid by the piece, meant less money at the end of the week. And so the "Italian Queen"—for so her stately mien and hauteur made me inwardly call her—prepared to resist this imposition to the end. A wordy combat followed for fifteen minutes, but at last my escort told her



Terrific road impact causes wheel of five ton truck to leave ground when traveling twenty miles per hour.

How the Motor Truck upset Wheel Custom

THE wheel that 'rattled along the broad ways' three thousand years ago, differed little from the present dray wheel. From the early Egyptian times to the day of Queen Elizabeth, but few changes were made in wheel design and construction. Even today, excepting for more and lighter spokes, the commercial vehicle wheel resembles closely the wheel of that period—and is quite satisfactory for slow haulage purposes. But the advent of the motor truck brought with it a new problem. The wheel which history handed down to us proved unequal to the terrific road shocks of fast, heavy-load, motor truck hauling. Designing the correct wheel was now no longer the problem of the wheelwright, but that of the automotive engineer—and it was an engineer who finally solved it.

For some time engineers have endeavored to design a wheel not only of sufficient strength, but one with ample resiliency to absorb or distribute road 'shocks'—shocks that would otherwise reach the vital parts of the truck. Many types were evolved, but all were lacking in one or more of the essential qualities.

Now, after years of experimenting, a wheel has been perfected which absolutely solves this problem. The Dayton Steel Wheel meets every requirement for

grueling truck service with great resiliency, strength, lightness and durability.

Tested at the Government Bureau of Standards, tried and proven in war and peace, it is the ultimate truck wheel. A wheel that will not only prolong the life of the truck but one that will outlast it.

Dayton Steel Wheels increase tire mileage, often from 10 to 25 per cent, because they never become "out of round." The wheel holds its original shape under all conditions of service. There are no built-up parts to work loose, no shrinkage, no worn bearings, no "flats" to pound the tires. All wheel troubles are eliminated.

Dayton Steel Wheels correct the last weakness of motor truck construction. They add the final look of efficiency and live up to their looks by providing more economical truck service—lower tire, fuel and operating costs.

At present our entire output is being devoted to the purpose of winning the war. For after-war delivery specify Dayton Steel Wheel equipment on the trucks you buy.

Send for the interesting story of Dayton Steel Wheels.

The Dayton Steel Foundry Company, Main Office and Works, Dayton, Ohio

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Steel Truck Wheels

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New York
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Firestone

Truck Tires



SAVING the truck, saving the load, saving the fuel, that is the mission of this Firestone Giant Tire. The greater traction given by this giant grooved tread keeps trucks going through snow, mud, all the worst conditions that winter brings.

It is but one of the complete line of Firestone Truck Tires, comprising a tire for every load, road and condition.

**Half the truck tonnage
of America is carried on
Firestone Tires**

FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO.
FIRESTONE PARK AKRON, OHIO
Branches and Dealers Everywhere

that there was no alternative and she succumbed.

And while the factory clock slowly counted out another quarter of an hour, she left me standing in the aisle, without a word from her, all the time exchanging looks with the other workers, a bid for sympathy because she had this nuisance on her hands. It seemed as if every eye in the room was glued on me, and not in sympathy either. I felt for all the world like fleeing, but decided to stay and see it through.

After what seems cons of time, the "Queen" nodded her head in my direction and sullenly ordered me to put my wraps in a pile beside a box of spools. For several minutes she had me watch those heaving monsters—the looms—as they transformed the threads into cloth, and I soon lost myself, fascinated by the deft and skilful movements of her arms and shoulders as she stooped and started her machines and refilled the empty shuttles.

I was rudely awakened to consciousness again when she asked me whether I thought that I could refill the shuttles. I tried, but my clumsy fingers became all mixed up with the delicate woolen threads, and these all had to be retied. Weaving was not included in my college curriculum. The woman beside me flashed a look of scorn. I had never felt so awkward, ashamed, impotent.

And what a relief to hear the twelve o'clock whistle! The factory had just opened a new lunch-room, and Mary, my "learner," introduced me to a little Italian girl and asked her to take me to lunch with her. When we pushed our way into the room, we found a long line extending clear across—lunch was served on a cafeteria plan—so I lost twenty minutes of my precious leisure period waiting to get my tray filled. The waiting seemed doubly hard that noon, because continual standing at the loom, tho' for only part of the morning, had made me very tired. The lunch was good, however, consisting of Hungarian goulash, rye bread without butter, and an apple. It cost seventeen cents. Furthermore, the new lunch-room was light, airy, and clean. But I must confess that I enjoyed the chance to sit down more than the food.

On returning to work after lunch I had more time to take in my surroundings. A great prison the weaving-room seemed, except that the inmates were working more incessantly than prisoners usually do and appeared more tired. There were no windows on the side, just frosted skylights overhead, so that one could not tell whether it was raining or shining outside. The prison feeling was increased by the knowledge that the gates were locked during working-hours and opened only when the whistles blew. This plan undoubtedly has its good points, but somehow it made me feel as if I were in jail. And the necessity of getting one's piece of work finished by a specified time furnished a driving force more urgent than any jailer.

At the end of that afternoon things became less confused, and I was rejoiced to find that I began to refill the shuttles more to the satisfaction of the "Queen." And this fact seemed to make her more resigned to "learning" me. Toward night she asked whether I had any family, and when I answered that I was alone, her wells of sympathy were opened. At the end of the day I gratefully saw her gathering into her apron all of the spools spoiled by me, and hustling them away so that I would not get a scolding.

When the day's work was over, and the whistle blew at 6 P.M., I felt scarcely able

to walk. However, the sight of the workers clambering toward the three busses which took them to town made me temporarily forget my weariness and I rushed pell-mell across the yard, hoping for a seat. But I had to content myself with a foothold on the step. I began to wonder about the lives of these tired-eyed, shawled women, most of whom had to start another day's work when they reached home. For there was supper to be prepared, dishes to be washed, and children to be cared for.

The few days' experience, and immense difficulty in getting her eighty cents a day—the rate when learning—gave the investigator some new ideas on American industrial methods. She sums up:

After all that has been said and written about the cost of the shifting of labor, the expensive waste in poor adaptation to occupation, and modern methods of efficiency with regard to labor, it seemed to me there was still a great field to develop. I was allowed to learn weaving on a notion of my own that I would like to weave. No one tried to find out whether my eyes were strong enough, which they aren't for fine pieces, or whether my back and arms were equal to the strain of pulling the heavy looms back and forth. Yet there may have been other occupations in any of these mills for which I was better fitted. I was allowed to drift from place to place, no one seeming greatly concerned as to what happened to me. It made me wonder whether these mills really need new workers, as their advertisements suggest, or whether after all they are only anxious to keep up an over-supply of labor such as they have had in the past.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

WHILE bringing solace and satisfaction to relatives and friends, these "Letters from the Front" appear to have aroused a peculiar kind of dissatisfaction in other quarters. Many of the "stay-at-homes" for instance, were driven to complain of their enforced absence from the battlefields and would gladly have given up their work in "essential industries" for a chance to join in the fray on the fighting-lines.

George E. Deatherage, of Cleveland, Ohio, fretted over the fate which pinned him to these bloodless shores while thousands of our boys were busily employed in crushing the Huns. He voices the complaint of many others in the following letter to THE LITERARY DIGEST:

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I have been reading to-night some of the letters published in your column, "Letters from the Front to the Folks at Home." Kinda got it in my head you are playing that game a little one-sided.

How about the boys at home in the home-trenches, making munitions for the boys at the front? Did you ever stop to realize what it means for some of us boys to stay at home? Especially a young fellow like me: six feet two and full of Scotch-Irish pugnacity inherited from a family that has been in every scrap they could get in; unless it was a private one. I was brought up in the woods of the Northwest, reared like a young animal; as free as the clouds that skimmed over the Norway tops in the forests of Minnesota.

Never took my hat off to any one except



LISTERINE

THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC

Sound teeth and healthy gums can only exist in a hygienically pure mouth.

Brush the teeth and rinse the mouth with Listerine.

Booklet "Domestic Medicine" contains many useful suggestions. Gladly sent on request.

Manufactured only by
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A WAR MESSAGE FOR THE FURNITURE BUYER

America must win the war—and the big job of American manufacturers is the production of war essentials.

To this vital task many of the skilled Berkey & Gay workers are now applying themselves. Naturally our normal output of furniture is, therefore, diminished.

However, our reserve stock in Grand Rapids and New York with such other furniture as we may be able to manufacture, in addition to goods of our make now in the stores of our dealers, will, we hope, be sufficient to supply necessary requirements during the period of the war.

Where the purchase of new furniture is necessary, choose Berkey & Gay furniture. Each piece bears our inlaid Shop Mark—the symbol of excellence in material, in cabinet work and design.



Berkey & Gay Furniture Company
446 Monroe Avenue
Grand Rapids Michigan

A new and comprehensive exhibit comprising thousands of pieces of Berkey & Gay Furniture may be seen at our New York showrooms, 113-115 West 40th St., or at Grand Rapids. Visitors should be accompanied by, or have a letter of introduction from, their furniture dealer.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

AND HOW TO MAKE THE APPARATUS, a handy manual for the amateur or the expert. Shows how to make, erect, and use every part of a small working wireless plant. Clear, illustrated with helpful diagrams, by mail, 35 cents. Funk & Wagnall Company, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

THE EDUCATION OF THE WILL

by Jules Fayol, Rector of the Academy of Aix, France. Authorized translation. Thirty editions in fifteen years. Shows the way to success and happiness by proper training of the will. Will make life over for you. 12mo, cloth, \$1.25; by mail, \$1.57. Funk & Wagnall Company, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

How The Ants Milk Their Cows

The wonderful story of these little people, the ants—how they house, care for, and milk their "cows"—how they plant and raise their crops; how they build roads and houses; how they do all the other marvelous things they do—this fascinating story is only one of the many related in this delightful new book.

Knowing Insects Through Stories

By Floyd Brallier. An unusual collection of stories that unfold the amazing traits of insect life. The habits and characteristics of bees, butterflies, moths, grasshoppers, wasps, flies, and many other little people, are described with scientific accuracy in this entertaining and instructive book. Its style is simple enough for children, and its contents interesting enough for adults.

128th Street, profusely illustrated in beautiful colors. Price \$1.00 net; by mail \$1.25

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**"Home,
Sweet
Home"**

**"My home is full of calm delights
And comfort without measure;
For COMFY SLIPPERS fill our nights
With forty kinds of pleasure."**

—Walt Mason.

**Look for the Comfy trade mark on
the slipper. It identifies the genuine.**

Daniel Green Felt Shoe Co.
111 East 13th St., New York

COMFY SLIPPERS

a woman, care free and as wild as the wily deer that fill that country. Never had an inside job and all my spare moments were spent in the open with an old Winchester rifle and a dog.

Kinda gets under the hide when you have to stay home and see the other fellows going to this big scrap. Have to stay home because at the time the show started was working in the munition-game, and as I had the misfortune to be holding down an executive position they told me I was needed more here. Still, when I pass some of the boys in uniform there is a feeling comes over me that I can't explain. It is as if they were looking at me and saying, "I wonder why that big stiff isn't in the service."

We men in this game haven't anything to distinguish us from a stinking slacker. Uncle Sam better get busy and give us something to distinguish munition-workers from slackers such as exist in this town, slinging hash and fitting women's corsets.

Great shades of Paul Bunyan! And they wear pants, too, and walk like regular men.

I am not kicking on you boosting the boys Over There, for they deserve every bit of it, and more too, but, for the love of Mike, get busy and publish something that will help to get some button or badge, backed by Uncle Sam through the draft board, that will separate us from that corset-fitting guy. You will have to excuse the stationery, but I felt downright mean to-night and had to get it off my chest quick. By the way, if you know something downright mean to do, let me know and I'll do it.

During a great battle the work of the medical staff is enormous and performed under difficulties which are appalling to the lay mind. The doctors stand up to it bravely, however, and are inclined to make light of their services. "I have worked day after day and night after night without rest," writes Dr. Frank H. McGregor to his brother at Chickasha, Okla., "but the stimulus of the battles seems to hold one to it."

This brief sketch of Dr. McGregor's experience during the push on the Marne is taken from the *Mangum Star*:

We have just come out of the trenches for a much-needed rest, when Old Jerry started the push against the French on the Marne. My division was immediately entrained for that front and in forty-eight hours we were giving the Boche h—l. We met him again in the open where he had broken through and gave him the surprise of his life, as he was sure the Highland Division was up Flanders way. We immediately attacked with the French on either side. We not only stopt him, but we sent his line rolling backward, and, thank God, they are still rolling. However, we had an awful struggle and our casualties were heavy. We fought for ten long weary days before we were returned. We were two weeks without having our clothes off. We had no trenches or dugouts, and as the Boche kept up a tremendous amount of shelling to cover his retreat, hell could not have been a hotter place. The medical officers had to place their dressing-stations right up in the lines and attend the wounded under heavy shell and machine-gun fire. God alone knows why more of us were not killed. I never expected to come through it all. The shelling was so intense

The Russel Drive

Master of Road and Load

The Victors

What have they done—these Motor Trucks of Uncle Sam? They have carried our War Sinews from Inland Factory to Atlantic Transport and straight up to the Firing Lines. They have carried our Fighting Boys, our Wounded Boys, our Invincible Boys to this Incomparable Fulfillment. Truly, these Motor Trucks have been the vehicle of Triumphant Democracy. Truly, they have been Uncle Sam's most powerful Ally and deadliest Weapon.

The realization of what our engineering staff, our manufacturing experience, the dedication of all our energy and brains and brawn have contributed to this glorious Achievement of Our Motor Truck, brings a feeling of great pride and deep content to us of the Russel Motor Axle Company. We joyfully greet and acclaim "THE VICTORS."

Russel Motor Axle Company, Detroit, U. S. A.





Following oil: Veedol
after oil: Standard
Showing reduced amount
of sediment in Veedol

When the starter won't turn the engine over

COLD WEATHER brings days when the starter has hardly enough power to turn the engine over. Often you have to use the hand crank even on a light car.

It is time to look to your oil

The oil which has been correct in warm weather will now be found so stiff that it will not flow. Oil left on the bearing surfaces is used up before the entire supply is warm enough to flow properly. Many a bearing has been burned out because oil that would not flow at low temperatures was used in winter weather.

Ordinary Zero oil, however, when exposed to the disintegrating heat of the engine—200° to 1000° F—breaks down rapidly forming a large part of its bulk in black sediment.

Veedol Zero—Light is made so that it flows readily in the coldest weather and yet it has properties that prevent the formation of sediment under the terrific engine heat.

The danger from oil that breaks down under heat

Sediment in your oil is the greatest cause of friction and wear. When oil which contains sediment is carried up to the cylinder walls by the pistons, the film becomes "patchy" and breaks. Rapid carbonization,

Veedol Grease and Gear Compound

Veedol Gear Compound gives efficient lubrication with the minimum leakage. Veedol Graphite Grease is recommended for lubricating water pump shafts; Veedol Cup Grease is made in three grades, all of the same high quality as Veedol Motor Oils.

Cold weather hints for motorists

To prevent freezing in the radiator, use wood alcohol or calcium chloride in proportions to meet weather conditions.

If engine refuses to start pour hot water on intake manifold.

Keep radiator covered to conserve gasoline.

Disengage clutch before using starting motor.

If stuck in deep snow partially deflate tires.

If radiator steams immediately after starting stop and thaw with warm water.

contamination by gasoline of the oil in the crankcase, scored cylinders and broken piston rings are directly caused by breaking the piston oil "seal." Yet an oil which will flow in cold weather must be used.

After years of experiments Veedol engineers evolved a new method of refining by which an oil is produced that resists heat. This—the famous Faulkner Process—is used exclusively for the production of Veedol the scientific lubricant.

Solving the sediment problem

The famous Sediment Test, illustrated above, shows how the sediment problem has been solved. Veedol, the lubricant that resists heat, reduces the amount of sediment 86%. A million motorists have solved the sediment problem by using only Veedol in their engines.

Buy Veedol today

Leading dealers have Veedol in stock. The new 100-page Veedol book describes Internal Combustion Engines; Transmission; Differentials; Oils and their Characteristics; Oil Refining. It also contains the Veedol lubrication chart. This book will save you many dollars and help you to keep your car running at minimum cost. Send 10c for a copy.

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An Accident

is liable to happen to anyone—perhaps your dearest friend. Preparedness—knowing what to do till the doctor comes—may save the life of that friend. Get "Emergency Notes," Dr. Butler's book, and be prepared. Cloth, 20 cents post paid, from

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They are brimful of homely wisdom, packed with the logic of experience, and rich in stimulating suggestion. To read them will make you better and more human, more worth-while to yourself and to the world.

A delightful gift-book or keepsake. Amplely bound in pocket size with gold lettering. \$2.50; by mail \$2.75. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 254-260 Fourth Av., New York

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THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

ECONOMY renewable FUSES



cut annual fast maintenance costs 30% in many of our leading industries.

As illustrated with "Deep Cut" Economy Fuse in its application, Economy Fuses are electrical products of the U. S. Navy and leading power and machine plants. Used from your electrical dealer.

ECONOMY FUSE & MFG. CO.

Elmhurst and Orleans Sts., Chicago, U.S.A.

Sole manufacturers of "ECONOMY" — the Non-Removable Fuse with the "Deep Cut" Economy Fuse.

Economy Fuses are also made in Canada or Montreal.

it seemed that shells were hitting everywhere but where one happened to be standing. One after another of our gallant officers paid the great price and are now sleeping in the valley of the Marne beneath French soil that has become sacred after so much bloody fighting. Time after time our boys charged into the face of a liquid hell and time after time pushed the tenacious *Boches* back who clung to every foot of ground that had cost them so dearly. I lost a score of dear friends in the Highland Division. One gallant captain who was killed while launching our second great attack was the fifth son to die on French or Belgian soil. Another young lieutenant only nineteen years of age was the fourth and last son to make the great sacrifice. But still they "carry on" without a murmur. Such is the fortitude of the British. A Scottish gentleman is a gentleman *par excellence*, and God never put braver hearts in any race.

When we were relieved and had the opportunity, we gathered our remaining dead and buried them on the field where they had fought so nobly, and died in the cause of liberty. I shall never forget the sad, touching lament played over the graves by the Highland pipers, "The Flowers ha' Withered Awa'." And a sadder and more weird piece of music I never want to hear. We have all grown old in battle and used to seeing our comrades fall.

But in this wonderful natural setting of vales and wooded hills, with a wet sun hanging low in the west, with villages close by laid low by the devastation of war, and the stench of the battle-field permeating the air, the pipe music, with its wild, weird sadness, had its effect on all present, and as the last notes died away we saluted the gallant dead, turned and walked silently away with a pang in our hearts and tears in our eyes for the first time since the battle began.

While a German retreat was inspiring enough to the Allied troops, it was usually accompanied by hardships and perils that cling to the memory of the pursuers. Unless the enemy was hitting the Berlin trail in utter rout, he hurled back shells which caused a great deal of dodging, if nothing more serious. In a letter to his mother, Mrs. Emily E. Elliot, of Montclair, N. J., which is published in the New York *Evening Sun*, Sergt. Arthur C. Elliot, of Battery D, 16th Field Artillery, tells of stirring times in the wake of the German retirement:

We rode for two days and nights and finally arrived at a town that has figured in a whole lot of dispatches lately. It was all shot to pieces, great shell-holes all over the place, roofs gone, bridges down, everything knocked around.

We unloaded and went into camp a short distance out of town. We were told that we would be there about a week, so everybody lay around the next day. About 3:30 we got forced marching orders, be on your way immediately. So we packed up the stuff we had on hand and got out. Our barracks bags, with all our personal stuff in them, were left behind and (damn the system!) thrown into the salvage pile.

Everything gone; all we own is what we have on our backs. I lost a bunch of stuff, two pairs of new shoes, extra suit of clothes, all that knitted stuff, including that peach of a sweater that kept me warm last winter, a dozen pair

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ever worn out

Chas. Crews & Son., of Plain-
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After having had a Stewart
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"Our expense on truck, outside
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exceed \$25—

"We make an average of 12
miles to the gallon—

"If we were going to buy
another truck we would surely
buy a Stewart."

(Copy of Mr. Crews letter furnished on request)

Stewart Motor Corporation
Buffalo, N.Y.

Stewart

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1 1/2 ton - \$1975 2 ton - \$2575
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All prices f.o.b. Buffalo





Are your nerves like this ?

Are you easily irritated? Easily annoyed? Do children get on your nerves? Do you fly off the handle and then feel ashamed of yourself?

When nerves are right—when health is right—you shouldn't be this way. Ask any doctor.

If you're a smoker, try this: switch to Girards; give them a good fair trial—say a couple of weeks—and smoke nothing else. The Girard is famous for the fact that it *never gets on your nerves*. Doctors recommend it, and smoke it, too. Thousands of smokers from coast to coast have put Girards to this test—and *mighty glad they are today that they did it*.

First, because it never gets on their nerves; and second, because as a smoke, it's a ripe, mellow, full-flavored, Havana delight—good right down to the last long puff. We have heard men say that they never knew what real smoke-joy was until they switched to Girards. Put it to the test yourself—get a box today.

Any cigar man in America can sell you Girards. If he hasn't them in stock he can get them from us.

Antonio Roig & Langsdorf
Established 1871 Philadelphia

The
Girard
Cigar
Never gets on your nerves

of socks, my "housewife," leather leggings, all kinds of stuff gone. Everybody, including officers, lost their clothes. It sure made us sore.

Well, we rode all that afternoon and well into the evening over ground that the Boches had owned not so very long before. Camped that night near the "Big Boys." Every little while the sky would be lighted up and we would almost be deafened as they started them over.

Slept the best we could that night and made camp there the next day, dug small dugouts; etc. The day after that I had to go up to the front line with a reconnaissance party. I got my baptism of shell-fire there. We got 'way up, ahead of the artillery, in some woods, and the Huns started shelling the woods. I wasn't exactly scared, but I was sure interested in the route to the rear, and my strength seemed all to leave my knees and go to my feet.

Anyhow, my knees shook, and a half can of corned beef (I've eaten two at a time myself) and a half box of hard tack (same thing goes here), did for supper for ten officers and six enlisted men, so you see we all kind of lost our interest in ordinary things. Slept that night in a big, good-looking dugout, fortunately without any gas to disturb us. Came back the next morning with a lame horse and much experience.

We moved up nearer the line the next night, when we could see occasional air-fights and endless transport-trains carrying everything imaginable to the front. Saw lots of new graves, dead horses, and cast-off equipment, both Boche and American. Had a pretty uncomfortable time of it, as it started raining, and chow was scarce at times. However, we made out.

A couple of days later we "moved in." What I mean is that we did move in, too. All the way in, where the little fellows and the big fellows and all the intermediate-size fellows play their hell chorus day and night.

About the ensuing time I can't tell you, mother—that is, I can't tell you much. Sherman was right. I've seen hell. I personally got out of it all right, altho my blouse, lying in front of my dug-out, was all torn to pieces, and a shell fragment went through the shoulder and collar of my overcoat while I had it on. It was sure a narrow escape. I've seen lost of sights, tragic and some humorous.

Forget the tragic ones, we have to, and some of the funny ones might change to tragedy very quickly. For instance, one of the most humorous things is the beautiful disregard a man has for when or how he lands when he is dodging shell-fragments. You will see a man running across a field full tilt. Suddenly he will hear a shell coming and he will just lift his feet off the ground and land. If there is an old shell-hole near he dives in, it being a matter of no interest whether the hole is empty or whether water, tin cans, or any kind of rubbish has a previous claim. He just goes in. Same thing with dug-outs. You hear one coming and you dive for the nearest one, no difference whether it is already occupied or not. You go in and tell them about it afterward.

Everybody works like the dickens. I think I average about eighteen hours a day, doing all kinds of work and sleeping with everything on.

Every day brings additional proof that our men are deservedly popular abroad. While the English is quaint and curious,



Smoker
for 25c.
to retain
goodness

— as Transportation Makes Greater Demands
Upon the MOTOR TRUCK

Republic nation-wide service is a big advantage

Greater demands are constantly being made upon motor trucks everywhere. Transportation needs are urgent. Every truck must be kept at work day-in and day-out. Each truck must be made to haul every ton of freight that it is capable of hauling.

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It is this conscientious service together with the quality built into all Republic Trucks that is responsible for Republic attaining the leadership in the entire motor truck industry within five years. Last year Republic built and sold more than twice as many trucks as the next largest manufacturer.

There is a Republic Truck to meet every hauling requirement. Seven Models— $\frac{1}{2}$ ton to 5 ton. The Republic dealer will help you decide which model will best meet your needs.

Republic Motor Truck Co., Inc., Alma, Michigan

The Torbensen Internal Gear Drive used in all Republic Trucks, delivers 92% of the motor power to the wheels. We know of no other type of drive that delivers as much.



REPUBLIC

Internal Gear Drive

MOTOR TRUCKS

Built by the Largest Manufacturers of Motor Trucks in the World



GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL, New York, with new 25-story Commodore Hotel on right. An average of 302 trains, 86,668 passengers and 50,000 non-passengers enter and leave this great railroad terminal in a single day.

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TRANSPORTATION

MOTOR VEHICLES are a vital part of Transportation, multiplying man's activities and broadening his efficiency. Their present-day utility is the result of constant improvement in tire building and may be increased or decreased according to the kind of service rendered by the tires.

THE TAXICAB that takes you to the train, the passenger car, the truck with big pneumatics for the long, speedy haul and the giant solid-tired monster for heavy duty work—all of these may be made a better investment by equipping them with Fisk Tires.

FOR SALE in 130 Branches and by Dealers Everywhere.

FISK PNEUMATIC TRUCK TIRE

FISK TIRES

the following letter from a French girl to the American parents of a soldier visitor speaks straight from the heart:

Madam—Sir,

I take the freedom of write to you for to offer to you my sincere congratulations as my papa and mamma for your son. We have had the gladness of receive he at home during one week. It is a good and lovely boy whom my papa, my mamma and me, we like well. He is very suitable and well-bred. We forget he never, we shall regret always. The time, during which he has lived with us has been sufficing to we for to know and like.

Since some days he is go away from our village. My papa and me, we have been to make a visit by bicyclette. He has been very glad.

We have confidence in Amerique and her courageous soldiers. Your son and the American soldiers will deliver France.

I hope, Madam and Sir, that you will understand my letter. I speak not well English, but I do my utmost for that you understand me. My papa, my mamma and me, we shall be happy to receive your news.

Will you to accept, Madam and Sir, our better friendships, respectful of your friends of France.

GEORGETTE HOUDOIRE.

Every phase of modern warfare and its results came under the observation of our boys in France. The formation of the country, a series of hills and valleys, writes Private McComas, of the Ambulance Service, to a friend in Germantown, Pa., presented a good picture of the whole thing. Wherever they could, the *Boches* held the heights, but the French and Americans and British blew the ground up from under them and they were seen hurrying away to temporarily safer places. Along the whole front, says Private McComas:

The *Boches* are falling back, never to regain what they are leaving. At night the sky is red with the flash of the guns, and the burning of stores and supplies. It certainly is a wonderful sight, and one wonders how any person can live under such shelling. Not many do. The main body of troops retreat, leaving a rear-guard to check the French progress.

The prisoners for the most part, good troops that they were, are certainly low in morale. One man told how he had lived for four days in his gas-mask. For the most part, they seemed to have given up all hopes of winning the war, and they were all fooled in regard to our country's participation. The Americans, they believe, are not counting for much, and they fully believe in the success of their submarine warfare. Newspaper reports now show how low the *Boche* man-power really is. Austrians are used on the Western Front, brigades and regiments are broken up and reformed.

All men back of the lines, men who are needed so much to make the fighting man successful, are being put into the trenches, divisions are moved about from place to place with very little rest; and in all ways the country is being combed for every available man.

Of course, there can be no talk of peace until the *Boches* step out and away from Russia. No matter how attractive are the

propositions they make in regard to Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, colonies, we can not afford to consider them unless Russia is safe. With the war over, and Russia in *Boche* hands, they would overrun Asia and dominate Europe. The idea of the war would then be lost. Russia is a prize they will give up anything to keep, and it is here that we must see clearly, and prevent them from controlling anything that would bring them back in power.

They are making plans, through Spain especially, for trade and commerce after the war. Knowing what effect "Made in Germany" will have on goods, they are marking them with Spanish and Swiss trade-marks. Here, again, we will have to be watchful. The *Boche* can never safely come into France after the war. The spirit of the Frenchman is dead against him, and it is a hatred that will not die. The feeling after our own Civil War between the North and South was mild in comparison to the feeling between these two nations. After seeing what the *Boches* have done in France, I would not like to answer for the conduct of the Frenchman, should we push forward into Germany. Of course, the same horrors would not be repeated, but there would be some old scores settled. These are great times in which we live.

Affection for France has become very strong among our fighting boys. They all recognize the manifold wrongs Germany has inflicted and insisted upon doing their level best to alleviate the suffering evident everywhere. It was a common sight, writes Private John C. Birk, to his mother at Conemaugh, Pa., to see soldiers of the French sky-blue and the American olive-drab arm in arm, brothers in a common cause. He finds proof in this that "the friendship between the two countries is being cemented so that it can never be broken." Private Birk's letter, which is printed in the *Johnstown Tribune*, continues:

Vive la France! How she has suffered and bled and been shaken in this awful conflict! You can not imagine conditions here. I weep for France. As I write, my eyes are overflowing. Maybe it is that I have developed the French spirit and passion, but it is true. I love her spirit, and say, mother, dear, if I am to stay over here and eventually die on French soil, it's worth the price. I would not be elsewhere in this time of need. I am glad I am here doing a man's duty, if I am only seventeen. And as much as I want to be with you all, I'm willing to stay here until the Huns are annihilated. If you all wonder why we are at war, forget it and take my word for it that it had to come, and our only mistake was in not getting in it sooner, instead of prospering on human souls.

A day in this country would open your eyes—just a few glimpses. Everywhere women in black, a few tottering old men trying to do a day's work, nowhere strong men except on furlough, on crutches, or drilling. Women working as baggage smashers in stations; buildings in the course of erection four years ago still uncompleted; buildings lacking paint, etc. Only that which is absolutely essential for daily existence or war-purposes is done. A stranger can not get a meal in town, and even those who live in the town must get their bread-cards and get war-bread, and every day they come to see



Quaint and curious—the kind that cannot be duplicated elsewhere in America—for men, women and children, are beautifully illustrated (many in actual colors) and accurately described in this fascinating "Book of a Thousand Gifts," which is mailed post-paid on request.

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2 out of 3
every 3
have gone-

Two out of every three experienced wiremen have been called into our Nation's Service.

Wiremold goes far toward offsetting this loss because the average job of surface wiring which takes 9 hours when ordinary conduit is used can be completed in 6 hours by using Wiremold. It makes possible an average saving of 35% in labor.

Wiremold is a metal raceway specially designed for the proper protection of surface wiring. For this purpose it is, therefore, far superior to ordinary conduit. It costs only about half as much and saves 70% in steel.

Wiremold does not require experienced workmen to install—inexperienced men will make a good, quick, safe job with it.

Do not compare Wiremold with ordinary metal molding. It is a surface conduit, not a metal molding.

We will send you an introductory quantity of 100 feet of Wiremold and 15 packages of fittings (covering all requirements for the average job) for \$15.88.

Send for illustrated Catalogue and Installation Manual that shows many model installations. Free on request.

The American Conduit Manufacturing Co.

New Kensington, Pa.

Makers of

WIREMOLD
A Surface Conduit—Not A Metal Molding

what we eat and peep into the garbage-can. Is that enough? Every day for a week, two long trains (freight-cars) of wounded in blue go through, and one, a long train of sixteen luxurious cars, loaded with Americans, pulled in slowly—for it bore our brothers, fellows I know, torn to pieces. And Huns don't stop at anything. I saw pictures last night of women and newborn babies who were victims of the big gun which bombarded Paris. Think of it—babies at birth.

And there are fellows blinded for life by that terrible mustard-gas. But the worst of all, mother, is the train-loads of refugees, containing thousands of helpless women and children, herded like animals and driven from their home by the *Boche* (pronounced "bush"). You should hear that word uttered by the French. It's a curse. I heard it first from the lips of one of the women in black, whose husband was shot by a *Boche*, and her lips curled into a snarl and her eyes flashed and her teeth clicked. And so, mother, we must all forget our inconveniences, grievances, sadnesses, and heartaches, and get down earnestly to the world's work, the extermination of the pest.

And I am glad America is getting aroused. We are not fighting any one else's fight. Rather, England and France have been fighting for us and we must get going to pay up for lost time, and we are going to drive them out of their homes and see how they like it. I think they will holler "Kamerad, Kamerad!" like the snakes they are, and I hope then that dear old Woody will be firm and take nothing less than an unconditional surrender, and then we will all come back and live happy ever after. Won't that be fine? That is worth struggling for, and worth dying for, don't you think so? I'm glad I'm in the uniform of God's country. It is the best on the globe, and it has its biggest task laid out for it right now, and it is not going to disappoint the world.

"Don't worry and keep well," is the closing injunction of Corporal Noel E. Paton, of Company A, 326th Battalion, Tank Corps, in a letter to his mother in Fayetteville, N. C. At the time of writing he was in Base Hospital 66 recovering from a wound received in the battle of St. Mihiel, but, like thousands of other American boys who get hurt in the fray, his first thoughts were for the people at home.

Corporal Paton was one of a patrol sent out to ascertain the whereabouts of the Germans, and he describes what happened in cheerful style:

We had advanced to within perhaps five or six hundred yards of the fatal forest, and nothing had been seen. And still we advanced. The tanks were ahead, advancing in line with about seventy-five yards between. We were, perhaps, twenty-five yards behind them, also spread out with fifteen to twenty yards separating us. We were admirably situated—the tanks would draw the fire, and who would absorb it? We.

The Germans were then spotted running back into the woods. We opened fire. Several dropt. Whether hit or ducking, I don't know. They reached the edge of the woods and disappeared. We ran on until they opened up with their machine guns, toward which they had been running. We dropt, of course. There was not much space they didn't bulletize. They

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HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART,

Son or Brother in training camps in the American Army or Navy? If so, mail him a package of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the antiseptic, healing powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. The American, British and French troops use Allen's Foot-Ease, because it takes the friction from the shoe and freshens the feet. It is the greatest comforter for tired, aching, tender, swollen feet, and gives relief to corns and bunions.

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. Ask your dealer to-day for a box of Allen's Foot-Ease, and for a 2c. stamp he will mail it for you. What remembrance could be so acceptable?

About Dollars and Gears

This Torbensen talk is about saving money. You may consult engineers as to the mechanical efficiency of different types of truck drives, but what you yourself are interested in will be the *commercial efficiency*; that is, the relation between the *ton miles of service* and the *cost of gasoline, oil, tires, maintenance and depreciation*. The following paragraphs will show you why Torbensen Internal Gear Drive is so economical to operate and maintain.

Savings in Gas and Oil The reason why the ablest truck engineers have adopted the Torbensen Drive may be summed up in this bare statement:—The Torbensen Internal Gear Drive loses through friction the smallest amount of engine power at all speeds and loads of any form of truck drive.

The little pinion within the internal gear *rolls*—other types of gears have a sliding action. The friction in rolling contact is much less than in sliding contact and absorbs less power. Saving power means lower cost for gasoline and oil.

Savings in Tires Tires are a big item of truck upkeep cost. One of the biggest tire manufacturers has made precise tests which prove conclusively that one pound carried on the axle without springs will cause as much tire wear as nine or ten pounds carried on the rear axle springs.

On a one-ton truck, the Torbensen rear axle weighs 365 pounds, while another design of truck axle of the same carrying capacity weighs 750 pounds. This gives Torbensen an advantage of 385 pounds less unsprung weight. This means that the other form of truck drive involves a tire expense when operated without load as great as the Torbensen equipped truck carrying 3465 pounds of payload.

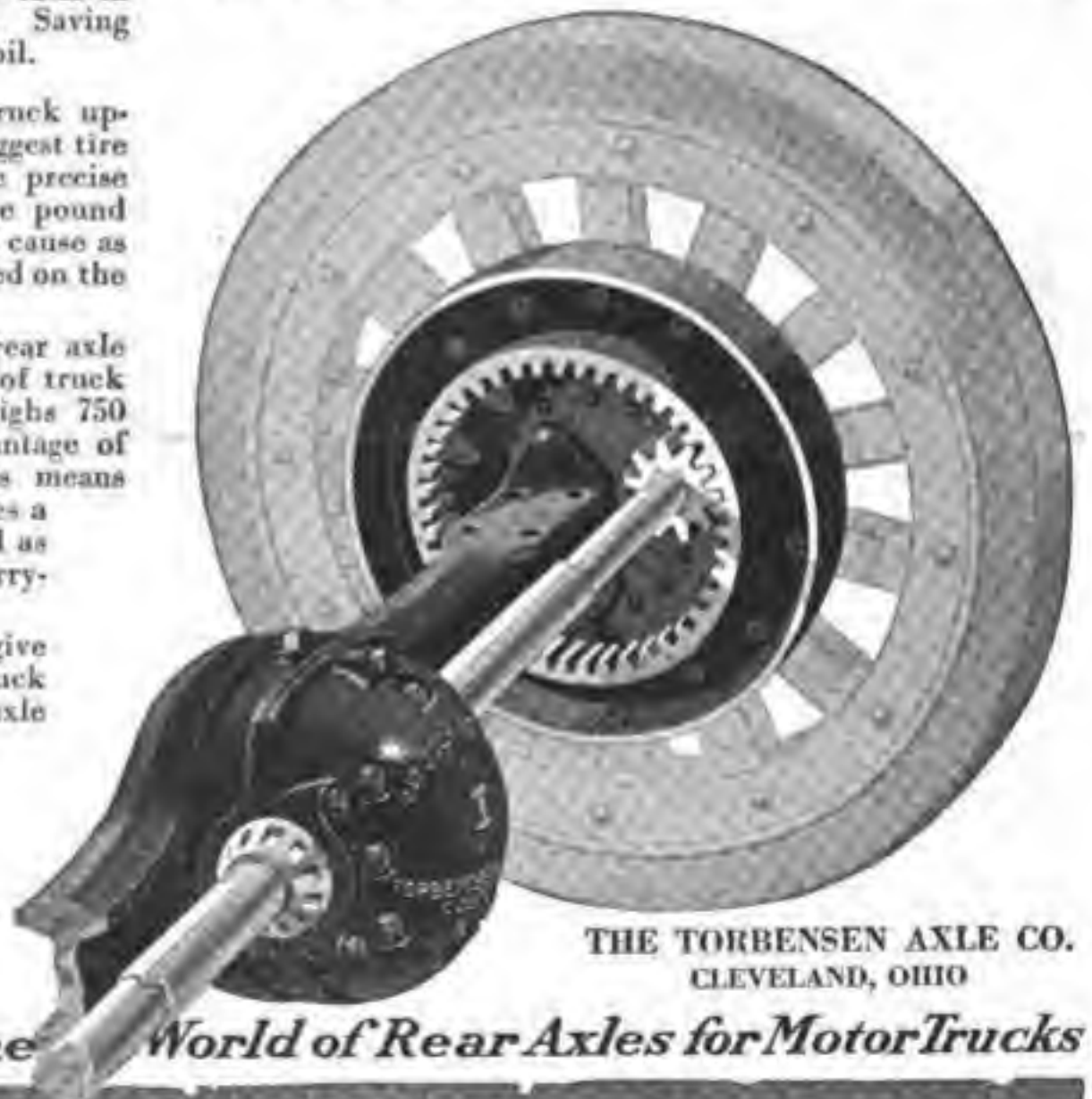
The Torbensen equipped truck will give very much greater tire mileage than the truck which has the heavier axle. The heavier axle will pound itself into the repair shop or scrap heap long before the Torbensen axle shows undue evidence of wear and tear.

Savings on Repairs Speaking of repairs, compare the Torbensen Axle with any other form. Note how all revolving parts are protected by

roller bearings or ball bearings which will wear for hundreds of thousands of miles. No chains or sprockets exposed to the dust and dirt, and no gears with sliding tooth contacts which can be ruined completely by operating five minutes without oiling. We certainly do not want to encourage neglect, but the Torbensen axle will stand more abuse in the way of lack of lubrication and overloading than any other form of axle. Note Torbensen accessibility. The inspection cap can be taken off the differential housing in three minutes, enabling you to inspect the differential and bevel gears. See how easily the jack shaft and pinion can be removed. With some axles it is necessary to remove the axle from under the truck to enable you to examine the differential.

There are more Torbensen Internal Gear Drive axles in service than any other commercial car truck axle ever built. Any man who is familiar with one size is able to adjust and repair any size, because they are all similar. Mechanics know the Torbensen axle and can repair it quickly and economically.

It is these basic economies of a Torbensen Drive—savings on gas and oil, savings on tires, savings on repairs, which have made us the largest builders in the world of rear axles for trucks.



THE TORBENSEN AXLE CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Largest Builder in the World of Rear Axles for Motor Trucks

TORBENSEN

INTERNAL GEAR
TRUCK DRIVE



Actual photograph of 28 x 7 Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tire in service on 1½ ton Truck operated by the Ohio Sample Furniture Co., Cleveland

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GOODYEAR
AKRON

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PROFITABLE TIRES

2 Tires — 6 Months — \$264.61 Saved

UNQUESTIONABLY the most authoritative and utterly conclusive proof of the special advantages of Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires is found in the cost records of users.

At Cleveland, The Ohio Furniture Company has kept such records covering the simultaneous operation over a six-months' period of a truck with solid tires on the rear wheels and another with a rear equipment of Goodyear Pneumatics; the trucks are identical in make and size—both have pneumatics on the front wheels.

The first figures set down show that the all-pneumatic truck has traveled 6,000 miles or 25% farther than the other which has gone 4,800 miles.

Then it is found that the repairs on this truck amounted to \$63.09 while the repairs on the truck with solid tires cost \$129.55, giving a saving of \$66.46 for the unit with pneumatic rear equipment.

A still greater proportion of saving is shown in the gasoline record due to the fact that the solid-tired truck used 1,812 gallons of gasoline over 4,800 miles whereas its partner used just 1,320 gallons while running 6,000 miles; at the prevailing rate, this represented a difference of \$197.47.

And a further item charged against the

truck with solid tires is the fact that it required 504 quarts of oil, or 144 more than the other truck, which adds to the credit of the pneumatics the sum of \$55.18.

Again the better economy of the all-pneumatic truck persists in the depreciation account, where 1 cent is charged off for every mile run by this carrier as against 3 cents for the other and where, as a result, there now is a margin of \$84.

"The reason why we intend to make Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires standard equipment on our trucks is because the pair we have in service have paid for themselves in six months and, in addition, have given us a profit of 88%."— Mr. B. Silver, President, Ohio Sample Furniture Co., Cleveland.

Finally, the company's books show that the driver of this truck, in traversing 25% more ground, saved his employer \$161.50 in wages, and therefore, that this one pair of 38 x 7 Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires costing \$300, paid for themselves in the six months' period and yielded a profit of \$264.61.

It must be added that this figure by no means represents the total profit of which these tires are capable inasmuch as the owner states they can be expected to travel four or five times the distance they have gone.

The plain mathematics of many similar records are showing to constantly increasing numbers of executives that the speed, traction and cushioning power of Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires are sources of appreciable financial return.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

CORD TIRES

The History of a Van Camp Soup



A Parisian Chef

In the Hotel Ritz, created the original recipe. It embodied some 20 ingredients, and 23 hours were required in the making.

In a culinary contest held in Paris this recipe took the prize. Thus this soup became the leader in that city of fine cookery.



Scientific Cooks

Later this chef was employed by Van Camp, and that recipe came with him. Here our culinary experts, college trained, worked three years to improve it. By testing countless blends they evolved a savor which amazed the chef himself.

All Van Camp Soups are perfected in that way. Our scientific cooks start with a famous recipe. They try out hundreds of ways to improve it. And they never stop until they reach the limit in deliciousness.



Materials Analyzed

These Van Camp scientists fix a standard for every ingredient. Every material must come up to that standard. Some materials are selected by analysis to insure against variation.

Thus a Van Camp Soup is always at its best—exactly like the model soup adopted.



The Final Formula

Then every step and detail is recorded in formula. And that formula is always followed to the dot.

In every Van Camp Soup you get a famous recipe perfected in this way. You get the very utmost in blend and ingredients.

They come to you ready to serve, at a trifling cost—the finest soups ever created.

Try two or three, and you will never again be content to serve an ordinary soup.

VAN CAMP'S

Soups — 18 Kinds

Other Van Camp Products Include

Pork and Beans Evaporated Milk Spaghetti Peanut Butter Chili Con Carne Catsup

Prepared in the Van Camp Kitchens at Indianapolis



Van Camp's Pork and Beans

Also perfected by these culinary experts. Beans selected by analysis are baked for hours by super-heated steam. Baked with a sauce which is the final result of testing 856 formulas.



Van Camp's Spaghetti

Based on a famous Italian recipe which our experts spent years in perfecting. Never in Naples or anywhere has one ever tasted a Spaghetti which compares with this.



Van Camp's Peanut Butter

Made from a perfect blend of Spanish and Virginia peanuts, with every germ removed. The germs are slightly bitter. It means a new delight to lovers of peanut butter.

mowed that field thoroughly. I flattened and flattened and tried to flatten more. It couldn't be done. I was flat.

It was early in the festivities that I got mine. If bullets were only like measles I could have risen, made my bow to Fritz, and calmly withdrawn. But such was not the case, and I delayed my departure until a more propitious time. After I had remained there a month or two in about forty-five minutes, the tanks must have succeeded in silencing the Dutch, for blessed quiet replaced that awful song of lead looking for a home. As soon as it became evident that they had really ceased firing and weren't kidding us along, as they had done once or twice, the lieutenant, who must have been doing some thinking himself the past three-quarters of an hour, called a retreat. I suppose he remembered that we had only come for information—and Lord knows we had that—and that discretion was the better part of valor, so retreat we did. I won't describe the retreat in detail, for it would reflect on the dignity of all concerned. Anyway, our objective was gained, so to speak, and as it was time to retreat, what matters it how it was done?

There was a large clump of bushes thirty yards to the left and rear. Those bushes were my goal. I felt if I could get there I would never ask for another thing as long as I lived. The getting there was just a matter of imitating a snake as nearly as possible. It was rather uncomfortable, considering my useless arm, and rather costly as to buttons, but I finally made it. As soon as the lieutenant saw my trouble, he ordered me back and sent one of the men with me.

I have no idea what became of the tanks—whether they succeeded in routing the machine guns or not. Two of the men were given up as dead, one of them being a sergeant and the other a private. As soon as I got back to the tanks, I reported all that had happened to the Battalion Commander, and was then ordered to the rear. I came back in a car as far as the first dressing-station and from there to Toul in ambulances. I stayed in Toul several days. From there I went to another evacuation hospital at Neufchâteau, and finally I am here—where, I don't know. I am just "somewhere in France"—I believe about a hundred miles south of Paris and not even near a town. I feel as well as I ever did, but am in bed. I have to stay there, for my clothes were taken from me—a simple reason, but what a good one!

Hospital life is all right for a day or so as a change from the noise and the rush and excitement, but it is very wearing after that. I am ready to go back now, but they won't tell me a thing here as to when I may be discharged.

Anyway, it is good to hear American women talk again, and they are fine to the men. And they should be, for the boys are doing fine work—drafted men as well as regulars. In action you can not tell the difference, for they all fight like the "devil."

So long, mother mine. Don't worry and keep well.

"Going up" for the first time took on somewhat of the aspect of a newsboys' picnic to Private Robert T. Herz, 136th Field Artillery, whose home is in Logansport, Indiana. His chief concern was for the guns, which, he explains in a letter to his sister in Indianapolis, "aren't wholly

named." Private Herz is one of the corps of young defenders who left the university for the drill-field. He was a junior in the University of Wisconsin when he enlisted. He writes:

From now on I expect to have something worth while to write about. We leave within twenty-four hours for the front. Doesn't that sound real thrillin'? Better break it gentle like to the folks. Probably you had not better show them this letter. I'll tell them after we get back to rest billets—wherever that is and whenever we do.

Everything is in readiness except the guns which aren't wholly named. One of them tho is "Dutch Cleanser," which is original with us as far as I know. They are offering a cake to the person who names ours. Almost all guns are christened. We passed one bunch of six-inch rifles the other day with some good monickers—"Death Nell," "Liberty Girl," "Lucky Strike," etc.

Everybody is giving things away or throwing them away. We are cutting down our packs, and this afternoon is the final inspection before we leave. I had to throw away four suits of B. V. D.'s, several pairs of socks, a razor, brush, soap, towels, and books, and they will probably tell us this afternoon to get rid of more.

You may not think this nifty *papier*. But then the Army sorta teaches one not to be overly particular. Of course a certain degree of fastidiousness is tolerated. One may drink his coffee without milk or sugar, or one may leave one's coffee undrunk; one may go to bed at taps and go right to sleep or one may go to bed at taps and lie awake for a while dreaming of chocolate sundaes and other essentials of existence in the States.

Funny thing that about ice-cream—just like pie—unobtainable as a general rule. At the American "Y" in Bordeaux enormous crowds of men and officers stand in line for ice-cream tickets, and a bunch is always disappointed. It's pretty poor ice-cream at that, but we sat down one day and ate four big dishes apiece. One reason why stuff like that is so scarce is because there is so little milk in this country. I don't know why there should be fewer cows in France than in America, but we certainly have a terrible time getting *café au lait*. The French like to serve cognac in their coffee, and I have always wanted to smack my lips over some, as they do. But I tried it once and that was enough. I like it just as well as I like the French tobacco, and I haven't found any *tabac* yet that was usable. I have bought French cigarets, tried one, and given the pack away to a smiling, grateful *poilu*; and I have taken a chance at French cigars, but, as the ex-Cincinnati cop remarked, "You can't smoke 'em or chew 'em."

We have two ex-cops in the outfit. One of them, a great large hulk of a fellow, good-natured always, gets drunk every Saturday night and makes a speech in behalf of his candidacy for mayor. As taps blow, we always elect him. He is a great friend of our ex-professional ash-can man.

After having one of "these so-called baptisms of fire and surviving it without scratch either to myself or men," writes Capt. Reese T. Amis, of Battery C, 114 F. A., to his home paper, the Columbia (Tenn.) *Herald*, he declared himself ready



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Measure your food by calories, the energy unit which our Government adopts.

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In Veal Cutlets . . . 57 "	In Canned Peas . . . 54 "
In Salt Cod . . . 78 "	In Potatoes . . . 13 "

Thus meat foods cost from 8 to 10 times Quaker Oats for every calory unit. And nearly every food you use costs vastly more than oats.

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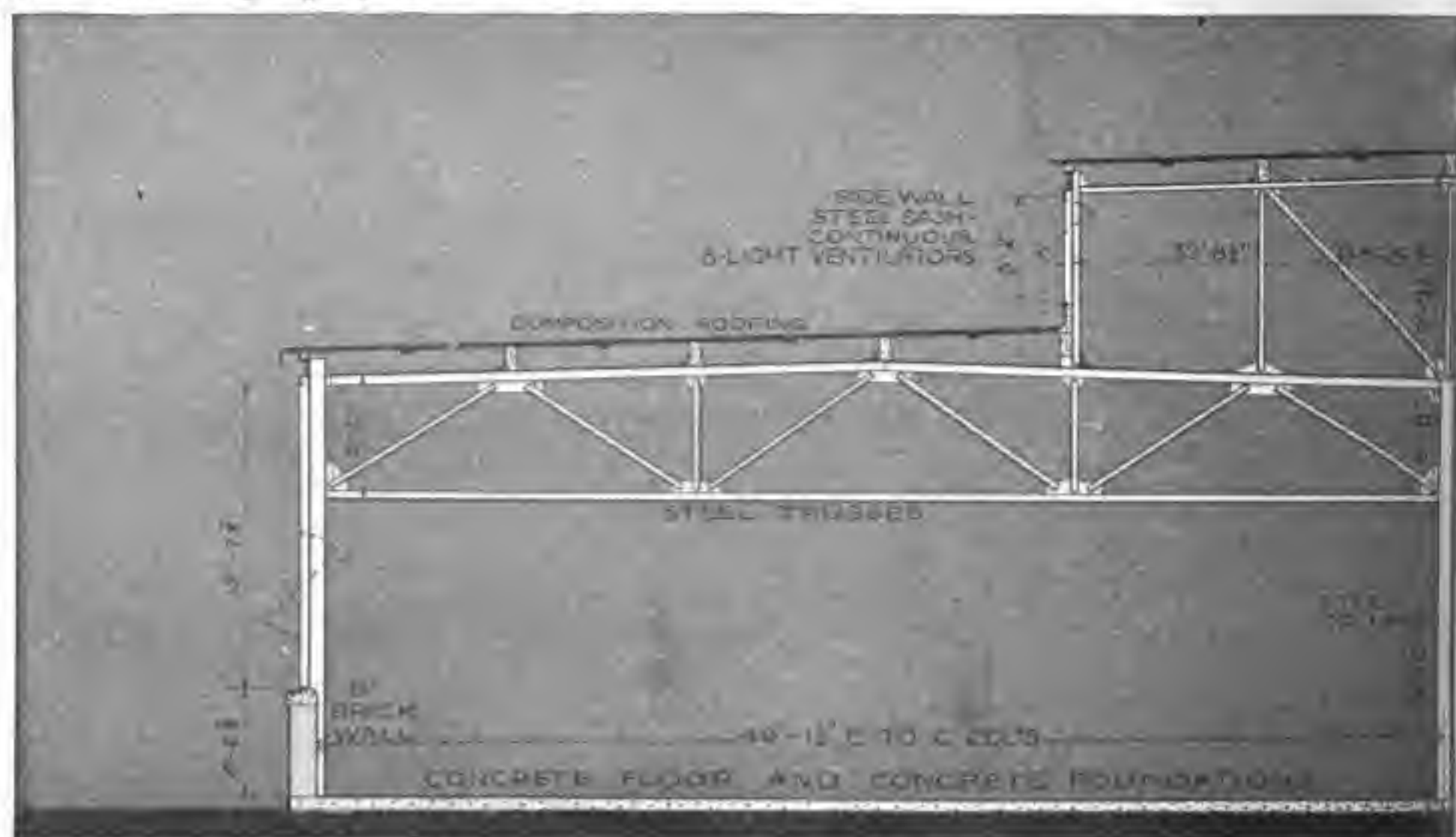
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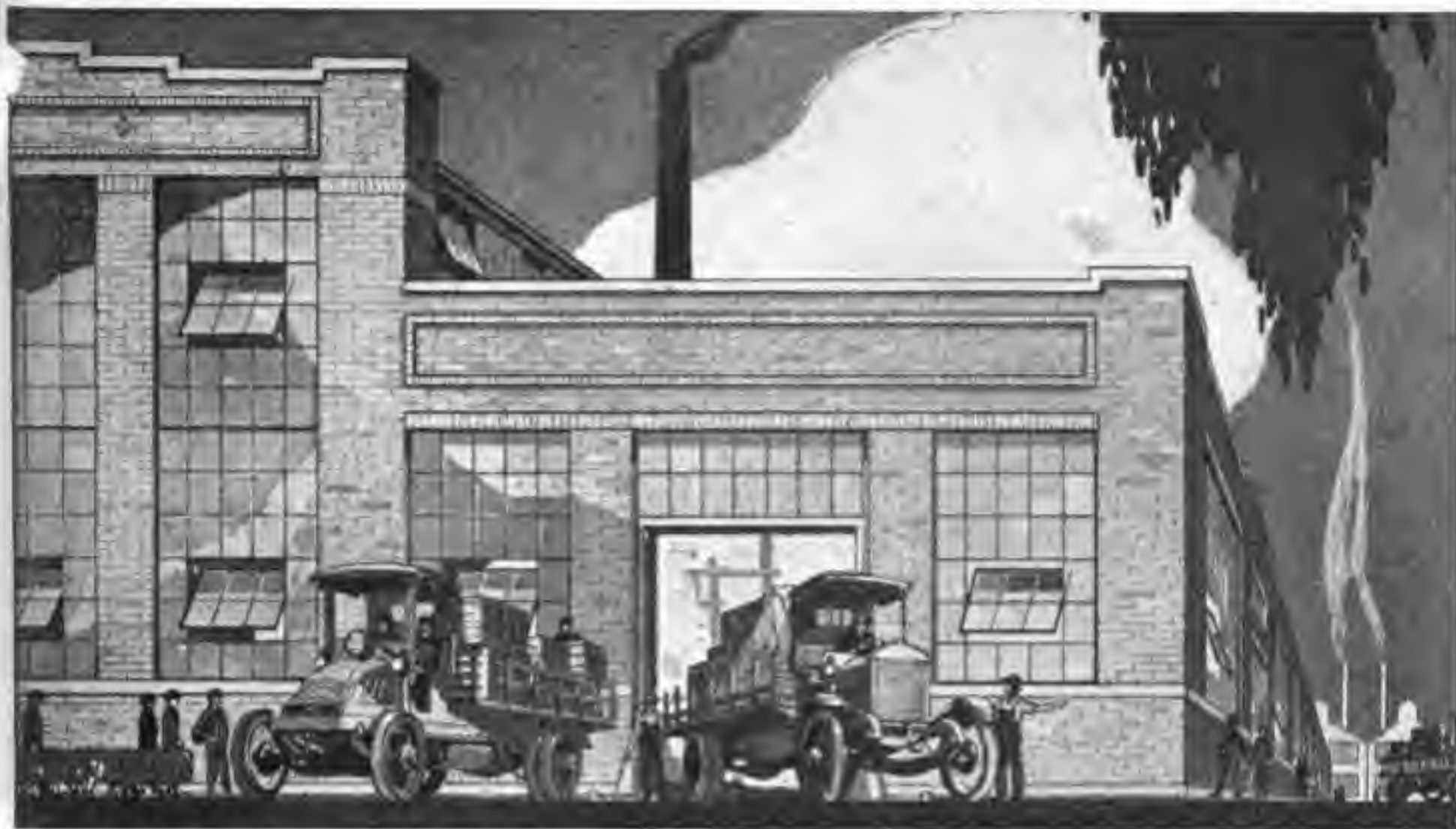
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No. 4 Standard is the saw-tooth type which can be built any size in bays, 20 feet x 30 feet. Nos. 5, 6, and 7 Standards are for heavy machine-shops and foundries. They are approximately 100 feet, 110 feet, and 120 feet wide respectively. No. 10 Standard is another heavy type of structure built for crane operation. It is approximately 150 feet wide and any length in multiples of 20 feet. These fine standard types can be built in 60 working-days.

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for another and hoped that his wish would soon be gratified. In fact, the captain seemed to enjoy fighting the Huns. According to his limited observation, he says:

The curious thing about this war-business is that the fighting is the least boring, least tiresome part of it. At least, it is the only part of it that I get much pleasure from. But it constitutes only about 5 per cent. of the whole. The rest of the time is spent in the tiresome, wearying task of hauling ammunition, moving long distances by night, usually from about seven o'clock at night to six or seven o'clock the next morning, grooming and taking care of 125 or 150 of these brittle French horses, cleaning guns, disciplining men, and doing ten thousand other things that come up in the course of a day or night. Sometimes we get six or eight hours of sleep, again we do well to get two or three hours. My trench-coat is bedding-roll, blankets, bath-robe, and bed. When a halt comes, I simply lie down in it by the side of the road, not infrequently in the middle of it, and grab off a nap of a few minutes.

We were a part of the American army which made the spirited dash toward Hunland recently. Really, it was a very easy victory and cheaply bought in manpower, for our artillery simply overwhelmed the Huns. They put up a fight with machine guns for a while and then beat it on back toward Deutschland, "according to previously made plans." The bag of prisoners was very good—around 16,000 or 17,000, while the 200 guns which were captured will be used to good advantage.

But let me tell you what I can of the artillery preparation. You can not conceive of anything so immense or terrible. I am not "stretching the blanket" very much when I tell you that there were more guns in "gas-hollow," a long ravine in which we were located, than there were in the American Army before the war started. I learned from a very reliable source that there was a battery of light artillery every thirty-seven yards on our part of the front. When the normal front of a battery is eighty yards, you may gain some idea of how much chance the Huns had to withstand such an attack.

The drive began shortly before one o'clock in the morning. Rain had been falling for several days and mud was knee-deep. A thick bank of clouds hung over the battle area, making the darkness so dense that I knocked off a good part of my nose and about half of my left eye out in trying to get back to my battery position. The guns started with a slow, drum-like monotony, but soon increased to their full cadence. In a few minutes the whole heavens were bright with the glare from their flashes and the earth was shaking from their pounding. The firing continued by spurts until even 5 p.m., when every gun on the front burst into full tongue, laying down a barrage ahead of the infantry, who jumped out of their trenches to get the Huns. My battery was an accompanying one and pulled out a short time later to follow and cover their advance. However, all plans went wrong, for the Huns had dug such a depth and width of trenches that the engineers were until five o'clock in the afternoon leveling a road for us to get over them. The next two or three days were the hardest of my life, for there was no sleep, the roads were bad, the weather cold and disagreeable, and the Huns were dropping shells over among us every now and then.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Hot-Foot.—KAISER—"What account are my brave troops giving of themselves?"
HINDENBURG—"A running account, your Majesty."—*Baltimore American*.

Blights the Soul.—"Here is a preacher who announces that the automobile is a menace to religion."
 "Maybe the poor fellow bought a second-hand car."—*Charlotte Observer*.

Looks Like a Slow-up.—BRIGGS—"Well, the world seems to move faster and faster all the time."

GRIGGS—"Nonsense! During the Revolution we had minute-men. Now we have four-minute men."—*Life*.

Made Him Blush.—MAGISTRATE—"You certainly committed this burglary in a remarkably ingenious way; in fact, with quite exceptional cunning."

PRISONER—"Now, yer Honor, no flattery, if you please; if there's one thing I hates, it's flattery."—*Tit-Bits*.

Her Little Plan.—"I see you a good deal with young Flubdub."

"Yes, auntie."

"I hope you are not going to marry a spendthrift."

"Oh, no. I don't think I'll marry him. But it's nice going around with one."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Helpful Herbert

What a friend we have in Hoover,

All the skins and thieves to bare.

What a surplus-fat remover,

All our hungry pangs to share.

Ever present help in trouble,

Guide, philosopher, and friend.

Pass the shark-meat and fried stubble.

Will the conflict ever end?

—Credited to "Exchange" by *American Motherhood*.

An Eye on the Future.—Maggie had a new baby brother, which everybody agreed was such a baby as had never been seen before. One day the baby was being weighed, and Maggie asked what that was for.

"Oh," said her father, "Uncle George has taken a great fancy to baby, and he's offered to buy him for a shilling an ounce."

Maggie looked startled. "You're not going to sell him, are you, daddy?"

"Of course not, precious," answered daddy, proud to see his little girl loved her brother so.

"No. Keep him till he gets a bit bigger," the child went on; "he'll fetch more money then."—*Tit-Bits*.

Disliked Absent Treatment.—"Even the field-hospitals close up to the firing-line in France find time for an occasional laugh," writes Malcolm Adams, of the Red Cross.

A party of wounded marines were being taken to a base-hospital on a much overcrowded motor-truck. The nurse accompanying them became anxious about their wounds.

"I hope I am not hurting any of you," she said.

"You're hurting me a lot," replied one of the soldiers.

"But I am nowhere near you," exclaimed the nurse indignantly.

"That's what's hurting me," was the calm reply.—*Washington Star*.



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CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

THE WESTERN FRONT

November 6.—Rapid advances are made by the Allied armies on the battle-line from the Belgian border to the Meuse. The French drive forward five to seven miles and inflict severe punishment upon the retreating enemy. They capture Vervins, Montcornet, and Rethel, and Rozoy is taken by Italian troops.

The Americans push forward three miles on their whole front, reaching Chemery and Nouzon. They are now engaged within sight of Sedan, which has been fired in parts by the Germans.

The British sweep two miles beyond the Mormal Forest and capture Aulnoy Junction. Sharp fighting is reported within a short distance of Bavay.

According to reports reaching American headquarters, the Germans are destroying property and cutting down trees in their retreat east of the Meuse.

November 7.—General Pershing reports the Rainbow Division and units of the First Division entering the suburbs of Sedan. The entire region between the Meuse and the Bar has now been liberated by the First American Army in close cooperation with the French Fourth Army.

Continuing their progress astride the Franco-Belgian border, General Haig's men meet little opposition. Bavay is in their hands and the western outskirts of Avesnes have been gained.

The French reach a line running through Effry, along the Thon River, on the southern outskirts of Signy Forest and beyond La Horgne and St Aignan-sur-Bar.

Ground is rapidly gained on the whole 120-mile front and the Germans lose many men and important material during their flight.

November 8.—Official dispatches show the French making rapid progress on the entire front. On their left the Fortress of Hirson is reached and on the right they are along the Meuse to the neighborhood of Bazeilles. More than 2,000 prisoners and a large quantity of war-material are taken.

The British make substantial gains south of the Mons-Condé Canal. On the right they capture Avesnes; they have cleared Hautmont in the center, and on the left taken Malillaquet, Fayt-le-Franc, Dour, and Thuin, and are approaching the railway west of Maubeuge. Further north they have taken La Plaigne and Belloy, and hold the western portion of Tournai. Since November 1 they have captured 18,000 prisoners and 700 guns.

The Americans on the Meuse advance eastward into the edge of the Woëvre Forest. The Germans are moving men and supplies hastily away. The towns of Stenay and Nouzon and a part of Sedan are reported on fire.

November 9.—Official communications show the Allies still forging ahead, the advance on some sectors being ten miles to-day. French troops cross the Meuse between Mézières and Sedan, and Pétain's cavalry sweep over the Belgian boundary near the Chimay-Guise road. In the center of their line the railroad center of Hirson is captured and Mézières and Mohon surrounded.

General Haig announces the capture of Maubeuge, the last important French fortress in the hands of the Germans. South of this point, British are

Hadn't Sense Enough.—THE HUNS—"Peace! Peace! We must have peace!"
THE ALLIES—"Well, why didn't you keep it when you had it?"—*Kansas City Star.*

Where Money Counts.—"Darling," he said, "I have lost all my money."
"How careless of you," she replied. "The next thing you know you'll be losing me."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Didn't Know the Taste.—"Don't those parvenus make you sick?" asked a young man of his partner at a dinner.
"I don't know," she replied innocently, "I never ate any."—*Jersey City Journal.*

Answers an Easy One.—"How did so many of the men who are in training-camps happen to get influenza?"
"We give up."
"Because they were in the draft."—*Nashville Tennessean.*

Delicate Hint.—"Shall I sing Tosti's 'Good-by'?" inquired the young man who tries so hard to be entertaining.
"I don't care whose you use," replied Miss Cayenne. "And don't bother to sing it. Just say it."—*Washington Star.*

What More Could He Wish?—"You ask for my daughter? What are your prospects young man? Do you own the house you live in?"
"No, I rent it, but I have five tons of coal in the cellar."
"Take her."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Wanted to Help Both.—A little boy at school saw his teacher faint and fall. In the confusion it was impossible to keep so many heads cool, and the little ones flocked round the unconscious lady and her sympathetic colleagues. But this small boy kept both his color and his coolness. Standing on a bench and raising his hand, he exclaimed: "Please, teacher, can I run and fetch father? He makes coffins."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Well, Maybe You're Right, Butch.—The following contribution comes from Wilkes-Barre, Pa.:

EDITOR LITERARY DIGEST: As a reader of your periodical or weekly I have as a matter of fact figured out in my own way that you are all bad in your humorous dept. and if you don't mind I would advise your getting together some afternoon and talking it over with the boys and make a change.

It is a characteristic of you high brows to dissect a letter with a touch of satire which comes rather natural and I feel as you read this you will smile and under your breath damn the author. But I can't resist the writing and like a good clean class, A late draft I take this liberty to assert myself regardless.

If you need a few good stories, as needless to say you do, write and let me know, and since I am not overly busy I will let you have them.

I will write again and tell you what I think about your high brow poetry. It might be all right for the fellow who reads Browning for a bluff or talks Grand Opera, but to me and many others its a bit misty, and the general structure is to artistic for the foundation, give us something with the human touch and the Gettysburg simplicity, we get this. Your Friend, if you wish.

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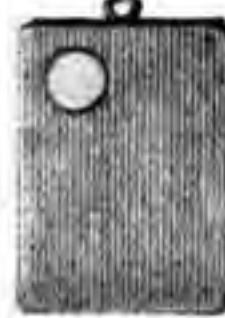
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pushing eastward and are well beyond the Avesnes-Maubeuge road.

The Americans are advancing on a wide front eastward of the Meuse, and hold both banks of the river from Verdun to Sedan.

Lively artillery-duels are reported on the Belgian front and the Belgian troops are standing along the Ghent-Terneuzen Canal from the Dutch frontier to the Ghent station.

November 10.—General Pershing reports considerable gains by the First and Second American armies along the line between the Meuse and Moselle. Troops of the First occupy Bois de Chenois, south of Baulon, and three villages are taken. In the Woëvre, despite stubborn resistance, troops of the Second penetrate the enemy's line and drive him from several strongly held positions. Marcheville and St. Hilaire are captured and the Bois Dommartin cleared of the foe.

On the American left Gouraud's men cross the Meuse on a wide front between Mézières and Sedan and pursue the retreating Germans, while the French astride the Belgian boundary capture Charleville and continue their rout of the enemy.

General Haig reports advanced troops reaching the Franco-Belgian frontier. North of the Mons-Condé Canal Leuze is taken and the British cavalry is approaching Ath. The troops progressed four miles east of Renaix. On the railways east of Maubeuge great quantities of rolling-stock and war-material fall into the hands of the British.

The French Army in Belgium is still forcing back the enemy and has reached the eastern outskirts of Nederwalm-Herengem, Bonde St. Denis, and Segelsem. On the left, American units cross the Scheldt east of Heuvel.

November 11.—A dispatch from the Sedan front states that thousands of American heavy guns fired the parting shot to the Germans at exactly 11 o'clock this morning, and the Germans hurled a few shells into Verdun just before that hour. As soon as firing ceased, the Americans unfurled the Stars and Stripes, shook hands, and cheered.

General Haig reports the capture of Mons early this morning. At the cessation of hostilities the British had reached the general line of the Franco-Belgian frontier, east of Avesnes, Jeumont, and Sivry, and four miles east of Mons, Chievres, Lessines, and Grammont.

The Paris War Office announces that the Belgian frontier east of the Forest of Trelon, east of Avesnes, was reached by the French before hostilities ceased, and Italian troops entered Rocroi, less than two miles from the frontier.

OTHER WAR-NOTES

November 8.—An official dispatch from Rome states that Italian war-ships have entered the port of Zara, capital of Dalmatia, and that the booty taken during the Austrian retreat included 3,000 railroad cars and 100 locomotives.

November 10.—The Associated Press correspondent reports that more than 250,000 Italian prisoners of war in Austria have been returned to Italy. Returning Italian officers do not expect disturbances in Austria like those in Russia.

A Paris official communication states that Servian troops have advanced in the direction of Waiskrishen and Reeskerek, driving back German troops retreating to the north, and entered Serajevo.

November 11.—The British Admiralty announces the torpedoing of the battle-



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ship *Britannia* near the west entrance to the Strait of Gibraltar on November 9. Paris reports Franco-British naval forces occupying Alexandretta, an Asiatic seaport in the Mediterranean, and torpedo-boats entering the Dardanelles.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

November 6.—London gets news of the German armistice delegation reaching the Allied lines, where they are to be received by Marshal Foch early tomorrow morning.

Secretary Lansing sends a message to the Roumanian Government giving assurance that the United States will exert its influence to aid Roumania to secure justice and political and territorial rights at the final Peace Conference.

Rome reports the conditions of the armistice between the Entente nations and Austria being carried out without delay.

November 7.—Paris advises note that the German truce mission, which is headed by Matthias Erzberger, is due to arrive at the French outposts between 8 and 10 p.m. The Allied commander orders firing to cease on that front at 3 p.m. until further orders.

Secretary Lansing makes public a message to the German Government protesting against the reported intention of German authorities in Belgium to destroy coal-mines on evacuation. If such acts are perpetrated, declares the note, they "will confirm the belief that the solemn assurances of the German Government are not given in good faith."

November 8.—Paris issues an official note announcing the arrival of the German delegates at Marshal Foch's headquarters. The text of the Allies' conditions was read and delivered to them. They asked a cessation of fighting, which was refused, and were given seventy-two hours in which to accept or reject them.

In their message conveying this information to the Imperial Chancellor and the German High Command the delegates add: "The German proposal for an immediate conclusion and provisional suspension of hostilities was rejected by Marshal Foch."

Admiral Wilson, of the United States Navy, cables from Brest taking responsibility for the premature peace report, which, he says, was the result of an error.

Deputy State's Attorney-General Becker, who investigated the Bolo Pasha work in this country, makes public evidence showing that Matthias Erzberger, leader of the German truce delegates, has been the directing head of the most dangerous system of intrigue that Continental Europe has ever known.

Washington reports the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy stating positively that the military program of the United States is unchanged by the armistice proposal under consideration by the Germans.

November 9.—The British Press Bureau reports that, owing to heavy German barrage and machine-gun fire on the battle-front, the journey of the courier from Marshal Foch's headquarters to the German High Command at Spa was delayed until this afternoon.

November 11.—At 2:45 a.m. Washington announces that the armistice has been signed and hostilities will cease at eleven o'clock this morning, Paris time, 6 a.m. New York time. The terms will be made public later. Sirens and bells started peace celebrations in all parts of the United States and Canada.

At 10 a.m. the President issued a proclamation announcing the signing of the armistice and adding: "Everything for which America fought, has

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President Wilson reads the terms of the armistice before Congress shortly after noon. They require of Germany: Immediate evacuation of all invaded territory—Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, and Luxembourg. Evacuation of countries on left bank of the Rhine and occupation by Allied forces of the principal gateways to Germany. Reparation for all damage done and restitution of moneys seized in invaded lands. Surrender of principal units of the High Seas Fleet, including all submarines. Surrender of enough war-material practically to disarm the German forces. Abandonment of the treaties with Russia and Roumania, with evacuation of all conquered territory in the East. Surrender of forts and ships in the Baltic and Black seas. Return of Allied merchant ships in German ports. Duration of armistice shall be thirty days, with option to extend.

London reports that Dr. Solf, German Foreign Secretary, has addressed a message to Secretary Lansing drawing attention to the fact that the surrender of transports required by the armistice "means the starvation of millions," and requesting President Wilson to use his influence with the Allied Powers to "mitigate the fearful conditions" imposed on Germany.

A German wireless intercepted at London shows "the command and Soldiers' Council on the cruiser *Strasbourg*" calling to "all ships, torpedo-boats, destroyers, and submarines in the North Sea," declaring that the terms of the armistice "would entail the destruction of us all," and asking their German comrades to "defend our country against this unheard-of presumption."

London gets word from Paris that a supplementary article in the armistice terms provides for the occupation of Helgoland by the Allies in the event of the German war-ships not being handed over, owing to the mutinous state of their crews.

November 12.—Changes in the armistice terms, which were not known in Washington when the President addressed Congress, are made public by the State Department. While in some respects the conditions are stiffened, the amended terms relate chiefly to the amount and time of surrender of material, submarines, and railroad cars, and do not affect the general purport of the contract.

Dr. Solf's appeal for mitigation of the armistice terms is delivered at the State Department by the Swiss Minister at Washington and is sent to the President.

Senator Poindexter, of Washington, introduces a resolution in the Senate proposing that the United States enter into full alliance with the Entente and decline to open separate peace negotiations with the German Government.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

November 6.—Bern reports that the German Socialist party has issued a manifesto asking the Imperial Chancellor to advise or request Emperor William to abdicate.

A dispatch from Vienna states that Eastern Silesia has been placed under the administration of a German People's Council.

November 7.—Dispatches from The Hague and other European points report a general revolt of the German Navy, the men becoming complete masters at Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Helgoland,

Borkum, and Cuxhaven. A great part of Schleswig is also in the hands of revolutionists, and 20,000 deserters from the Army march through the streets of Berlin. Serious riots break out in Hamburg and Lübeck and the red flag is hoisted at Warnemünde, a seaport of northern Germany, and Rostock on the Baltic. The military governor of Kiel concedes the demands of the Workers' and Soldiers' Council for the release of political and military prisoners and complete freedom of speaking and writing. Peace demonstrations and riots are occurring at several other places in Germany.

Chaos prevails in Austria, according to travelers arriving at Bern, and breadless troops are plundering and requisitioning supplies.

Paris hears from Bern that the Premier of Bavaria has notified the German Government that if an armistice is not speedily concluded he will be obliged to order the Bavarian troops from the front.

Field-Marshal Mackensen's Army is to be permitted to pass through Hungary to Germany, states another Bern dispatch, providing they lay down their arms on entering Hungarian territory.

November 8.—European advices dwell upon the spread of revolutionary movements in Germany. A dispatch from Munich states that the Diet has passed a decree deposing the Wittelsbach dynasty and a republic proclaimed in Bavaria. Hamburg is reported completely in the hands of revolutionists, and Bremen, Schwerin, and Tilsit join in the movement and form Soldiers' Councils, which have already control of Bremerhaven and Cuxhaven. Red flags have been hoisted on the ships in several ports, and London hears that the naval authorities at Wilhelmshaven agreed to hand over authority to the rebels if they promised to resist a British attack on that port.

Basel gets word of a dispatch sent to the Imperial Chancellor by the German Socialist party demanding the abdication of Emperor William and the renunciation of the throne by the Crown Prince by noon. Amsterdam reports that the Emperor declines to abdicate on the ground that he could not undertake the terrible responsibility of delivering up the country to anarchy.

November 9.—Berlin messages report the abdication of the Kaiser and renunciation of the throne by the Crown Prince, Prince Maximilian, of Baden, announces that he will retain the office of Imperial Chancellor until consequent questions and the setting up of a regency, for which he intends to appoint the Socialist leader, Friedrich Ebert, chancellor, are settled. Other dispatches assert that the Prince has been appointed Regent of the Empire.

Bern is informed that the majority groups of the Reichstag have agreed upon a plan of elections to that body and the lower houses of the confederated states by equal, direct, secret ballot, without distinction of sex, the voting age to be twenty-four. Cabinet ministers send in their resignations, and a Copenhagen telegram asserts that the Emperor's son-in-law, the Duke of Brunswick, and his heir have abdicated.

Vienna newspapers report orders given for the arrest of Archduke Maximilian, brother of Emperor Charles.

Rebellions in Hanover, Cologne, Brunswick, and Magdeburg are announced in Berlin, and Copenhagen reports the revolutionary movement spreading throughout western Germany. Further disturbances occur in Hamburg, but Schleswig is quiet. German guards at the Danish border are ordered by the Soldiers' Council to remain temporarily at their posts.



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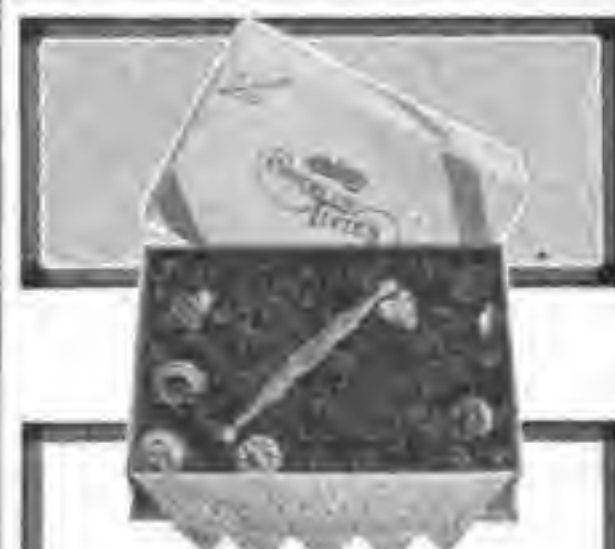
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Six German battle-ships anchored outside of Flensburg, states a Copenhagen message, have directed their guns against the revolutionists and bombardment is expected. Another dispatch from this point declares that a general railway strike has begun in Germany.

The United States asks the Spanish Minister in Berlin to submit its vigorous protest to the German Government against the ill-treatment of American prisoners of war.

According to the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, the Austro-Hungarian supreme command has protested to Berlin against the passage of German troops through Austrian territory on the ground that the armistice may be endangered thereby.

November 10.—A Berlin wireless to London reports a people's government instituted in the city. Troops and machine guns are placed at the disposal of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, which has declared a general strike. Friedrich Ebert is carrying on the Chancellorship. News of similar revolutions is reaching the capital from all parts of Germany.

Other dispatches state that severe fighting occurred in Berlin and many persons were killed and wounded before the officers of the garrison surrendered. The Red forces are in control and have restored order.

Deputy Schiedemann, leader of the majority Socialists in the Reichstag, tells the populace that the Hohenzollern dynasty has been overthrown and that Herr Ebert has been charged with the formation of a new government in which all shades of the Social-Democratic party are to participate. Copenhagen learns of an official announcement that the War Ministry has placed itself at the disposal of Ebert.

Crews of the dreadnoughts in Kiel Harbor join the revolutionists, six cruisers flying the red flag arrive at Ostmoor, and marines occupy the lock-gates at Ostmoor after overcoming the resistance of a coast-artillery division.

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says Schleswig-Holstein is to be proclaimed an independent republic. Announcement of the formation of a Bavarian republic is issued at Munich. It is to "complete the self-government of the people" before further military disaster and "make Germany ready for a league of nations."

The Hague wires Washington that the ex-Kaiser has arrived in Holland on his way to De Steeg, near Utrecht. The Crown Prince and virtually the whole German General Staff accompanied him.

November 11.—Wireless dispatches from Berlin report the revolution progressing steadily throughout Germany. Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils being established everywhere. Field-Marshal von Hindenburg has placed himself and the German Army at the disposition of the new people's government at the capital "in order to avoid chaos."

Amsterdam telegrams report German garrisons along the Dutch frontier in revolt. At Potsdam and Doberitz the garrisons are in the hands of the new authorities.

Copenhagen regards the revolution as an accomplished fact. Fourteen of the twenty-six states, including all the four kingdoms, are reported securely in the hands of the Reds. Wurttemberg has been declared a republic, the king stating that he will not oppose the will of the people. Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck are ruled by Socialists, and the power of the rulers is gone from the Grand Duchies of Oldenburg, Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

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A semiofficial telegram from Berlin states that the Soldiers' Council has taken over military administration and that its orders must be obeyed.

Amsterdam learns on good authority that the ex-Kaiser will be interned in Holland. The *Handelsblad* understands that the Dutch Government will object to his residence in the country. Meantime, according to other accounts, the former Emperor and staff are in a railway train near Eysden awaiting the decision of the Dutch Government.

Washington experts in international law recognize that Holland is in a difficult and embarrassing situation owing to the arrival of her notorious guests, and discuss the possibility of bringing William and his arch-accessories to account for high crimes against the laws of nations and humanity.

November 12.—The *Paris Matin* hears of the death of the Crown Prince, who was reported shot by an assassin while on his way to Holland.

Copenhagen reports that the abdication of Emperor Charles of Austria is officially announced at Vienna.

Amsterdam gets a telegram from Bremen stating that the entire German North Sea Fleet and Helgoland are in the hands of Soldiers' Councils.

The Wolff Bureau announces that German Socialists and Independent Socialists have agreed to form a joint cabinet from both parties.

Berlin reports that the Provisional Government at Karlsruhe has proclaimed that Baden will remain part of the German Empire. Königsberg, Frankfurt-on-Main, and Strassburg are now controlled by the *Soviets*.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

November 6.—Amsterdam has a Berlin telegram announcing that the withdrawal of all Russian representatives in Germany has been demanded and that German representatives in Russia have been recalled.

Washington reports the organization of the War Trade Board of the United States - Russian Bureau, Incorporated, with a capital of \$5,000,000, to render unselfish economic aid to Russia.

November 7.—Secretary Lansing receives an appeal from the Consolidated Russian Provisional Government at Omsk for further and immediate aid from the Allied and American governments in ridding Russia of Bolshevik control.

The United States and Allied governments are asked by the Russian Ambassador at Washington to take all possible steps to prevent the Bolsheviks carrying out their plans for a general massacre on November 10.

November 8.—Diplomatic circles in Washington regard it as certain that the Allied governments and the United States will soon extend recognition to the All-Russian Government at Omsk.

November 9.—Bern reports that the Swiss Federal Council has asked the Russian *Soviet* mission to leave Switzerland because of their participation in revolutionary propaganda.

A Tokyo dispatch says the Bolshevik forces and Austro-German prisoners in Siberia are almost completely scattered.

November 10.—A delayed message from Harbin reports that a train of forty-two cars carrying ammunition, grenades, and twelve Japanese guns has been blown up between Irkutsk and Rasnoyarsk.

FOREIGN

November 6.—The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief is informed by cable that a chain of relief-

stations has been established between Bagdad and Teheran, where conditions are desperate and fully 1,000,000 persons are needing immediate attention.

The British Admiralty announces that the output of world-tonnage in the last quarter exceeded the losses from all causes by nearly half a million gross tons.

By a vote of 196 to 115 the British House of Commons rejects a motion that the Irish question be settled without delay on President Wilson's principle of self-determination.

Manchester reports that a British Manufacturers' Corporation is being formed to establish agencies in foreign countries for the promotion of British export trade after the war.

November 7.—Writing to Viscount Bryce, Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declares that the British Government is determined that the wrong suffered by the Armenians at the hands of the Turks shall be righted and their recurrence made impossible.

The aim of France and Great Britain, says a statement issued by the British Embassy at Washington, is the complete and final liberation of the peoples of the eastern Mediterranean countries from Turkish oppression and the establishment of governments and administrations deriving their authority from the initiative and free choice of the native populations.

Former King Nicholas tells the Associated Press in Paris that Montenegro looks to President Wilson to obtain for it a safe and independent future.

Since the war began Belgium has been compelled to pay \$500,000,000 to Germany, according to a compilation made by the Belgian Legation at Washington. This amount is exclusive of the large sums extorted from corporations, cities, towns, and civilians.

November 8.—A Bern dispatch states that the populations of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, the westernmost part of Austria, have appealed to the Swiss Federal Council to help them secure food.

The British Minister of Blockade announces that the Government will refuse to recognize, either during or after the war, any transfer of enemy tonnage to neutral flag or ownership before the final conclusion of peace, except with special consent.

The Greek Legation in Washington is informed of the arrival of an American Red Cross mission in Athens, whose task will be to aid the ill and wounded of Greece and promote the revival of Greek agriculture.

November 12.—An official statement by the Belgian Legation in Washington announces that Belgium will no longer submit to a status of "guaranteed neutrality," which existed before the war, but aspires to "complete independence; to the rights common to all free peoples."

Reports are received at the American consulate in Bagdad that 15,000 Armenians have been massacred at "Tasy," which is presumed to mean Hasu, fifty miles southwest of Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey.

DOMESTIC

November 6.—Fuller election returns indicate that the Republicans will have a majority of four in the Senate and a plurality of twenty-four in the House.

Florida, Wyoming, Nevada, and Ohio voted themselves dry on the 5th inst. There are now thirty-two dry States in the Union.

Reports received by the Children's



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Gasoline is the motive power over there. Save it. Your car undoubtedly has worn piston rings, if it has been run much. This means that it is wasting from 25% to 50% of the oil and gas. It means that gas is escaping past the piston head and that oil is getting up into the combustion chamber, causing carbonization, sooted spark plugs and pitted valves. Worn, weakened piston rings also permit the cylinder head to slap and knock, making the motor noisy.

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When we consider that there is now hardly a family in this country but has a boy of its own, or a blood relative, in

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Bureau of the Department of Labor show that the employment of children has increased since the Federal Child Labor Law was declared unconstitutional, June 3, 1918.

A Washington dispatch states that of 30,000 nurses enrolled up to October 1 more than 17,000 are now actually serving American soldiers and sailors. To meet Army needs between 8,000 and 9,000 more nurses must be obtained before January 1.

American shipyards established a new record in October, reports the Shipping Board, by delivering seventy-seven ships of 398,100 dead-weight tons.

November 7.—A premature report of peace causes wild celebrations throughout the country.

The War Department authorizes work on thirteen war-projects, involving an expenditure of \$18,000,000.

An advance of \$1.05 a ton for anthracite coal, effective from November 1, is announced by the Fuel Administration. Only careful use of this coal by householders, it is stated, will prevent suffering this winter.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church appropriates \$5,000,000 for the establishment of 2,000 college scholarships for students called into the Army, aiding Methodist families whose bread-winners have been killed or incapacitated in the war, and to furnish engineers and agricultural experts to assist France in reconstruction problems.

November 8.—Complete unofficial election returns assure a Republican majority in the next Congress of at least two in the Senate and not less than forty-five in the House.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, issues an appeal to all women's organizations to demand adequate representation on the prospective peace commission.

The National Foreign Trade Council holds its annual meeting in New York and urges a government maritime policy that will insure the future of the American merchant marine and the kind of peace that will end economic warfare between nations.

The Street Cleaning Commissioner reports that the "property snowfall" launched from the sky-scraper windows in New York yesterday as a peace celebration consumed 155 tons of paper and cost the city \$80,000 to clean up.

A meeting called in New York City by the American Defense Society, and attended by a large number of representative men and women, protests against Germany's attempt to force Hun-made toys on this country, and begins plans for a nation-wide movement for an absolute boycott of all German goods.

November 9.—The Navy Department issues an order discontinuing, until further notice, all Sunday work in navy-yards and shore stations.

The Food Administration asks the American people to discontinue afternoon teas, theater supper parties, and all meals, except the usual three a day. The appeal states that the conservation of cereals and sugar is now of vital importance.

Washington announces that immediate arrangements are to be made by the American and Allied governments for supplying food to the people of northern France and Belgium and the demoralized civilian populations in southern Europe.

Fearing an imminent slump in prices when peace comes, bituminous coal-producers ask the Fuel Administration

to have price-fixing continued for a year after the armistice is signed.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury tells the Association of Life Agency Officers in Chicago that it has cost the Government only \$1,500,000 to write \$36,250,000,000 of life-insurance on the lives of soldiers and sailors within the last year. Ninety-five per cent. of the men in the Army and Navy are insured.

At the request of the French Government, states a Washington dispatch, the United States will send a housing commission to France to advise and assist in the rebuilding of French areas destroyed by the Germans.

November 10.—The United War Work Campaign starts throughout the country to raise a fund of \$170,500,000 to add to the comfort and happiness of soldiers and sailors.

The National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. reports that up to July 31, the organization handled \$54,354,034 in running its various enterprises in aid of American fighters.

November 11.—All outstanding draft calls are canceled and the November calls are set aside. This order affects more than 500,000 men.

November 12.—The War Industries Board announces that all industries whose output was curtailed in the interest of the nation's war-program may increase their output 50 per cent. of the amount of restriction imposed by the Board.

Secretary McAdoo warns the public that taxes will be necessarily high for many years to pay off war-debts and that additional government loans will be required.

The Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation states that the signing of the armistice will not affect the Government's ship-building program, which "will be the biggest factor in tiding over the period between war-production and peace conditions."

Orders to stop the issuance of new commissions in the Army and the promotion of men already in the service are given by Secretary of War Baker.

Double Returns.—I dug up my last ten-spot and I put it in a bond, and Baker put it into shells and sent it o'er the pond. A Pershing had picked up a shell and stuck it in a gun that sent it screeching through the sky with message for the Hun. The shell arrived in Fritz's "midst" just as his German finger reached out to fire a shell of gas and give our boys a "blinger." That Boche shell will never start to gas a Yankee boy; and every time I miss that ten my heart's a well of joy. I know I only loaned it and it's going to be paid back, but I'd be glad to lose it, just to give the Hun that crack.—H. B. Milward, in *Over the Top*.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

A FOUR YEARS' SURVEY OF THE COST OF LIVING IN THIS COUNTRY

ON a basis of family budgets divided under five heads—food, shelter, clothing, fuel and light, and sundries—the National Industrial Conference Board, after a country-wide survey, recently published its conclusions for the four years' period, July, 1914–June, 1918. Taking into consideration all of the factors in the problem, it says "the evidence points strongly to the conclusion that for the great majority of American communities the average increase for the period lies between 50 per cent. and 55 per cent." Clothing showed the most marked advance—77 per cent.—but quantitatively this was less important than the 62 per cent. increase in the cost of food, "since food represents about 43 per cent. of the average expenditure, while clothing represents only 13 per cent."

Attention is called in the report to the important fact that it has been "a common practise to base conclusions regarding changes in the cost of living on the whole-sale prices of a number of articles, some of which enter directly, but many only indirectly, into the budget of the average family." Hence the report emphasizes a statement that "changes in wholesale prices and changes in the cost of living are by no means synonymous." For example, while leather goes into shoes, lumber into houses, cattle and grain into foodstuffs, and chemicals into a large variety of articles of common use, "changes in the wholesale prices of such primary articles are not a fair indication of changes in the cost of the final products." Wholesale prices may be a satisfactory measure of market conditions, but taken alone "they are not a reliable index of changes in prices to the retail purchaser, especially in the times of rapidly rising prices." It is further pointed out that the advance in wholesale prices is not reflected in retail prices until months later, which gives another reason why an inaccurate indication of changes is given when the increased cost of foodstuffs to the consumer is measured by wholesale prices.

In reaching 52.3 per cent. as the amount of increase in the cost of living for the four years' period, the expenditures of 11,000 families were considered. Following is a table in which besides the 52.3 per cent. for all items entering into the family budget, the percentage for rent, clothing, fuel, and light, and sundries are given:

Budget Item	Per Cent. Distribution of Family Expenditure	Per Cent. Inc. in Cost Due to War Period to June, 1918	Per Cent. Increase as Related to Total Budget
All items.....	100.0	52.3	52.3
Food.....	43.1	62	26.7
Rent.....	17.7	13	2.7
Clothing.....	13.2	77	10.2
Fuel and light.....	5.6	45	2.5
Sundries.....	20.4	50	10.2

In some comments on these percentages, the report remarks that in order to measure precisely the changes in the cost of the various items making up the family budget it would be necessary for the standard of living to have remained constant, which has not been the case, because official regulations such as those of the Food and Fuel Administrations, patriotic impulses to thrift, economies forced by necessity, the tendency to raise standards

as wages have advanced, and other influences "have inevitably brought about considerable alterations in the scale in living." As far as possible, the same standards were observed in making comparisons, the disturbing influences injected into the problem by the war having been minimized so far as were reasonably possible. Analyzing the averages, the report says:

"When the war started, at the end of July, 1914, retail prices of food were slightly higher than in immediately preceding months. In August and September they continued to advance, but in the latter part of the year they fell, not to mount so high again until January, 1916. During 1916 they rose more rapidly, and this upward movement continued in 1917 and 1918. Between the outbreak of the war in July, 1914, and June, 1918, retail food prices advanced 59 per cent. Between June, 1914, and June, 1918, the increase was 64 per cent. Taking the average price of food for the entire year 1913 as 100, the average price in June, 1918, was 162, an increase of 62 per cent."

As to different sections of the country, it is shown in the report that a fair similarity of increase prevailed. With the following items included in the calculation, tea, coffee, sugar, bacon, cheese, butter, eggs, milk, potatoes, flour, bread, beef, mutton, veal, and pork, the increase in price of these articles, combined, was as shown in the following table for a selected number of States:

State	Locality	Per Cent. Inc.	State	Locality	Per Cent. Inc.
California	A	50.9	Maryland	I	56.7
Colorado	B	55.4	Montana	J	60.6
	C	33.4	Nebraska	K	34.9
	D	36.7	New Jersey	L	56.3
	E	58.2	Texas	M	45.0
	F	49.5	Utah	N	62.3
Idaho	G	55.4		O	64.8
Illinois	H	47.2	Washington	P	38.6

Inquiries were made among real-estate associations and brokers and others in a large number of industrial cities as to rent increases. The conclusion reached was that rent constitutes from 12 to 20 per cent. of the total annual expenditures of a representative wage-earner's family, a working average being fixed at 17.65 per cent., and that on the whole an estimate of 15 per cent. increase in the rent of workingmen's houses would be high enough, "except for communities subject to peculiar conditions."

No authoritative record covering increases in clothing prices was available, and therefore an original investigation had to be undertaken. This was carried on by means of a questionnaire address to retail merchants in representative cities, manufacturers' and jobbers' associations, commercial and trade papers, and by field investigations. Twenty-five articles in common use were chosen as likely to show the general trend of prices. Questionnaires were sent to 106 retail stores in forty-five cities. The replies being geographically grouped to cover the Eastern, Middle-Western, Far-Western, and Southern sections. It appears that budgets for a wage-earner and his wife showed increased costs averaging from 73.3 to 80.6 per cent. for the man's and 71.4 to 78.7 for the woman's wearing apparel. The report adds:

"It is evident that the price of every article important in the clothing budget of the average family increased greatly



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CLOTHES are like men in the service they render; some do so much work and do it so well they're cheap at \$50; others are a waste at \$25. There is no place in the world these days for a wasteful man—nor for wasteful clothes either.

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between 1914 and 1918. The price of yard goods showed the greatest advance. Cotton fabrics have mounted higher in price than have woollens, and the cheaper grades of all fabrics advanced more than the finer and more expensive grades. Increases in the price of wearing apparel seem to have been greatest for work-clothes and for the less expensive clothing. Hosiery and underwear advanced in price more than outer garments and furnishings, with the exception of shoes and gloves. Considering all of these factors in connection with the price data and trial budgets, it appears that a fair estimate of the increase in the cost of clothing for a wage-earner's family between July, 1914, and June, 1918, would be 70 per cent. to 80 per cent. As the increase for lower-cost budgets tends to approach 80 per cent. rather than 70 per cent., the average increase has been placed at 77 per cent."

A general summary is given of changes in the cost of living among industrial workers as presented by the Railroad Wage Commission for the period between December, 1915, and the end of April, 1918, as follows:

	Per Cent.
For families with incomes up to \$400.....	43
For families with incomes from \$400 to \$1,000.....	41
For families with incomes from \$1,000 to \$2,000.....	40

By the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen the advances in living costs between 1914 and 1917 was placed at 43 per cent. Conditions among ship-building workers on the Pacific coast, as arrived at by the United States Shipping Board, indicated that between June, 1916, and February, 1918, living costs had gone up 46 per cent. A table is given which shows relative increase in the cost of food as measured by wholesale and retail prices for the past six years.

Year and Month	Relative Wholesale Price of Farm Products	Relative Price of Food, Etc.	Relative Retail Price of Food
1913			
Average for year.....	100	100	100
January.....	97	99	98
April.....	97	98	96
July.....	101	101	100
October.....	103	102	104
1914			
Average for year.....	103	103	102
January.....	101	102	104
April.....	103	95	97
July.....	104	103	102
October.....	105	107	105
1915			
Average for year.....	105	104	101
January.....	102	106	103
April.....	107	105	99
July.....	108	104	100
October.....	105	104	103
1916			
Average for year.....	122	126	114
January.....	108	114	107
April.....	114	117	109
July.....	115	121	111
October.....	126	140	121
1917			
Average for year.....	184	177	146
January.....	147	130	128
April.....	180	182	145
July.....	198	180	146
October.....	207	183	157
1918			
January.....	208	188	160
April.....	217	179	154

OUR ALARMING TENDENCY TOWARD INFLATION

The National City Bank, in one of its recent bulletins, discusses the strong tendency toward inflation discoverable in the condition of our twelve Federal Reserve banks. Members of the system have expressed some alarm over the rapid increase in bank loans. The writer in this bulletin intimates that the pace at which the country has been recently traveling in this direction "is beginning to rival that of Germany, tho, of course, the credit situation here has not as yet come to the pass it has there." He says further:

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October 25 these items had risen to \$1,944,787,000 and \$450,311,000. Their consolidated cash reserve against note and deposit liabilities on June 21 was 61.7 per cent. and on October 25 it was 49.6 per cent. The member banks reporting to the Federal Reserve Board held \$1,582,211,000 of government securities on June 21, and \$2,539,109,000 of such securities on October 25. Their loans and investments outside of war and government financing were \$10,328,617,000 on June 21, and \$10,507,763,000 on October 25.

"This is inflation at a galloping pace. The growth of loans means more than one-time use of the new purchasing power, for the payments return to the banks as deposits in other accounts and become purchasing power to the new owners, and so are passed on indefinitely until some one checks on them to pay a debt. An attempt to use more purchasing power, if unaccompanied by a corresponding increase of productive capacity, means higher prices; in other words, inflation. There will be more of it when subscribers to the Fourth Loan borrow to make their payments. It is not pleasant to watch it, but we should watch it. We have not gone as far as Germany, but Germany never traveled faster. After the war, earnings will have to be diverted from productive use to sponge out this indebtedness, a payment without return because the return has been had.

"The improvement in the war-situation has naturally affected the stock market favorably and a moderate rise has occurred in stocks most likely to benefit by peace, the railways among them. As speculation in stocks would be unwelcome at this time, the New York banks at the recommendation of the Money Committee have put in force a rule that the minimum margin upon loans secured by stocks shall be raised from 20 to 30 per cent. and given notice that if this is not sufficient to check the rise of loans of this class further steps will be taken."

THE WORLD'S FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION AND OUR PART IN IT

It is declared by a writer in *The Wall Street Journal* that the end of the war means the coming of "one of the most interesting developments known in financial history." Financial waste and emergency measures more or less ephemeral have prevailed since the war began; but now must come a "reconstruction that will last." While developments will not come quickly nor will they be so dramatic as those which occurred during the war, they will be none the less important. But what happened during the war was not altogether financial waste. A great upheaval took place in the world of finance. Credit resources were brought to the fore and nations established on a financial basis of far-reaching importance, but of a kind that had only a secondary place before.

The war has turned the United States from a debtor to a creditor nation. Formerly we owed abroad something like \$4,000,000,000, about three-quarters of which sum we have bought back. Moreover, Europe now owes us about \$9,000,000,000—on private account, about \$2,000,000,000 in securities, in United States Government obligations over \$7,000,000,000. The world is under obligations to us in interest alone of between \$400,000,000 and \$500,000,000 a year. We must add to this not only our usual credit balance in world-trade, but the fact that for several years our manufacturers and exports will be stimulated by the demand for goods in the rehabilitation of Europe. For years to come we will be able to count on an annual credit balance of from \$1,500,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000



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a year. That annual indebtedness Europe can not possibly settle, so that we shall have to leave our money abroad, invested in foreign securities or otherwise participating in foreign industries, all of which will "continue to build up our credit position in world-finance." The war has placed us in the same position England was in, an exceptional credit position which gave her control of world-finance. The writer says further:

"The United States will not, of course, have the financial field to herself. Altho England is saddled with a heavy debt, it is not to be supposed that she will remain prostrate. On the contrary, the burden will stimulate her to greater efforts, just as after the Napoleonic Wars the debt she incurred then brought her to the fore in the financial field. The French people have lived up to their reputation of thriftiness and the French Government has been highly conservative in the handling of its finances. It is said that the French Government has been for some time buying up its obligations in foreign markets, notably in London and New York. Much of the advance in the price of French war issues in this country lately has been due to this shrewd action of the French. Italy, tho a much poorer country, relatively, than her two great Allies in Europe, is better off financially to-day than she was four years ago. Her bankers have built up connections in London and New York which will stand her in good stead for years to come.

"With the defeat of the Central Powers there is brought to ruin a country that occupied the third place in the world, from the point of national wealth and resources. What the state of Germany's finances is at present is uncertain. What they will be in the future is mere guesswork. With her foreign trade gone, her people loaded with the obligations of a discredited Government, and with the prospects of an enormous indemnity, Germany's financial greatness can be nothing but a byword for generations to come. The same may be said of Austria."

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnall New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS:—The pronunciation of the word *armistice* is *ar'mi-stis* (a as in *art*, i as in *habit*, i as in *hit*), the stress being placed upon the first syllable. It is never correctly pronounced *ar'mi-stis* (a as in *artistic*, i as in *hit*, i as in *police*), nor *ar-mis'tis* (a as in *artistic*, i's as in *hit*) by persons of refined diction to-day.

"S. F. A., Cameron, Tex.—(1) Please tell me the meaning of the expression, 'Between the walnuts and the wine.' (2) Can you tell me anything about the English ballad 'Greensleeves'?"

(1) The expression to which you refer is "Across the walnuts and the wine," and refers to post-prandial remarks or discussions, and to stories told while the nuts and wine are being passed toward the close of a dinner. You will find it used by Tennyson in "The Miller's Daughter," 4th stanza. (2) "The New International Encyclopedia" (Volume 10) gives the following: "*Greensleeves*. An old English ballad, first printed in 1580 as 'A New Northern Dittie of the Lady Greene Sleeves,' tho the ballad was popular before that time. It appeared in 'A Handful of Pleasant Delites,' 1584, as 'A New Courtly Sonnet of the Lady Greensleeves, to the new tune of Greensleeves.' The lively tune, the air of 'Christmas comes but once a year,' has been popular since the time of Elizabeth. Shakespeare mentions it twice in 'The Merry Wives of Windsor.' The words are found in Child's 'English and Scottish Ballads,' and the tune in Chappell's 'Old English Popular Music' (1893)."

TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS:—"Spanish influenza" is a very old complaint. It is "epidemic catarrh characterized by acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air-passages, attended by severe constitutional disturbances, followed by great debility, sometimes continuing for several months." It is moderately infectious and is caused by the *Haecilia influenza*, and has been known as a catarrhal disease since 1323.

In Andrew Jackson's time (1829) it was known as "Jackson's Itch." When Tyler was in the political arena his opponents called it "Tyler's gripe"—a name of which the latter word has survived for years and is still in use in our own time. This word "gripe" is one of the French names for influenza. To the Russians it is known as the "Chinese catarrh." The Germans were wont to call it the Russian pest. The Italians appropriately call it the German disease, for it reached them through Teutonic sources; and the French called it also the Italian fever, no doubt associating it with the Roman fever and Spanish catarrh, but to them belongs the credit of introducing the term "influenza" as a generic name. This they are said to have done in the seventeenth century, when they attributed the disease to certain astronomical influences.

"H. C. F., Altoona, Pa.—The plural of *souvenir* is formed by adding *s* to the singular.

"W. N. G., St. Marys, Pa.—Please distinguish between the words *invoice*, *bill*, and *statement*, as used in the ordinary course of business.

An *invoice* is "a list sent to a purchaser, factor, consignee, etc., containing the items, together with the prices and charges, of merchandise sent or to be sent to him." A *bill* is "a statement of an account or of money due; a paper setting forth the amount of a debt, as for goods delivered or services rendered." A *statement* is "a copy or summary of an account covering a stated period," or "a summary of assets and liabilities, as of a bank or firm."

"S. C., Fort Deposit, Ala.—Is the following sentence correct, 'Why do the United States think it best to purchase a canal route?'"

The usage as indicated by the official documents promulgated is our guide for referring to "The United States" in the plural. If you will read the Declaration of Independence and examine the Constitution of the United States, you will find therein ample justification for this, which is certainly preferable to the anomalous use of the singular affected by persons who have not investigated the subject.



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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

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New York, November 30, 1918

Whole Number 1493

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

SHALL WE GO WITHOUT TO FEED GERMANY?

GERMANY HAS ENOUGH FOOD, according to some estimates, to last two-thirds of the time to the next harvest, and workmen along the frontier are reported in cable dispatches as saying that "food-conditions are exaggerated in the press . . . obviously to appeal to the Entente sympathies." German harvests fed the population all through the war, and only a few weeks have gone by since the 1918 crops were garnered, so that a famine now would be an economic phenomenon. Yet the air fairly thrills with wireless waves piteously begging bread. Shall we send it, when the scarcity here makes prices exorbitant to the American poor and to workers facing unemployment this winter? "They will get some," sternly replies *The Journal* of the great flour-milling city of Minneapolis, "but not until the mouths of those whom they have starved have been fed. . . . When there is a shortage, who should be fed first, the Belgian women and children, or the sniveling Hun?" An examination of the American press shows that the German wail, which was the first sign of life of the newborn German Government, has not aroused any large amount of compassion over here. It is remarked everywhere that German diplomacy, when it began this latest propaganda, knew that the Allied leaders, from Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George and President Wilson down to the wise country editors all over America, had agreed to the provisioning of Germany. Does this sudden and continued whine, in which German diplomats have utilized the voices of women and children, mean merely that Germany wants "more," or are we in the midst of another German offensive, a hunger-offensive, intended by its Teutonic contrivers to split the Allies on the question of pity, provisions, and loving-kindness for our enemy? "From all this clamor of appeal," the usually kind-hearted *New York World* remarks, "one gets the idea that the propaganda of *Kultur* is one institution that has survived the wreck of revolution and shock of defeat, shorn

not even of its clumsiness." To many observers this "propaganda" is important as the opening gun of Germany's fight for a victory at the peace table. All our late full-Germans, pro-Germans, and pacifists are expected to come out of hiding forthwith and "show mercy to the defeated." "They will come," predicts the *Kansas City Star*, "bearing bouquets, asking permission to offer consolation to the prisoner and to leave tracts and flowers in the cell. . . . Heaven spare us now from mush!"

On the basis of a summary of the best available information in the case, the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* agrees that the German superdiplomats are resorting "to their old tricks to pull the wool over the eyes of the 'stupid Yankees.'" Official advices from Washington and Paris, as this and several other papers point out, indicate that "it is untrue that Germany is starving." She "reaped a harvest only three months ago, and cleared Belgium and northern France of everything." Besides, "she has requisitioned supplies from Roumania and the Ukraine." "Germany has the nerve of a pirate," cries a French editor, "to raise the cry of hunger after robbing us and Belgium." Considering the general food-situation, no less than the resolution adopted at Versailles pledging aid to the Central Powers, our editors agree almost *en masse* on the "nerve" shown by Dr. Solf's appeals to President

Wilson "to save Germany from starvation," and by the German women's use of the government-controlled wireless to send similar appeals to Mrs. Wilson and Jane Addams. "These are they," comments the *New York Times*, in amazement rather than in anger, after a brief recapitulation of the German attitude toward hunger, deportation, and infanticide in other nations, "who, on the very day of their surrender, begin to use the exposition of their own deprivations as a plea for the mercy they have never shown—for the help they have never given!" There is a "peculiar shamelessness" in this attitude, the writer continues:

"A strange lack of pride and dignity, an amazingly childish



TIMELY ADVICE FROM THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

lack of the sense of responsibility. But they are entirely consistent. When they were strong they took what they wanted; now that they are weak they ask for it. In neither case have they shown the feelings or observed the obligations that are supposed to be recognized by all human beings, merely as such, unless suffering from moral imbecility. Their latest device to excite sympathy is to have their women address to ours a



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HE'LL HAVE TO TAKE HIS PLACE IN THE LINE.

—Darling in the New York Tribune.

cry for help! They would appeal to the women of Belgium if the women of Belgium had any help to give, and would be astonished and resentful, doubtless, if response were slow to come."

It is this moral and mental state of Germany rather than any question as to whether or not she shall be kept from starvation that has roused a "furor of resentment" in this country and throughout the Allied nations. "One thing is lacking in the appeals which come by wireless from Germany," says the *Cleveland Press*. "That is, the lack of any expression of apology or repentance. One thing remains unchanged. That is egoism and selfishness." Another editor suggests: "If the German women who are appealing to American women for special favors would kindly hold aloof until some evidence is forthcoming that Germany is not still a rapacious wolf, harmless only because overpowered, there might be a better chance of them in the forthcoming drastic rationing of the world." "Their songs and shouts of hatred were as strident as the men's," declares the *Syracuse Post-Standard*. "We want returned the prisoners they spat upon that they may be brought back from semistarvation, before we feed their persecutors." "Right upon the heels" of revelations that "the worst rumors of the horrors inflicted by the Huns in Belgium and northern France were short of the actual facts," the editor of the *Venango (Pennsylvania) Herald* comments, comes this plea for assistance. He declares:

"We indignantly protest. We are willing to go without to the last possibility of self-denial to feed France, to feed glorious Belgium, to feed England, if she needs it; but, by all that is decent, we are not willing to eat one more mouthful of war-bread or go without one more helping of meat to feed the brutes who ravaged Belgium, the savages who bayoneted little children, the cities that rung their church bells when the women and children of the *Lusitania* were murdered, and gave holidays to their schools when the schoolchildren of London and Paris were mangled by the air-raiders.

"We have no desire to add to the sufferings of the common

people of Germany, but we are perfectly willing that they should suffer enough to bring them to a realization of their sins."

Nor does the common plea, advanced by *The Wall Street Journal*, the *Baltimore News*, the *Seattle Daily Times*, the *Duluth Herald*, and numerous other papers, that we must feed Germany to keep her from anarchy, appeal to this editor. He writes:

"Berlin need not whine to us that the Germans must be fed or they will become even wickeder than they are. As well may a pickpocket, after stealing our purse, demand of us a dinner, with the threat of becoming a highwayman. If Germany is in danger of anarchy, it means, not that we should feed her and hope that she will be good, but that we should garrison her and make her be good."

Into the midst of this heated controversy, which seems not so much a controversy as a united and nation-wide berating of the German attitude of mind, Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, our Food Administrator, projects a rebuke. "There has been a great deal of unnecessary furor in this country about feeding the Germans," remarked Mr. Hoover on the occasion of his recent departure for Europe to look over the international food situation. "We are not calling upon the American people to make any sacrifice with a view to feeding the Germans. Remove the water-tight blockade, and the Germans will take care of themselves." The *New York Evening Post* hails this as a masterly solution, but several other editors are moved to wonder whether Germany won't "take care of herself" by removing food from America, to the benefit of the German people and the American food profiteers rather than of the American people at large. "Of course the people were wrong again," remarks the *New York Evening Telegram*. "It was all furor about giving up our daily bread to feed the Hun enemy. . . . But we doubt whether Mr. Hoover will be able to persuade the Allies to lift the blockade of Germany, to permit the Scandinavian countries to fatten her up (via America) for better or for worse. Looks like more furor coming." Food prices went up two per cent. during the month of October, 200,000 tons of American food, part of it



AT THE PEACE TABLE.

—Tuthill in the St. Louis Star.

supposedly bound for Germany, were on the ocean "under sealed orders" late in November, the heads of the great Armour and Wilson food interests predict continued high prices, and the Government plans a "Food Conservation Week" on December 1, when Mr. Hoover's "message on the program of conservation for the immediate future" will be read in churches, clubs,

and other organizations. "It requires the highest possible courage to be magnanimous," remarks the *Cleveland Press*, "when the exercise of magnanimity means painful, pinching, long-drawn-out sacrifice." "The thing that makes the people sore," remarks the *Helena Independent*, is that "every time the Food Administration urges conservation" prices go up. "No famine, but famine prices," comments the *Boston Christian Science Monitor*, in a widely quoted editorial.

Nevertheless, "civilization can not afford to deal with barbarism as barbarism deals with civilization unless it wishes to descend to the level of barbarism," declares the *Detroit Free Press* in substantial agreement with editors north, south, east, and west, and we will feed even Germany. A new note of grimness, significant not only of our attitude toward the present provisioning of Germany, but of the spirit in which American public opinion will turn to the final peace settlement, is the chief visible reaction to the Tanton appeal for American sympathy. "Justice, tempered with mercy—but still justice," demands the *Christian Science Monitor*. Russia deserves consideration before Germany, declare the *Watertown (N. Y.) Standard*, the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, the *Boston Globe*, and the *Lancaster (Pa.) News-Journal*. The *St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press* declares: "We will feed Germany that she may be able to bring forth the fruits of atonement—and that we may not, through refusal to do so, sink to her own level." "But we will feed her last," add a dozen other dailies, and the *Minneapolis Journal* comments:

"There is hunger in Italy, in France, in Britain, in Belgium, in Serbia, in Poland, shortage in neutral countries, every evil throughout Russia. The Germans have ravaged, ravished, ravened in the fashion of Attila, their exemplar Hun, have stolen goods out of households and machinery out of factories, have destroyed what they could not carry off, have sunk food cargoes innumerable. To the charity of Christendom the Germans have committed millions upon millions of their victims. And now they ask charity for themselves!"

"They will get what food is necessary," in the opinion of the *Baltimore Sun*, "but that is because the rest of the world has more conscience and more humanity than Germany. They should be thankful for that fact, and stop whining."

On the side of purely practical considerations, it is noted by several editors that the Allies' control of the food situation gives them a powerful argument, and one likely to appeal to the Teutonic temperament, in case of hitches in the peace negotiations. "President Wilson does not misjudge Germany when he takes it that the closest road to her tractability is through her stomach," announces the *Macon (Ga.) Telegraph*, which explains with mixed truth and humor:

"As long as Germany conducts herself properly . . . Mr. Hoover will keep her stomach full. If she backjumps, off go the rations. Worked properly and with firmness, this simply can't lose. Not with a German. . . ."

"After the first train-load of food in each province is well digested, then the general scheme for Germany should be presented. Full knowledge that non-acceptance would mean failure to eat further would do the job. That's a safe bet if ever there was one."

HOW THE WAR WAS WON

THE CONFESSION of the German armistice envoys to Marshal Foch that the German Army was at his mercy, with its reserves of men and munitions quite exhausted, is recalled by our editors as they hear German assertions that Hindenburg's army was still unbroken at the end and gave up the fight only because of unfortunate non-military circumstances. Due credit is given to President Wilson's successful attempts to drive a wedge between the

Kaiser and his people; the pressure of hunger and discontent in Germany is not underestimated. But, the *New York World* points out, the German war-party "would pay little heed to civilian sufferings and consequent turbulence if it could still make headway in the field; Germans might still be shot and hanged into subjection if the Allies and the Americans could be withstood." Only three days, writes a *New York Tribune* correspondent from London, separated the German Army "from complete collapse." Foch, we are told, "had prepared another great attack east of the Meuse which would have been the *coup de grace*." And "even without this, after three more days of fighting, the German Army would have broken in two." The Allied armies, it is explained, had made



EUROPE'S CRADLE OF ANARCHY.

—Fitzpatrick in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

such progress in the last days of fighting that Prince Rupprecht's seventy divisions and the German Crown Prince's sixty-odd could not both have escaped through the narrowing gap between the Dutch border and the advancing Allied armies.

At the last, according to a correspondent of the *New York Globe* and *Chicago Daily News*, Germany was losing, on an average, a division a day in effective strength and had only nine divisions in reserve, none of them fresh. From January 1 to November 5, according to a British announcement, 405,000 prisoners were taken by the Allies in France and Belgium. During the last six weeks of the fighting twenty-five German divisions were decimated, writes Mr. William Cook from Paris to the *New York World*, and he points out that Germany's material losses have been as heavy as her losses in men: "out of 18,000 guns of all calibers that the German Army had in France July 15, 1918," a third have been captured. The last divisions brought back from Russia are said to have been "thrown into the battle without any artillery, trench-mortar, or machine-gun support." These losses in men and equipment, Mr. Cook hears, were causing a rapid decline in the German morale.

Now that the war is won, the experts are beginning to ask who did it. Well, answers the *New York Tribune*, it was "actually won" by "everybody who put his heart and soul to the job and risked his all." Statesmen, generals, editors, the soldiers who did the fighting, and the citizens who paid the bills have, in each of the associated countries, been generously giving the credit to their allies. The *Emporia Gazette* calls especial attention to the characteristically brief and modest statement in the British War Office's announcement of the end of the war: "In the fifty-second month of a war without precedent in history, the French Army, with the aid of the Allies, has achieved the defeat of the enemy." Marshal Foch has told Sir Douglas Haig that the terrific smash of the British Army through the Hindenburg

positions between Cambrai and St. Quentin was the blow that killed German hopes of maintaining a successful defensive. Marshal Foch has likewise spoken to General Pershing of the importance of the American drive in the Argonne region and told him that the words "the Meuse" "can be borne with pride upon the standards of the American Army." But all are agreed that no one army won the war. It was a joint victory, and the military expert of the *New York Times* thinks it "doubtful if the military history of the world records a more perfect example of cooperation of armies of different countries in the same battle than that of the British, the French, and the American armies."

Why, asks the *New York Evening Sun*, was it that after waging for four long years a defensive and generally a losing struggle, the alliance should have "of a sudden, in less than four months, overthrown completely every one of its adversaries?" It seems to this *New York* paper that four causes united to bring about this year's climax: "They were the single command of Foch; the American reinforcement; the quitting spirit of the Germans; and, strange to say, the elimination of Russia." In reviewing the history of the war, it points out that the Battle of the Marne proved Germany's inferiority, man for man, to the Western Allies. In 1918, Germany, having disposed of Russia, started in to dispose of its opponents in the West. The effort at first succeeded, but led to the selection of Foch as the common leader of the Allied armies. Germany at the end was no longer in a mood to fight, and "the combined aid of soldierly superiority, American aid, the removal of Russian drain on Ally power, and, above all, the unity of command was irresistible."

The admission of the *Frankfurter Zeitung's* military critic that "the Entente's Generalissimo has shown that he has some understanding in the province of strategy," is a clumsy German recognition of the preeminent military genius which all our writers gladly ascribe to the man whom our leading journalistic student of military history calls "one of the half dozen great commanders of armies" and "the successful wielder of the most intricate and colossal military machine of which we have any knowledge." This "simple French soldier, a soldier of a republican nation, has broken, smashed, and wholly demolished not alone the German Army, but the legend of German militarism"; and Mr. Simonds declares in the *New York Tribune* that "in combining the military genius of Napoleon with the patriotic loyalty of Washington, Foch has written a new and splendid chapter in military history, imperishable henceforth."

Foch's campaign from the time he accepted the German challenge is made up of three great battles, according to Mr. Simonds. In the Second Marne, beginning July 15, he defeated the Germans, wrested the initiative from Ludendorff, and ended the German advance which had lasted from March 21 until July 18. In the Third Somme, beginning on August 8 and closing in the middle of September, he forced the Germans back to the Hindenburg line. In the battle of the Hindenburg line, "which began with the Anglo-Belgian offensive in Flanders and the Franco-American thrust in Lorraine on September 26 and culminated in the gigantic and magnificent British thrust between Cambrai and St. Quentin on October 8, Foch broke the German hold upon France, shattered their whole colossal defense system, and compelled a retreat" which released Laon, Lille, St. Quentin, Cambrai, and Douai, and made certain the liberation of all of France and most of Belgium. This battle "was not a series of detached movements, but one perfectly coordinated operation" over a two-hundred-mile front "by nearly a dozen armies, each of them larger than the combined forces of Meade and Lee at Gettysburg."

The November story, continues Mr. Simonds, "is one of swift and relentless pursuit": "by the British down the valley of the Sambre through Maubeuge and across the Belgian frontier," "to the Belgian frontier in the center by the French Armies," "to and beyond the Meuse by Pershing's young army." Thus,

"By Sunday, November 10, whose official statements, in fact, close the military history of the war, the broken German armies were fleeing eastward from the Dutch frontier to the outskirts of Metz. They were still fighting back as they retired at certain points. They were not yet routed, in the narrow sense of the word, but their power for offensive or even for prolonged defensive operations was at an end."

What was the strategy that won? According to Mr. Simonds:

"The trouble with all previous Allied offensives had lain in the fact that all resources were concentrated on a narrow front and the concentration betrayed to the enemy the direction in which the attack was coming and enabled him to make a counter-concentration. The fault with the German offensives of this year has lain in the fact that they consumed all their energy and resources in dealing one colossal blow, and when that failed to achieve a decision they had to stop and prepare a new blow, giving the enemy equal opportunity to prepare and to recover from the consequences of the first blow."

"The merit of Foch's strategy has lain in his ability to expand the pressure over a very wide front and multiply his partial thrusts so that the enemy was never able to get his breath or to anticipate in which direction the next blow was to fall."

This contemporary historian of the war asks us to look at Foch's successful campaign "from the side of the obstacles":

"The four lines of defense; the innumerable switch-lines, the rivers, and the canals; an opposing army which fights well even in defeat, still provided with all the modern weapons of war. . . . But this great army, these unparalleled defenses, are all mastered in less than four months; the war is won, for even had there been no defeats in the East the long succession of German reverses would have brought Bulgaria and Turkey to the point of surrender and Austria to the verge of revolution."

"What Napoleonic campaign can be hereafter reckoned to surpass that of Foch as a merely military achievement? British, French, American, Italian, Belgian troops, all perfectly controlled by a single hand, all used with exact coordination, all made to contribute to the uttermost of their possibilities, and—in less than four months—supreme victory, the smashing of the German machine, the Germany Army plucked bodily from its vast defenses and flung out of France."

In the final scene of this triumphant last act, the young American Army played a rôle which the *Dallas News* fears has been overlooked in the rejoicing over the ending of the great tragedy. One of the clearest brief narratives of our last great achievement was cabled over by an Associated Press correspondent last week. He first informs us that twenty-one American divisions, more than 750,000 fighters, took part in the action beginning September 26, known both as the battle of the Argonne and the battle of the Meuse. American troops had shown what they could do at St. Mihiel and Pershing was called on to take the difficult Argonne sector. This is a densely wooded, broken country, almost roadless and fortified by the Germans to the last degree of military skill, but behind it ran the Mézières-Sedan-Metz railroad, which the Germans knew to be their "life artery." Pershing's first success was in bringing the First Army so promptly from St. Mihiel to the Argonne line. Nine divisions were thrown in on September 26, the others coming in later, the some divisions remained on the line for three weeks. The first phase of the action ended October 31, up to which time American gains were small, but it was bitter fighting in woods, brush, and ravines, and it engaged thirty-six German divisions, which were, of course, unable to go to the help of the German armies being hammered by the French and British on the west. The attack delivered on the morning of November 1 "was the death-blow to the German Army." In the next six days "the enemy threw in fourteen fresh divisions, but all in vain." Fighting every foot of the way, our Army averaged an advance of three or four miles a day, and "for every mile the Germans gave way before them, they were yielding another mile to the British and French on the left." On November 2, the German official statement admitted that "the American attack had effected a break-through." On the 6th American soldiers entered Sedan. On the morning of the 11th the armistice was signed.



WILHELM TO THE BAR OF JUSTICE

THE INDICTMENT of William Hohenzollern, alias the Kaiser, by civilization, stands whether he abdicated or merely went through a pretense of abdication in order to trick the Allies, and if he returns to Germany, as some predict, the call for his punishment will only grow more imperative. As the promoter and chief plotter of the war that has drenched Europe and the seas of the world with blood, he is regarded with an abhorrence that now seems to have been turned to contempt because of his inglorious escape into Holland. No action of his long theatrical career has shown him up so miserably, for think of the former Emperor of Germany, who plotted mastery of the world, says the *Buffalo News*, fleeing from his people in the hour of defeat like the meanest criminal. He stands alone, this journal adds, as the lowest outlaw that has come into the world "since the record of a man has been kept." Yet there are editorial observers who can not overlook farcical aspects of the downfall of the All-Highest to the abyss of the All-Lowest. It is recalled that when the Kaiser and his accompanying generals were awaiting their train in Belgium, some Belgian bystanders asked sardonically whether the party was bound for Paris, and the fact of Mr. William Hohenzollern traveling somewhere in Holland strikes the *Detroit News* as so commonplace and ordinary one might take him for "a salesman for a toy-factory or a buyer for a nursery, seeking tulip-bulbs in the Netherlands," or then again, he might be traveling "for his health." Divers forms of vengeance are suggested by press observers, tho the *Toledo Blade* believes "few of the things that ought to be done to the Kaiser are humane enough for a civilized world to inflict on him." While not harboring any especial vindictiveness, the *Columbus Ohio State Journal* feels it would not be any more than even-handed justice to "take the entire Hohenzollern fortune and give it to the Belgians and place the family in such straitened circumstances that father's lace-curtain pants would have to be cut down for Willie." That bristling Lucifer, observes the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, he of the shining armor, the super-Hohenzollern of nine centuries of generous breeding, scurries into Holland, with who knows what visions of kingly heads on the block—Charles, Louis XVI., Nicholas, among the more notable, who had obstinate obsessions as to the divine right of kings. With him go variously, this journal reminds us, Ludwig of Bavaria, August of Saxony, and the small German king fry generally, all buried under the ruin of the House of Hohenzollern.

Altho the Kaiser was reported to have abdicated before his flight into Holland, the singular fact remains, as noted by the *New York Sun* and other journals, that no document bearing his sign manual renouncing his authority and power as German Emperor and King of Prussia has been given to the public in his behalf or in behalf of the people of Germany. *The Sun* proceeds:

"This curious omission is the more worthy of remark because the paper in which Charles of Austria remitted his authority has been published throughout the world.

"It can not be argued that an embargo on official utterances from Germany has prevented the communication of the text of Wilhelm's abdication to the belligerent and neutral peoples

The various channels for the dissemination of news from Berlin are notoriously free. The propagandists, headed by Herr Solf, find them ample for the circulation of their documents. Yet not one word of the supremely important writing by which the head of the Hohenzollern is declared to have quit his imperial and kingly offices has reached the deeply interested peoples of other nations.

"Why is the Wolff Bureau, official vehicle for the transmission of *Kultur* to the far ends of the earth, silent about this matter of gravest international import?"

While the authorities on international law are debating what to do with the ex-Kaiser, writes Mr. Judson C. Welliver, a Washington correspondent of the *New York Globe*, opinion in the capital is developing in line with the program that for a long time has been favored by many leaders in Europe, and he adds:

"Cabled reports say that the former Emperor was trying to get to the British lines and surrender himself when he was turned back by German revolutionaries and forced to enter Holland without permission or arrangement. If he had succeeded in giving himself to General Haig the British Government would have faced the question of trying him for murder, of which he has been indicted by British grand juries. I think two or three times, on the ground of responsibility for air-raid killings.

"Had he fallen into the custody of the British Army there would have been instant demand for procedure under the indictments; something that would have perplexed both the law officers of the crown and the politicians. With a general election impending, the disposal of the case might have become difficult because of its effect on the public mind.

"But with the Kaiser in a neutral country and in one that has no ambition to become his permanent refuge, it is possible for his case to await attention without prejudice. If the new German Government should ask his return to Germany, he doubtless would be sent, especially if there were general agreement among the Powers on such a course."

The *Richmond Virginian* protests that there can be for the "arch-criminal of the ages" no such oblivion as that into which his puppets Constantine, Ferdinand, and the rest have disappeared, and we hear from sundry quarters the serious warning that the Kaiser is still a menace. Whatever may be the immediate form of government in Germany, the *Charleston Mail* believes there is always the danger of a reaction, and we read:

"The Junkers will never be satisfied with any save the old régime. They will plot the return of the Kaiser, and the ex-Kaiser, who, in his day, has been a considerable plotter himself, may reciprocate.

"The mere abdication of the Kaiser does not necessarily end all the troubles for which he, and the system under which he ruled, stand sponsors."

The *Milwaukee Journal* suspects that the Kaiser, safe in Holland, may be watching for some juncture of affairs which he can turn to his own advantage, yet this daily thus analyzes the situation:

"Within Germany, he would have been helpless. Outside of Germany, he remains a menace. Possibly he may dream in his disordered mind of a Napoleonic 'return from Elba,' whereby he may be able to gather together the remnants of his power and hazard another throw of fortune. If so, he is tragically mistaken. Germany is through with him. These four years he has been on trial. Judgment has been given against him. He is an outlaw from justice."

William Hohenzollern must be tried for his high crimes against



CAMOUFLAGE—THE LATEST PHASE.

—From *The Westminster Gazette* (London).

civilization for two reasons, says the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. One is "firmly to establish the doctrine of personal responsibility of rulers and the other is to settle once for all, in a high tribunal on a full hearing of all the evidence, all the disputed questions as to responsibility for this war and for the barbarous practices that have distinguished it from other modern wars." The *St. Louis* paper claims that—

"This will be the only certain way, while witnesses are yet living and documents are available, for ascertaining the historical facts. We owe it to the future to uncover all things that are hidden, to winnow official statements of their half truths and falsehoods and get at the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. In this manner we shall render it impossible for special pleaders to present their conflicting theories to confuse the future."

"The late Kaiser is not the only German in high place who must be brought to trial, but his trial will surpass all others in historic interest and permanent value as an object-lesson."

While some journals, including the *New York Morning Telegraph*, believe the ex-Kaiser should be brought to the bar of justice with his chief associates and punished as any other criminals, others hold that no sentence, even death by hanging, can equal the punishment he must undergo by merely living. To quote the *St. Louis Star*:

"What can compare to the punishment which the chief war-lord's insane scheme brought upon himself? An outcast from the country of his birth, the country of his fathers, the country in which he was the revered monarch for thirty-one years. A fugitive! A soul reeking with blood, with the agonized cries of women and babies! Brought face to face with defeat, disowned by his people, hooted by all mankind! Death would not compare to that punishment."

"Haunted by a shattered dream, menaced by a guilty soul, looking upon the ruins of his frenzied folly, despised, disgraced! If he has a conscience at all (and there is a time in the lives of all men when conscience stalks in unbid) William Hohenzollern to-day is suffering a punishment beyond the power of mankind to impose."

Nevertheless, it is recalled by the *Columbus Dispatch* that some years ago the British courts indicted William Hohen-

perfectly legal way. So we predict that William Hohenzollern will be tried in England, and hanged."

The *Hartford Courant* would have Mr. Hohenzollern live, and, if possible, make him earn his living, and it expresses the grim wish that his days be long in order that he "may have time to think of the hell which he turned loose upon earth."



ANXIOUS MOMENTS FOR A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.
—Kirby in the *New York World*.

Whatever is done with William, remarks the *Baltimore Sun*, there are other supercriminals who must not escape if justice is to be done.

"The instigators and perpetrators of U-boat infamies, the murderers of Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt, the officers who permitted crucifixion of prisoners and mangling of children, if they can be identified, and many other such, including all those responsible for throwing gas-shells into a French town full of civilians in the closing hours of hostilities. It would be unpardonable if any of these should be allowed to escape swift and terrible punishment."

As a caution against a too hasty forgetfulness of what Germany has been during the past four years, the *Sioux Falls Press* observes:

"It was not consciousness that the Emperor had made Germany the foulest criminal nation that ever infested this troubled earth, it was not remorse, it was not a revulsion of sentiment against the horrid felonies and hideous doctrines of German *Kultur* as exemplified by Wilhelm II.—no reformation of a race prompted the demand that the Emperor abdicate. The Prussian All-Highest is kicked out in disgrace because he failed to accomplish the thing his hoch-hoehing goose-steppers expected of him. He failed to win the war, he failed to annex the territory of other and better peoples, he failed to spread the coarse tenets of *Kultur* to the uttermost corners of the earth. With extravagant promise he led his people into an enterprise which brought upon their nation the unutterable detestation of all the civilized world—and brought them no loot. They could forgive the disgrace and the degradation were they in possession of loot; they have shown that a thousand times by glorifying, deifying, the fiendish crimes committed by the Kaiser and his brutal minions. Plaintively they have whined a protest against the universal contempt that has been heaped upon them, and protest not to understand it; but not once, so far as has ever become known in this country, has any important element of the German people yet rebelled against the frightful immorality of German practice and the German standard of thought, not once has any considerable faction in that now unhappy land sought to rid the German race of the rottenness in the Potsdam palace on the ground that the royal family had done a wrong against peaceful civilization."



"DROPPING THE PILOT."
—Clubb in the *Rochester Herald*.

zollern for murder, the crime consisting of having ordered the sinking of the *Lusitania*, and we read:

"Our prediction is that England will hang William Hohenzollern, late Emperor of Germany. And the prediction is based upon a knowledge of England's record for meting out justice to criminals. She is the one nation that does not forget, nor forgive. Also she has a habit of going about things in a



THE MAN WHO RELEASED THE DEMON.

—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.



HOW WILL HE USE IT?

—Kirby in the New York World.

GERMANY'S "NEW FREEDOM."

THE PRESIDENT AT THE PEACE TABLE

THE SEAT AT THE PEACE TABLE reserved for President Wilson is heartily offered by the Allied Governments, editorial observers admit, but some of them urge strongly that he should have declined the invitation, on the idea that he can do no more at Versailles, or wherever the Peace Conference may be held, than he can do in Washington through the medium of this Government's peace representatives. Moreover, by going abroad he will be violating the almost unbroken precedent that no President should leave United States soil and he will be leaving this country at a time when home problems as vital and complex as any across the Atlantic will be engaging Congress. Fear is expressed in some quarters also that the traditional Wilsonian idealism may be too strongly injected into the consultations of the conferees. Another apprehension, felt by some journals, is stated by the *Boston Herald* (Ind. Rep.) in these words: "With our President at the Peace Conference, the world would naturally believe we expected to assume a leadership in the reconstruction of the map, and that, we think, we have no right to ask for ourselves or for the chosen head of our Republic." This is a time for "a certain national modesty," the *Boston* daily points out, reminding us that in proportion to participating populations, Great Britain has had fifty boys killed where we have lost one and France has suffered at a higher ratio. And because our services were of value in turning the scale, "we ought not to arrogate to ourselves a dominance of the situation." In the statement from the White House announcing President Wilson's intention to attend the Peace Conference, we read the following:

"The President expects to sail for France immediately after the opening of the regular session of Congress, for the purpose of taking part in the discussion and settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace. It is not likely that it will be possible for him to remain throughout the sessions of the formal Peace Conference, but his presence at the outset is necessary in order to obviate the manifest disadvantages of discussion by cable in determining the greater outlines of the final treaty about which he must necessarily be consulted. He will, of course, be accompanied by delegates who will sit as the representatives of the United States throughout the Conference."

In the view of the *New York Globe* (Rep.), when the President

returns, leaving behind the formal peace delegation, the American representatives will be much dwarfed and what the President has said may be quoted to them with varying interpretations. In the confusion their weight may be less, and *The Globe* adds:

"In another respect the President's appearance at Versailles and on European rostrums will scarcely be welcome. If David Lawrence, his faithful Rosier, is to be believed, the President entertains ideas akin to those entertained by the British Labor party and the minority of French Socialists. If this is so, his advocacy of them in Europe will necessarily savor of intrusion into delicate domestic controversies concerning which all peoples are sensitive."

Some journals, including the *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.), wonder whether the President has "so little confidence in his judgment in the choice of men for these high errands that he must needs go himself," and the *New York World* (Dem.) says:

"The evident purpose is to place himself in a position where his views can the more readily be impressed upon the Conference, whether in the shaping of its peace treaties or in forwarding his own cherished ideal of a league of nations."

"But where in Europe can there be found a rostrum for such expression equal to that of the Hall of the House at Washington, in the immediate presence of the representatives of 100,000,000 people?"

But among dailies that believe the President ought to attend the Conference is the *Baltimore Sun* (Ind. Dem.), which observes:

"It now appears that the proposal that President Wilson should attend the Peace Conference contemplates no extended stay, but merely attendance at the opening or a few of the more important sessions. In such an adventure we can see no possibilities of great harm and tremendous possibilities of good. The President stands in a peculiar way for a peace of justice as compared with a peace of bargaining. There is no other living statesman whose words would carry so much weight with the people of every country who yearn for such a peace."

While it is a bold decision that Mr. Wilson makes to sit at the peace table, remarks the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.), even those who for widely different reasons have doubted the wisdom of the step will perhaps agree that he is in a better position than the public to measure the urgency of the need for it, and this journal adds:

"For the very reason that the United States stands somewhat

apart, with no direct concern in many of the important concrete issues to be settled, its influence for a right settlement must be made chiefly by winning acceptance for right general propositions.

"If soundly laid down, clearly defined and accepted by all in the same sense, general principles go far toward the settlement of details; if there is no such clear and cordial preliminary understanding the best thought-out formulas help little. It is quite conceivable that a frank exchange of opinion at the outset might not merely hasten the desired settlement, but lift the entire proceedings to a higher level. Tho Mr. Wilson has been accused of 'note-writing,' nobody has a keener sense of the value of the spoken word, as was shown when he amazed Congress by addressing it instead of sending it a voluminous message."

Among other journals that approve the President's decision are the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) and *The Christian Science Monitor* (Ind.), which reminds us that almost a year ago it discuss the presence of Mr. Wilson at the Peace Conference "as something more than a possibility, as a practical inevitability," and it now adds:

A FEW PEACE POINTERS

Now the war's over our troubles begin.—*Chicago Tribune*.

The finest thing about a war is the end of it.—*Detroit News*.

You may swallow your peach-stones now.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Won't somebody tell the profiteers the war is over?—*Detroit Journal*.

RETRIBUTION for the Germans may take the form of supplying them with American food at present prices.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

THE Kaiser's greatest needs right now are an officiating clergyman and some paid-up life-insurance.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil*.

THAT boasted German efficiency, it now develops, could do everything but get results.—*Detroit Free Press*.

THE "work or flight order" found the Clown Prince all ready.—*Columbia Record*.

WE have now to supply the one omission in our war-machine—brakes.—*Boston Herald*.

THE world has at last been made safe for churches and hospitals.—*Washington Star*.

NOW, is there any other gentleman in the audience who has a hankering for world-domination?—*Columbus Dispatch*.

WE surmise that the cooties will regret to learn that the war is over. A pleasant time was had by them.—*Columbia Record*.

HOSTILITIES of the world-war ceased at the eleventh hour on the eleventh day of the eleventh month of the year.—*New York Evening Post*.

EVERY German family should be furnished with an appetizing list of food-cargoes sent to the bottom by U-boats.—*Wall Street Journal*.

THE Huns think the armistice terms are harsh. The Hun, of course, is noted for the gentleness of his peace conditions.—*Detroit Free Press*.

THE trouble with this war-game was that it ran into extra innings and Germany had no relief pitcher or pinch-hitter.—*Rochester Post-Express*.

REPORTS that the Hohenzollern family managed to salvage \$98,000,000 out of the wreck won't buoy the spirits of those left to pay off the indemnity.—*Newark News*.

"The broad questions of policy, laid down in his own fourteen points, may be and will be rapidly settled. When that has been accomplished none of the principal plenipotentiaries will remain, month after month, while the question is settled whether this village or that village shall remain on this side or that side of the new frontier. The British plenipotentiaries will as certainly return to London, long before all these details are fixed, as the Italians will return to Rome, and there will be nothing whatever to prevent Mr. Wilson's ship from steering for New York within a quite reasonable time.

"Even, however, if there should be some slight inconvenience suffered through the President's departure from Washington, it is nothing to the inconvenience which would be suffered by his absence from the Conference. Not even Colonel House nor Mr. Lansing could speak with his authority at the meeting of the Conference. Nor would the democracies of Europe pay quite the same attention to their utterances as to those of the President of the Republic. The fact is that Mr. Wilson has made for himself a place in the regard of the democracies of Europe which no other man in the United States could possibly hope to hold."

It was quite a war while it lasted.—*Detroit News*.

THE Kaiser is welcome in no man's land.—*Columbia Record*.

THE Italian "boot" proved that it had the kick.—*Savannah News*.

BIG BILL has quit Germany, but a big bill remains.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

HOHENZOLLERN dynasty is "versenkt," but not "spurious."—*Wall Street Journal*.

CAN it be possible that the Czechs-Slovaks are to get home rule ahead of the Emerald Isle?—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

GERMANY is nevertheless ahead of the game, tho it has lost the whole world. ~~It~~ has gained its own soul.—*Houston Post*.

GAVRILO PRINZIP is dead, but his bullet goes on knocking off crowns.—*New York Sun*.

WE may now have to march in and make Germany safe for the Germans.—*Columbia State*.

NEEDED: One new excuse. We can't go on blaming everything on the war.—*Watertown Standard*.

THE prediction is that army cooks who get safely back home will experience no difficulty in finding a wife.—*Knexville Journal and Tribune*.

WHEN news came from Holland that the Kaiser had been interned many hoped that the word had been mis-spelled.—*St. Louis Star*.

GERMANY can not expand without colonies, cries Dr. Solf. Well, who wants the accursed country to expand?—*Kingston (New York) Whig*.

WILHELM wanted to go down in history as the greatest of the great. He has succeeded. But the greatest of the great what?—*Knexville Journal and Tribune*.

ANYHOW, the men between thirty-seven and forty-six who laboriously prepared to answer all the queries in the questionnaire learned a lot about themselves.—*Boston Globe*.

SEEKING as how Bill has been crying for a place in the sun ever since Cleveland's first term, we'd like to put in a good word for him so he'll get a sunny cell.—*Columbia Record*.

SUPPOSE the Kaiser will now be referred to as "pretender" to the throne of Prussia. The rôle will come easy to him. He has been a pretender all his life.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

THE new Hun régime declares that the German Republic will be held open for all foreign peoples that may wish to join. No great rush to get in has yet been noticed.—*Cleveland Press*.

THE German naval officer who regretted that the German Fleet had to be surrendered without being beaten unknowingly express the sentiments of every English and American sailor.—*New York Sun*.

"WHAT enemies the Britons are! Ye gods! They are murderous cut-throats, thugs, murderers, thieves, putrid decadents, descendants of criminals, the sediment of the scum of Europe."—*Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung*. But otherwise, of course, we are all right.—*Cassell's Saturday Review (London)*.



"THERE IS A DESTINY THAT SHAPES OUR ENDS."

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

A FEW SUPPLEMENTARY PEACE PROPOSITIONS TO THE PRESIDENT'S FOURTEEN

XV. Germany must abandon all its claims to Shakespeare and publicly apologize to his memory for having asserted that he was a German.

XVI. Unless otherwise disposed of, the Crown Prince must grow a full beard, wear smoked glasses, and take other steps that may be suggested later to disguise a mug of which the world has become very tired.

XVII. Hindenburg shall be required to spend the rest of his days pulling the nails out of that wooden statue of him in Berlin for use in the rebuilding of Belgium.

XVIII. The Turks shall be forbidden to live in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, or Australia. They can use their own judgment about attempting to settle in North America.—*Syracuse Herald*.

FOREIGN - COMMENT



British official photograph. Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

BRITISH TOMMIES CHEERING THEIR VICTORY AT ST. QUENTIN.

These are members of a South Stafford and North Stafford regiment who gained their objective by swimming the St. Quentin Canal with life-belts. Aside from this, they captured two bridges across the canal, which enabled them to move their guns. This was at one time a part of the Hindenburg line, which crumbled under the "hammer-blows" which boys like these delivered.

THE COMING BRITISH ELECTIONS

A MOST INTERESTING ELECTION, upon the haziest issues, is now about to be fought in Britain. The London papers tell us that never before in the history of Parliament have the old-time political parties been in such a chaotic condition, and, to cap all, they remind us that Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier, is a man without a party. No one quite seems to know where the Liberal party, led by Mr. Asquith, stands, tho the Unionists, led by Mr. Bonar Law, are more or less supporters of Mr. Lloyd George. The Labor party, up to the present rather wavering allies of the Premier, will, say most of the prophets, go to the poll in opposition in the hope of securing a Labor Ministry. Whatever happens, we are told, the next House of Commons will not present the exceptional features of the last. In 1910, when the present Parliament was elected, the Liberals secured 272 members and their Conservative opponents came back with exactly the same number, the result being that the sixty-five Irish Nationalist members, had the whip-hand of Parliament, which they used to force the Liberals to pass the Home-Rule Bill. This time entirely new conditions prevail. The rise of Sinn Fein in Ireland, in the opinion of the strongly Home-Rule Manchester *Guardian*, spells defeat for the Nationalists, who will be replaced in most instances by Sinn-Fein members who will never appear at Westminster. Another interesting feature results from the Representation of the People's Act of 1918, which not only largely increases the electorate, but permits women to vote for the first time. Prior to the act about 8,000,000 males were qualified to vote. Now about 10,000,000 men and 6,000,000 women will go to the polls, being represented by one member for 70,000 of the population in Great Britain and one member for every 43,000 in Ireland. What the outcome will be no one can predict. But journals of every variety of political shade

admit that there is no direct issue to put before the country, and many are of the opinion a new party will come to birth during the election campaign. The Tory London *Saturday Review* puts the situation thus:

"The next election will be a repetition on a large scale of the Khaki election of 1900. The country will be asked to support the Government in bringing the war to a successful conclusion. This will be the Central party. . . . It will sweep the country, and the greater part of its majority will be contributed by voters who in normal times would be described as Conservative. . . . There will be five or six parties, or factions, who will run candidates in opposition to the Ministerialists, and, in the confusion, many of them will be returned. The most respectable of the opponent factions will be the remnant of the Liberal party, led by Mr. Asquith, and his lieutenants, Messrs. Herbert Samuel and Runciman, a party still strong with the strength of the non-conformist conscience and with the adherence of free trade. In the Bolshevik attempt to rob the upper and middle classes which will follow the end of the war, most of the old Liberals will join the Central or Conservative party. The number of this party returned at the ensuing polls will largely depend on Mr. Asquith's rhetorical success and on the use he makes of the free-trade policy.

"The Labor party will be split into three sections—the old Trade Unionists, led by Messrs. Barnes and Hodge, possibly supported by Mr. Havelock Wilson and the Sailors' and Firemen's Union; the Internationalists, or Bolsheviks, led by Mr. Henderson; and that concourse of mutually repulsive atoms, sometimes called the Independent Labor party, and made up of the Union of Democratic Control, the Fabians, and Messrs. Ramsay MacDonald and Snowden."

The frank acknowledgment, by the Unionist and Lloyd George papers, that the election will be "Khaki" moves the editor of the Liberal London *Daily News*—a bitter opponent of Lloyd George—to fury. He writes:

"So far as can be ascertained, no one, either inside or outside

the Government, wants an election except Mr. Lloyd George. It is claimed by his inspired voices in the press that he wants it in order that he may have a mandate for the Peace Conference. But a mandate can not be given without an issue being raised. Is it the intention to present the country with a peace policy and ask it to vote on that? Nothing is less likely. There is no peace policy, and quite recently Mr. Bonar Law declared that it was impossible to discuss the subject either in the House of Commons 'or in any other House.' Is it conceivable that a subject which can not be mentioned in Parliament can be suddenly presented to the country as the issue in the midst of a rough-and-tumble election? The suggestion is plainly dishonest. No one knows what the Government policy is—not even the Government. For there is no policy. . . .

"In these circumstances we know that the election would not turn on the peace policy or the future. It would turn on khaki. It would be an election for 'catching flats'—for obtaining a blank check for five years on a wave of momentary feeling. 'I have prepared my election address,' said a supporter of the Government the other day. 'It is brief. This is it: "I appeal to you for your support on behalf of the Government that has won the war."' An election fought on those lines, and at this time it would be fought on no other, would be an insult to the nation."

The Westminster Gazette, another Liberal paper generally reported to be the mouthpiece of Mr. Asquith, thinks that the election should not be held, altho it admits that under the Constitution a new Parliament is long overdue: *

"There will be a large number of three-cornered contests in which anything may happen, and a great many others in which there will be none but personal issues between candidates protesting that their policy is identical. A House so elected can not have any permanent authority or be more than the child of emergency. The real motive—as is perfectly well known to every one who can read large print and remembers the election of 1900—is not to regularize the constitutional position, but to catch the favorable tide of military success and turn it to account for the people in power. . . .

"When the peace comes and the new issues are straightened out, it will be necessary at once to hold another election, and any attempt to strain the authority of a Parliament elected in the present exceptional circumstances would certainly land us in most serious trouble."

The Parliamentary correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette* tells us that—

"The Prime Minister is to go to the country with the cry of 'Vote for the man who won the war.' He is thus to get a free hand in the peace terms, and I am assured that, unless his Conservative friends prevent him, Mr. Lloyd George will put

forward a social program which is to prove very alluring to the working classes. In this way Labor discontent is to be converted into votes for the Coalition, which, it is hoped, will sail into office as the new and really popular 'National party.'"

The *Conservative Evening Standard* thinks that this is a golden moment to form a new party—under Lloyd George, who is now as popular with the Tories as he was execrated ten years ago:

"Our younger statesmen, both Conservative, Liberal, and Labor, with their eyes on the present and the future rather than on the past, will have a great opportunity presented to them to evolve from the Coalition a new Center or National party free from the prejudices which had grown up during the Victorian era till they became second nature to many misguided men."

The Socialist *London New Statesman* sees trouble ahead:

"An election, it is generally supposed, would replace the Nationalist majority by a Sinn-Fein majority. How would that help us at the Peace Conference? And there is the special position of Labor. Mr. Lloyd George's cue, it would appear, is to bring a general charge of unpatriotism against the Labor party chiefs. Already one of his most intimate organs refers regularly to Mr. Henderson as 'the Bolshevik leader.' What effect can such misrepresentations of Labor's prowar majority have but to strengthen the hands of its antiwar minority? It would be the story of the Redmonites and Sinn Fein over again. And suppose Mr. Lloyd George's chicanery triumphed and the responsible leaders of Labor were prostrated, does any one suppose that the millions of trade-unionists in the workshops would take it lying down? Obviously the strike problem would assume a new sharpness, in proportion as Labor felt the strike-weapon to be the only weapon left to it. . . .

"That Mr. Lloyd George has some new and great qualities as a Premier only a churl would deny. His defect is a habit of keeping his action and utterance on a lower moral level than that of any of his great predecessors. How far he is or is not chained to this level and unable to shake clear of it posterity will judge, especially from his action now. It is not parties alone that a khaki election may divide off into sheep and goats."

So far no election slogan has been invented by any party, but in a speech to his Liberal followers Lloyd George thus defined the issue on which he will go to the polls on December 14:

"The mandate of this Government at the forthcoming election will mean that the British delegation to the Peace Conference will be in favor of a just peace."

This looks like the revival of Disraeli's slogan at the election of 1880, after the treaty of Berlin, of "Peace with Honor."



ONE OF GERMANY'S CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY.

A hospital bombed by the Huns. Fourteen large Red-Cross signs, distinctly painted, refuted any claim of a mistake. After killing and maiming our helpless wounded, the Huns now ask, in the name of "humanity," that we grant them a "magnanimous" peace.

GERMANY PLAYING THE "BABY ACT"

PEOPLE DROPT DOWN DEAD in the streets from starvation in Poland during the long years of war-agony hatched by Germany, without one word of pity so far as we could discover in the German papers reaching this office. Armenians, too, died like flies from mere thirst while portly German guards kept the Moslem Turks from giving water to them. Yet not a German word of regret was heard in the homeland, even when the German missionaries in Turkey wrote



THE LAST LINE OF DEFENSE

—Passing Show (London)

home a stinging rebuke to their own Government that would raise blisters on any less hardened psychology. But, to use a naive Teutonic expression, "that is war." When the fighting ended, no doubt the air would be filled with pathetic appeals for food for the starving Poles, Armenians, Servians, and the 2,000,000 Russian prisoners. So one might think. Thus far, however, the appeals coming from Germany seem to be entirely and absolutely for aid for the oppressors, and not one word for the oppressed. Indications in the news are that food will be sent, but purely to prevent the rise of Bolshevism that may infect other lands. Since the armistice was signed, we have been assailed by a constant series of notes, wireless messages, and appeals to women telling us that the poor dear Germans are starving, and sending heart-rending appeals for food. On this point the *London Saturday Review* has a word to say which at the moment is singularly apt:

"The Germans must either bully or cringe to somebody—it is their nature to." They thought that they had got hold of 'a softy' in President Wilson, and so they began to beseech him with compliments as their protector, the savior of the world, who was going to fight with them for the freedom of the seas and the freedom of commerce. But the Puritan professor, who happens just now to be the absolute ruler of a hundred million of the richest and most powerful nation in the world, was not to be caught by the chaff of Prince Max or Dr. Solf, being quite aware that there are some animals of whom, as Pope said,

"It is the slaver kills, and not the bite."

All the sentimentalists, all the pacifists, all the concealed pro-

Germans, are now reminding us that in the hour of victory it is our duty to be "magnanimous." The German sympathizers are letting no grass grow under their feet. On the day after the armistice was signed, the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* wrote:

"The end of active hostilities finds Germany in a state of extreme exhaustion and internal unrest such as is inevitable after the radical governmental changes. It seems remarkable, however, in these circumstances, that so far the radical upheaval has not manifested itself in bloody excesses.

"This gives rise to the hope that the German nation in setting its house in order will avoid anarchy; a comparatively calm evolution is, of course, to be heartily wished for in the interests of the German people themselves.

"In its present condition the German nation needs sympathetic support from all sides. It needs the material and moral aid of the rest of the world in order to get back on its feet and reorganize its national existence under new conditions.

"In this dark and fateful hour, the German nation needs the sympathy of the world, and particularly the United States, and this sympathy will not be withheld if the reorganization goes on in an orderly manner."

Another New York German paper makes a strong bid for our sympathy for the poor Germans, so distressed with the aftermath of war. The *New-Yorker Herald* says:

"The great upheaval in Germany, according to all the news at hand, has been as thorough as could possibly be imagined. The mood of the masses for a political change was so overwhelming and manifested itself with such force and directness that the classes which hitherto ruled and their representatives could not even dream of offering resistance. . . .

"We express the view weeks ago that a revolution in Germany would not bring about such chaotic conditions as we saw arise in Russia. Owing to its organizing power and its love of order, the German nation will promptly overcome disorder. The need of peace and bread, that was what made the force of the German revolution so irresistible. The masses in the Allied countries will now be able to concentrate upon their needs."

Stephane Lauzanne, the editor of the *Paris Motin*—a paper which above all others has stimulated the French morale, even in the darkest days—bids us beware of all this "sob stuff." He reminds us that these "good Germans" who are now pitifully extending their empty plates toward us are the same "good Germans" who cheered the torpedoing of the *Lusitania*, with its freight of innocent women and children, who permitted the sinking of hospital-ships without "batting an eyelid," who looked on calmly and even approvingly while their sons ravished and raped and pillaged in defenseless Belgium. He proceeds:

"It is ridiculous to speak of the 'good German people'—the same German people who shouted with glee when the *Lusitania* was sunk and little American children drowned. The German Socialists are noisy now; they were silent when Belgium was invaded, when the Brest-Litovsk treaty was signed. Let them be silent now. When the American boys arrived in Chateau-Thierry they found packages wrapt up and addressed to the 'good people of Germany'—packages which contained things stolen from our homes in the French city—there were letters found also—letters from 'the good people of Germany'—expressing gratitude for similar 'presents' sent them in the past. 'There are no 'good German people' except those that are dead."

Mr. Lauzanne reminds us that "there is no magic in the word democracy," and that because a people assume, more or less sincerely, a democratic form of government, they do not change their nature overnight. He reminds us that the hungry German appealing for our aid to-day is the same hectoring German who has consistently despised us in the past. How far he is right can be seen from what the *Frankfurter Zeitung* had to say a few short weeks ago when it wrote:

"We are not criminals in chains who need to do penance in sackcloth and ashes. We want to reach an understanding and compensate differences as equals among equals, but we would rather shed the last drop of our blood than make any disgraceful submission."

The *London Times* quite solemnly bids America to beware of

the Germans, who, it says, "are attempting to maneuver President Wilson into the position of trustee for Germany," and it goes on to warn us to beware of magnanimity both now and at the Peace Conference. It continues:

"President Wilson is unlikely to be the victim of Prussian guile. The main interest of the German people, as distinguished from the interests of those who have made its name a byword, is that out of this conflict shall come a peace just and lasting. Such a peace can not be the work of Germany or of the German people, who have shown no sense of justice, or mercy, or uprightness, but have consistently measured morality by the standard of ruthless force. The peace must be the work of the Allied peoples and of the people of the United States, whose governments have now to face and to discharge a task of immeasurable responsibility in a spirit of trusteeship for the future of mankind.

"Whatever intercourse may be necessary with enemy representatives must be strictly limited to the practical application of negotiable details. The indisputable terms of a just peace must be agreed upon by the Allies and the United States in advance, and accepted unchanged by the enemy."

THE SWISS CENTER OF BOLSHEVISM

PERSISTENT PROPAGANDA of the Bolshevik gospel has been undertaken by Lenin and Trotsky, whose desire to convert the world to their way of thinking is almost religious in its intense fervor. Switzerland they have selected as an ideal center for the dissemination of their topsyturvy doctrines, and this excites the apprehension of the *Journal de Genève*, which devoted several columns for four days to the "menace." The *London New Europe* has carefully digested this mass of material and tells us that "it is quite clear that Lenin's intention was to make Switzerland the source of discontent and unrest expressed in extreme revolutionary forms, and from there spread his doctrines into France, Italy, Germany, and Austria." How Lenin hopes to stir up the Swiss *The New Europe* describes:

"The first place in Lenin's program is occupied by a recommendation that, as far as possible, Switzerland shall be denationalized. He wishes to see brought about, he says, a close union between Swiss workers and workers of foreign nationality for common action against all forms of *Socialpatriotism*. It will be necessary, in order that Lenin's program shall be carried out, for the Socialist party of Switzerland to be captured by the extreme revolutionary section.

"But Lenin's interference with Swiss domestic policy goes even further. One of the most hotly contested proposals put forward during the war was the Socialist popular initiative for a direct Federal tax. If this had been carried, a decisive blow, it was thought, would have been dealt at the Swiss cantonal system and the federal constitution. . . .

"Wherever a strike movement has manifested itself, from just causes or not, there Lenin's followers are to direct their attention and turn the tide of discontent into the channel of revolutionary action. These are Lenin's words on the subject: 'The best means of dragging concessions from the *bourgeoisie* is not that of transactions or arrangements touching their interests or their prejudices, but the organization and the preparation of the revolutionary struggle of the masses against the *bourgeoisie*. Thus we may be certain that the more wide-spread our propaganda the wider will be the extent of the public which we may be able to persuade of the necessity for this progressive tax, and the greater will be the anxiety of the *bourgeoisie* to make concessions, and we shall profit by each one of these concessions, be it never so small, to extend and strengthen our struggle for the integral expropriation of the *bourgeoisie*.'

"Finally, Lenin urges the inculcation into the mind of the Swiss people of the doctrines of antimilitarism. In his view the Swiss Army and all national armies exist not for the purpose of their country's defense or the maintenance of its neutrality, but for the sole benefit of the *bourgeoisie*. At no time are Socialists justified in giving their support to votes of credit for military purposes, and even if Switzerland were dragged into the war Socialists would be expected to oppose with all their energy the principle of national defense. Only in one instance could support for a war by Socialists be justified, namely, when

the country has been converted into a Socialist state, and the armies are to be used for the defense of the proletariat against the *bourgeoisie*.

"Lenin would not have Socialists refuse to serve in the Army. It is their duty to acquaint themselves with the use of arms, so as to be able to turn them against the *bourgeoisie* when the proper moment arrives."

A cable dispatch from Bern draws attention to the danger that Lenin's activities in Switzerland bring to Anglo-Saxondom:

"Many will think the Bolshevik alarm is German propaganda trying to frighten England from America, but one can not too



THE LIBERATORS.

FIRST BOLSHEVIK—"Let me see! we've made an end of law, credit, treaties, the Army and the Navy. Is there anything else to abolish?"

SECOND BOLSHEVIK—"What about war?"

FIRST BOLSHEVIK—"Good! And peace, too. Away with both of 'em!"

—*Punch* (London).

strongly insist that Bolshevism must not be ridiculed, but taken very seriously. Already such Swiss bookshops and kiosks as Germany controls display books, pamphlets, and periodicals by Lenin, Trotsky, and other Bolshevik leaders and writers. They are published in German, Italian, French, and English.

"The Bolsheviks have their own printing-works near Bern and 10,000,000 rubles are admitted to have been placed in the Swiss Bank to the credit of their propaganda."

On the other hand, the Swiss correspondent of the *London Morning Post* considers that there is much cry over little wool, and that all this Bolshevik excitement is artificially engineered by German agents in an endeavor to temper the wind to their own shorn lamb. He writes:

"We are repeatedly told that if the Allies insist upon too hard terms the result will be the outbreak of Bolshevism in Germany, which will involve, first, neutrals and then the whole world. This warning is particularly well calculated to appeal to the peace-loving Swiss, altho unfortunately for the argument such manifestations of disorder as have occurred in Switzerland have been deliberately engineered by German agents. Such Bolshevik tendencies as have manifested themselves in Switzerland appear to me entirely alien in character, in so far as they are not, on the one hand, outbreaks of youthful indiscipline on the part of larrikins corrupted by German influence, and, on the other, an expression of impatience on the part of the Swiss at the manner in which it is considered that the full powers entrusted to the Federal Council have occasionally been exercised."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



From the *Evening Illustrating Review*.

THE MAN AND THE MACHINE.

One of the great Caproni planes, monsters of the air, that are the latest achievement of the impossible.

HOW AVIATION HAS DONE THE IMPOSSIBLE

INVENTION IS LARGELY the achievement of the impossible—or of that which was always considered impossible until somebody did it. This has been especially true of aviation. The airplane itself was an impossibility until it actually flew, and almost every improvement on the original machine has been voted an impossibility until it was proved a success. The great Caproni planes—aerial cruisers—are the latest practical contradictions of asserted impossibility. Henry Woodhouse, vice-president of the Aerial League of America, writing in *The American Machinist* (New York, October 31), quotes the following dictum as everywhere accepted until very recently, and as having greatly delayed the building of large planes: "Airplanes twice or three times the size of the present ones are impossible because as the size of the wings are doubled the thickness of the wings must also be doubled, and you soon reach the point where the airplane can only lift its wings." He goes on:

"As late as March, 1917, when Admiral Fiske urged the building of large torpedo planes he was begged by 'experts' not to risk his wonderful reputation by urging something mechanically impossible. Immediately after, the country was thrilled with the cross-country flights made by Captain Resnati with a Caproni biplane, which was sent to the United States with a larger Caproni triplane by the Italian Government to demonstrate the value of large airplanes. One of Captain Resnati's flights took him to Washington, where the machine was held on exhibition for a number of days. While it was on exhibition Admiral Fiske went to see it and received an offer from the Italian authorities to use the machine to conduct his experiments in launching torpedoes.

"Those who said large airplanes were impossible had failed to take into consideration the fact that the wing of the average-sized airplane weighs a fraction over one pound per square foot, and is supposed to lift close to ten pounds per square foot at the normal lift-drift pressure, so that if the thickness and weight of the wing should even be trebled the argument advanced against the large machine would still be fallacious. But as a matter of fact, in judging large airplanes it is absolutely necessary to consider that on the whole they are more efficient than small

ones, because they lend themselves to many more improvements in wing curves, stream-line members, and mountings than do small machines. It may also be considered that there is a rather great saving in weight in that it is not necessary to have three sets of instruments and control wheels because the machine is three times as large as the average-sized machine, nor is it necessary to increase the weight of the engine mountings by three or four times because the machine is three or four times larger than the average airplane.

"I recall how Prof. Simon Newcomb in 1902 'proved beyond question' that it would be 'impossible' for a heavier-than-air machine to rise from the ground.

"After the Wright brothers made their first flight on December 17, 1903, and for five years after, people all over the world disbelieved that an airplane could actually fly. Some admitted that it could rise, like a skipping-stone, but would be unable to turn in the air. The reports of the Wrights' circular flights before 1908 were not believed, and the circle of Henri Farman in France in 1907 was held as being a stunt. Then in 1908, Wilbur Wright proved beyond doubt in his flights in France that circling was part of flying. He took the word 'impossible' out of the aerial dictionary.

"Only six years ago, when the Aero Club of America offered to order several airplanes to compete for the International Aviation Trophy and required that the airplane make a speed of one hundred miles an hour, it was criticized very generally by people who held that airplanes could only be used for scouting, and that for that purpose a speed of from fifty to sixty miles an hour was best. They held that beyond that speed the observer could not get a good view of what was going on below him. When the Aero Club of America authorities answered that speed would be one of the principal factors in military airplanes, because they would be employed in fighting and for bomb-dropping, the so-called authorities then asked, 'What will you fight with—your fists?' The Aero Club authorities stated that machine guns and bombs would be used, and the technical obstructionists presented mathematical computations to show that the recoil of a gun and the dropping of a bomb weighing more than fifty pounds would upset the airplane. We know now that it does not, but many people believed them.

"Those who express the possibility of equipping airplanes with two or more motors were considered visionary, and again mathematical computations were presented to show first that a machine equipped with two motors would be unable to lift its

own weight, and, secondly, that if one motor stopt, the other would make the machine spin around and, presumably, disaster would follow.

"The United States is indebted to Caproni and his very able representatives, Capt. Silvio Resnati, Capt. Ugo d'Annunzio, and Leopoldo Belloni, for demonstrating the value of the large machines and proving that large machines do not grow old while they are being manufactured, as is often the case with small machines — because large machines can be used for night-bombing, when they cannot be seen by the enemy, and therefore do not have to fight the enemy's combat airplanes or to continually dodge the fire of anti-aircraft batteries. The only time that the latter has to be done is when the bombing begins and the enemy's search-lights search the sky for the bombing airplanes and the anti-aircraft batteries try to build a barrage fire to make the progress of the bombers difficult."

NEAR-GLASS

SUBSTITUTES for glass are in demand, owing to the shortage of the real thing due to the exigencies of the war. Even in this country it has been felt by milkmen, manufacturers of bottled goods, and even the thrifty housewife, trying to do her bit by

preserving fruits and vegetables. In France, where heavy bombardment has been going on for four years, the losses in window-panes and glassware of all kinds are many times as great. In those regained areas where the work of reconstruction has already begun, many ingenious substitutes are being proposed. Says a writer in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, November 2):

"One admirable suggestion is that window space shall be divided by bars of lead, wood, or other suitable material into small partitions as was the common practise among our ancestors, to which the diamond-shaped panes in old houses bear witness. Large panes which have been cracked can be cut up to fill these smaller spaces. Another advantage is that small panes can be shipped with much less expensive packing and with far less loss by breakage than the large sheets to which we have become accustomed.

"Another proposition is to make use of various substitutes which lack the perfect transparency of glass to fill the windows of cellars, stables, garages, etc., where a bright light is not required. . . .

"Siloxid is a glass having a blue tinge; it is composed of silica and certain acid oxids such as those of zirconium and of titanium. Artificial mica is made by mixing 45.5 parts of green sand with 12 parts of bauxite and 30.5 parts of calcined magnesia, the mixture being fused in the electric furnace; 14 parts of alkali are then added to 90 per cent. of this and it is allowed to cool slowly. While these products are transparent they are comparatively costly. There are various derivatives of cellulose, however, which are quite inexpensive and which make excellent

substitutes for glass where full transparency is not demanded. Among these are cellophane, which is made by coagulating cellulose in a solution of viscose by means of a salt of ammonia, and cellite, which dissolves in acetic acid and gives with camphor a mass which resembles celluloid. Other substances proposed are gelatin, which has been dissolved and then dried in sheets

of the size required, and various products derived from casein and albuminoid bodies, such as bakelite; again, we may employ synthetic resin, which is prepared by the condensation of the phenols under the influence of formol. . . .

The exhibit offered under the name 'P. A. T.' is formed of two sheets of paper which adhere closely but are strengthened by the interposition between them of stout strands of hemp; translucency is imparted by a special sort of glue which unites the two sheets, and by a flexible varnish covering the exterior. . . .

"So-called 'Vitro-Cellose,' which is insoluble in water and impervious to atmospheric attack, is composed of an extremely fine and light metal-lattice work covered with a substance which is neither inflammable nor explosive, as is celluloid. This sort of pane can be set in windows like glass either by moldings or by means of putty. The price in France is 16.5 francs (\$3.30) per square meter. Another substitute offered is 'flexible glass,' constituted like the preceding by a product which is trans-

lucent and impervious to both air and water combined with an openwork support (tarlatan, muslin, gauze, fine light metal cloth, etc.), the whole then being covered with an even and flexible film. This kind of pane is exceedingly flexible so that it can be rolled up when it is to be transported; it is put in position in window-sashes by means of strips of wood tacked in. This is sold, when the support consists of tulle, at 5 francs (\$1) per square meter, and for 12.5 francs (\$2.50) per square meter when the support is metal textile."

BABY AIRPLANES — Airplanes of less wing-spread than some of the largest albatross of the South Seas are being produced in England, according to *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago, November). Says this magazine:

"The wings of these tiny machines extend only 15 feet, while albatross have been known to measure 17 and 18 feet from tip to tip. It is considered likely that aircraft of this type will prove valuable to the aerial mail service after the war is won. Large machines will no doubt be used for long non-stop flights, but for maintaining interurban service the small, less expensive planes quite probably will be employed, at least in England, it is contended. The artist's drawing presented herewith is intended chiefly for comparative purposes. It shows one of the small airplanes taking on fuel in a village street, while a mail-bearing parachute floats earthward from a large 'through express' flying aloft. One is struck by the thought that a 15-foot airplane would occupy no more space in a village street than some farmer's hayrack, altho it is hoped that airmen will not get in the habit of alighting in such places."



THE WORLD'S STRONGEST FIBER

THE STRONGEST, most durable textile fiber in the world, a native of our island territory of Hawaii, will be a candidate for introduction in the fiber markets of the nations as soon as Yankee ingenuity discovers methods for cultivating and working it. *Olona* is its native name, and it has been prized by the islanders for generations. Tests have shown it to be eight times as strong as ordinary hemp, asserts Vaughan McCaughey, writing from the College of Hawaii, Honolulu, to *Science* (New York), and three times as strong as the famous Manila fiber. Its pliability is remarkable, and its durability is shown by the fact that *olona* fishing nets over a hundred years old are still used by Hawaiian fishermen. Especially considering that its habitat is swampy, wooded localities, commonly considered useless, it is remarkable, says Mr. McCaughey, that the plant should not be widely cultivated and commercially exploited. The fiber plant investigator of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, objects that, as the results of experiments made in 1907, it was discovered that no American spinning-mills were equipped with machinery suitable for handling the peculiarly long and tough fibers, while, as for cultivating the plant, says this same authority, experiments would be necessary "which would probably be no less expensive than the designing of proper machinery to handle the fiber," objections which seem to be rather indictments of our cultivators and manufacturers than reasons for not availing ourselves of this fiber.

Mr. McCaughey gives, so far as is known to him, "the first and only extant concise and comprehensive account" of the plant with the poetical name and the highly practical characteristics. The *olona* is mentioned in many of the old Hawaiian songs and legends, he says, and continues:

"The single species *latifolia* was named with reference to the large, broad leaves, which form a conspicuous feature of the plant. It is an erect, woody shrub, four to ten feet high, and sparingly dividing into stout branches. It is from the thick bark of these wandlike erect shoots that the highly prized fiber is obtained.

"The natural habitat of the *olona* is the lower and middle forest zone, lying on the mountains between elevations of 800 to 1,800 feet. It never occurs naturally in the open or in dry sections. The favorite habitats are deep, cool, gloomy ravines, or moist slopes that are well screened by forest cover. It inhabits all of the larger islands of the archipelago. It occurs in little patches or thickets here and there in the forest, but is nowhere abundant. It does not form continuous stands; reproduction is not vegetative but apparently always from seed. In any one spot the collector is not likely to find more than a few score individual plants.

"The Hawaiians formerly cultivated the *olona* in a primitive manner. They did not prepare the land or plant seed, but merely searched out good patches of the wild plants. Such a patch was cleared of any obstructing vegetation, not disturbing, however, the large trees which shaded the plants. If the *olona* plants were too crowded they were thinned out. The old plants were pruned so as to give a number of young, straight shoots.

"At irregular intervals, as convenience or necessity dictated, the grove was visited and the crop harvested. This process consisted in cutting all the long, straight shoots that had reached a diameter of about one inch. The bark of such shoots was rich in bast fibers, and these were of maximum length. Six feet was an average length. The bark was carefully stripped from the wands, in one or more pieces, packed into rolls or bundles, and carried down to the settlements on the lowlands, where the final operations were performed.

"A suitable situation was found along a stream or irrigation ditch. The bundles of bark were opened and spread out in the shallow running water, where they were allowed to partially macerate. This required several days; then the long strips were removed from the water and the remaining pulpy matter was scraped from them while still wet. The prepared fiber was carefully dried and rolled into cordage of various sizes.

"In ancient Hawaii the *olona* was venerated as a sort of deity or lesser god. Before spinning the fibers the natives made libations, and offered sacrifices of hogs, fowls, etc.

"Formerly every chief had in the mountains one or more plantations of *olona*, which were tended by his dependents and which supplied him with sufficient quantities of this valuable product. Taxes were not infrequently paid with *olona*, as the fiber was nowhere so abundant as to depreciate its exchange value.

"Among the Hawaiians it was put to a great variety of uses. All fishing lines and nets of the best quality were invariably made of *olona*, because of its high resistance to the action of salt water. *Olona* lines and nets which have been in more or less constant use for over a century are almost as good as new, and are handed down from generation to generation as precious objects. Most of the natives are very unwilling to part with any of their fishing gear that is made of *olona*. A stout cord of *olona* was usually attached to the wooden war-clubs and dagger-like swords, for suspending the weapon from the wrist. This prevented the loss of the weapon during the fray.

"It was used for the very fine and pliable netting which served as a groundwork for the feathers, in the construction of the splendid garments and insignia of the ancient royalty.

"Mr. William Weinrich, manager of the Hawaiian Sisal Company's extensive plantation, has made an exhaustive study of fibers in the Hawaiian Islands, and has kindly prepared for the writer the following statement concerning *olona*:

"This fiber not only partakes of all the best characteristics of this genus, but is superior to any of its members, producing the best of all fibers known at the present time. The three dominant features are:

"First—The great tensile strength. I estimate that the strength of *olona* is about three times the strength of commercial Manila. So far as I can gather, this great strength is due to the unusual length of the cell in proportion to its width.

"Secondly—Its great resistance to deterioration in salt water.

"Thirdly—Its pliability, and thus its adaptability for spinning by hand.

"It was the writer's pleasure, some years ago, to send samples of the *olona* fiber to the manufacturers in the East. To my surprise, the fiber was found to be absolutely unknown in that market.

"A fiber with these characteristics should be exploited to the fullest measure. The extraction of this fiber is not a difficult process. In the history of Hawaii we find references to this fiber as having been grown on a large scale as a source of revenue; but, like many other things Hawaiian, its usefulness has been lost sight of during the progress of civilization.

"The key to the situation lies in transforming this plant from its wild state to a cultural form. When this is done, the world will be in possession of a new fiber, having a greater tensile strength, weight for weight, than any other fiber known."

THE RIGHT BLOOD-PRESSURE—It has been assumed, says *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich., November), that the average blood-pressure for a given age is normal and proper. This is an error, we are told:

"The average blood-pressure is by no means the normal blood-pressure. Really there is only one standard for normal blood-pressure, and that is the pressure always found in a healthy person twenty or thirty years of age, which may vary between one hundred and one hundred and twenty. The blood-pressure rises when old-age processes begin, by which the small arteries are narrowed and the resistance which must be overcome by the heart thus increased. As age advances, the pressure rises more and more, increasing the work of the heart until finally the task becomes so great that it is no longer able to perform it efficiently. Then it gradually weakens, the blood-pressure falls, and finally heart-failure closes the scene. This is the natural old-age process, but it must not be forgotten that old age is a disease and a man is 'as old as his arteries.' So, high blood-pressure means old arteries, no matter whether this condition be found at forty or at eighty, but it is evident that a person who has at forty the blood-pressure of another person at eighty is older than he ought to be at forty, while the man who has at sixty or seventy the blood-pressure of a man of thirty is still young, notwithstanding the number of years that he has lived. The normal blood-pressure is that of youth, and high blood-pressure is always abnormal, whether it be found in a person of thirty or of sixty. A person who at sixty or seventy years still has healthy arteries should have the same blood-pressure as a person twenty or thirty years of age whose arteries are healthy."



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FACIAL ARMOR FOR THE INFLUENZA.

This plague has caused "more casualties and deaths in the homeland than occurred among our troops in the great world-war." Over 82,000 deaths were attributed to influenza and pneumonia between September 8 and November 9, according to reports from forty-six large cities with a combined population of 23,000,000. The estimate of deaths from all causes in the American Expeditionary Forces is 43,000.

HOW INFLUENZA GOT IN

INFLUENZA DOES NOT ARISE: it travels. It reached the United States by crossing the Atlantic, and it would seem that it might have been kept out. This is, in fact, the editorial opinion of *The Scientific American* (New York, November 2), which under the heading "A Carelessly Guarded Gate," charges that the laxity of port authorities on our Eastern coast is responsible for an invasion that has caused more deaths among peaceful citizens than the deadly weapons of the enemy have effected on the front of battle. Instead of establishing a rigid quarantine, the authorities seem to have ignored the infectious character of the disease and placed its victims in the open wards of hospitals, where it quickly spread. This all took place in the land of Gorgas, whose people can tame a fever-infected swamp one day and then calmly take disease to their own bosoms the next! Says the paper named above:

"There is a growing conviction that the sudden invasion of the United States by that European epidemic known as Spanish influenza, and the speed with which it has spread throughout the country, are due to the laxity with which the port authorities along the Atlantic seaboard have carried out their duties. . . .

"If ever there was a period when the quarantine laws for guarding the ports of the United States against the entrance of disease should have been enforced with redoubled vigilance, it was during the summer and autumn of the present year, when it was known that a highly infectious and fatal disease was sweeping through Europe like a scourge of the Middle Ages.

"In view of the imminence and deadly character of the disease, we had every reason to expect that the Federal authorities would set a double guard at our ports of entry, and instruct our quarantine officials to take every possible preventive measure against the landing, not merely of influenza patients, but of every passenger who had been exposed, during the ocean voyage, to infection.

"Nor can any carelessness be excused on the ground that influenza has never been classed with the deadly diseases, such

as yellow fever or the bubonic plague. While such an excuse might be valid for the layman, it can not be allowed in the case of the expert professional men, whose duty it is to enforce the quarantine laws of the country. For they know full well that this was no ordinary epidemic of influenza or grip. The medical records of Europe were available; and the most cursory reading of the data that have appeared in the medical journals (to go no further than that) should have revealed to these men that here was a disease the exclusion of which from America called for the most exacting and rigid enforcement of the quarantine laws.

"The obvious thing to have done, when the first ship with influenza patients on board cast anchor at a quarantine station, was to isolate that ship, with every soul on board, until the slightest possibility of carrying infection ashore had been removed. The rigid precautions that would be taken, if an arriving ship had yellow-fever patients aboard, should surely have been taken in the case of this deadly scourge.

"But what are the facts? Incredible as it may seem, influenza cases by the score and, for all we know, by the hundred, were taken ashore and placed in the general wards of the hospitals. Fellow passengers of the patients, who must inevitably have been exposed to infection, and must many of them have been carrying the disease, were allowed to go their several ways throughout the land.

"Was ever official fatuity stretched to greater lengths than this!

"When once the ship's company had scattered, whether to spread the infection among fellow patients in a general hospital, or among the unsuspecting and unwarned citizens in home, office, passenger-car, or theater, the mischief was done. But even when the plague burst forth in all its wide-spread malignity, both New York and the country at large seemed slow to awaken to the enormity of the peril. Only here and there did the authorities act with swift and effective measures, closing schools, theaters, and public meeting-places.

"It is certainly a disconcerting fact that, at the very time when the country had organized itself, through the Red Cross and other famous organizations, to fight disease and prevent suffering, we should be smitten with a visitation which caused more casualties and deaths in the homeland than occurred among our troops in the great world-war."

CURING MADNESS BY TOOTH-PULLING

INFECTED TEETH are a cause of insanity, if we are to credit a recent official report of Dr. H. A. Cotton, medical director of the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane at Trenton. He asserts that as a result of eleven years' experimentation he has effected permanent cures by extracting teeth after examination with x-rays, removing infected tonsils, and clearing up the digestive tract. Early cases, he says, were cured very quickly, and even chronic ones have been relieved. Naturally, Dr. Cotton's report has caused considerable interest and a good deal of comment, not all of it favorable. Some authorities point out that mental disease arises from a variety of causes, of which infection from the teeth must be only one, and relatively insignificant. This, however, is apparently not in conflict with Dr. Cotton's contentions, as he does not appear to assign infection as a general or universal cause of mental disease. He says, as quoted in the *New York Times*:

"We are able to cure early cases in a very short time, prevent the disease from becoming chronic in a large number of cases, and restore a certain number who have been in the hospital for as long as nine years. This we are doing daily. We have found that infection of the chronic type and the resulting toxemia are the basis of many mental disturbances. These chronic infections are known as focal infections and may be present for years without their existence becoming known to the patient, and until quite recently the physicians and the dentists have been ignorant of their existence.

"We are practically prepared to state that this infection originates in the teeth, as we find the same organism in the abscessed teeth, tonsils, stomach, and duodenum, and in no case have we been able to eliminate the teeth as the origin of the infection. We have had five acute maniacal cases who died within a short time after coming to the hospital. Formerly the cause of death was considered due to exhaustion from excitement, but a bacteriological study in these cases showed all the organs practically infected. We feel that we have established a very important fact as applicable to general medicine as to nervous and mental diseases, that is, that the infection originates in the teeth, and after some years infects the organs through the lymphatic system.

In making routine examinations of the blood we found a great number of our patients who gave a positive reaction, showing that they were suffering from a chronic infection. At first the teeth and tonsils were thoroughly investigated. In many cases the infected teeth were extracted, producing gratifying results in some cases, but in the majority no improvement was noted. Some twenty-two of these cases had their infected tonsils removed, and again we noted a marked improvement and even recovery in one-half of these cases. The next point of attack was the gastro-intestinal tract, for many of the patients showed evidence of a chronic gastro-intestinal infection. Finally, in April of the present year we were able to utilize a method of accurately determining the infection of the stomach and duodenum by making direct cultures from these organisms."

Dr. Cotton describes several causes of infected teeth, such as bad dental work, neglect, and in some cases infection inherited from parents. He recommends a campaign of education so that physicians, dentists, and the public at large would realize the danger of infected teeth, not only in producing nervous and mental diseases, but in undermining the general health. According to a report in the *Newark Evening News*, he also expresses the belief that infection as the result of kissing and using the same eating utensils is not only possible, but is extremely probable, in a great many cases of this type. Alienists interviewed by the *New York Evening Post* were inclined to believe that Dr.

Cotton's methods were not new, and also that the practise of extracting infected teeth, or removing infected tonsils, would not prove a cure for all mental disorders. Says this paper:

"Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, who is well known as an alienist, cited other 'discoveries' that had come to light in the last forty years. He mentioned particularly the 'blue-glass craze,' which led to the glazing of the windows of hospitals with blue-colored panes. The patients were allowed to sit under the influence of the bluish light, which, it was contended, brought about remarkable cures.

"He also referred to the idea that music worked wonderful cures among insane people, and also to the alienist in California who announced six or eight years ago that he had discovered a cure for all cases of dementia praecox.

"We all know," Dr. MacDonald said, "that a certain number of cases result from infection, from toxic poisoning, from the teeth, the tonsils, or intestinal or septic conditions in other bodily organs. Those conditions can be cured, and a certain number of these cases may recover. The general profession and the alienists, however, will desire, before accepting the new method, that it should stand the test of time.

"I do not anticipate any large increase in the percentage of recoveries of those suffering from mind-disorders as a result of this method, which is not new. It is simply the cardinal principle that is invariably followed in treating mental, as well as bodily, ailments—that of locating the source or cause of the trouble, and removing it."

"Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe said that the reported cure was a minute and comparatively insignificant phase of treating persons suffering from mental disorders. The physician added that the method was not new and had been known some time.

"Dr. Jelliffe, however, was careful to point out that if it were assumed that every mental disorder was due to infected teeth, infected tonsils, or infected intestines, and the teeth were extracted promiscuously or the tonsils removed, it would prove a dangerous treatment, because many cases of mental illness and disorders were the direct results of decidedly different causes, such,

for instance, as alcoholism or cancer of the brain.

"On the other hand, said Dr. Jelliffe, if it were suspected that mental disorder did result from infected teeth or infected tonsils, it would be well for the physician to ascertain this carefully before removing the suspected causes."

The writer of an editorial in the *New York Tribune* is of opinion that Dr. Cotton's work is of larger significance than his critics have seemed to realize. We read:

"He endeavors to show that most mental disturbances have a physical or pathological base; the influence of bad teeth is only one. Infected tonsils and throats, intestinal disturbances, and, in point of fact, almost any of the chronic infections may be the direct cause of a great number of psychic disorders. What is new in the work at the New Jersey hospital is that careful clinical and laboratory examinations are of great value in revealing the cause and indicating the treatment in a large number of cases, even some acute cases. The teeth and the tonsils have an especial importance because they seem especially prone to these chronic infections; and where such infection was evident it has been found that removal of the one or the other has had striking results.

"This appears to be equally true following treatment of the chronic gastro-intestinal disturbances. It is very well known, for example, that there are 'carriers' of typhoid and other diseases who maintain a fair degree of health, tho the infection may subsist for years. It is also well known that in the treatment of chronic rheumatism removal of the teeth or the tonsils often has excellent effect. If these mild focal infections, as they are known, can poison the whole body, even to the tips of the fingers, they can likewise poison the cells of the brain and set up equal disturbances there. And from these certain types of insanity may result."



DR. H. A. COTTON.

Who claims he has cured insanity in the early stages by extracting the teeth of patients.

LETTERS - AND - ART



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NEW YORK ACTORS HONORING THE MEMORY OF THEIR GREATEST HAMLET.

Professor Brander Matthews speaking after the unveiling of the statue of Edwin Booth as *Hamlet* wrought in bronze by Mr. Edmund T. Quinn and set in Gramercy Park, New York, upon a pedestal designed by Mr. Edwin W. Dodge.

NEW YORK'S FIRST STATUE TO AN ACTOR

NOT UNTIL the statue of Edwin Booth was unveiled in Gramercy Park, on November 13, had an actor been so honored in New York. The same thing was said a few years ago of London when a statue of Henry Irving was erected near the National Gallery. This statement overlooks the fact that Shakespeare was an actor, but the monumental honors bestowed upon him were of course for reasons aside from his actual appearance upon the stage. That alone would have left him still unhonored, and the *New York Evening Post* thinks it ought not to be taken as a discredit to New York that she has waited so long before finding the one man worthy of this honor. "Who among American actors could be nominated?" it ventures to ask. "Many might be lightly named," it adds, "but the erection of a statue is an act to the seriousness of which the public is just beginning to awaken." Therefore:

"Simple oversight, or Puritan prejudice, or some other cause—ought really to be thanked by Melpomene and Thalia that our municipalities have not a litter of statues of little-known actors. Booth's title to a statue is unquestioned. But those who paid him honor yesterday should have been the last to fail to be glad that the honor had not been cheapened."

The statue commemorates "the greatest *Hamlet* the American stage has produced," and was erected by a committee of the Players Club, which Edwin Booth founded and endowed for the benefit of his fellow actors. In the dedication address by Prof. Brander Matthews, of Columbia, reported by the *New York Evening Sun*, such tribute as this was paid:

"We who take pride in our membership in the Players have recognized from the hour when the founder handed us the deed of gift and lighted the fire which still burns brightly on our hearth that we owed him a debt we could never pay, a debt not merely for what he then gave us, the house with its furnishings,

its books, and its paintings, not merely for the kindly feelings which have prompted his liberality, but also and especially for the wisdom with which he established our prosperity upon a solid foundation. He was an actor; he loved his profession, and he wanted to testify to this love. He meant the Players to be a home for the actor first of all, for the dramatist and for the manager, that the men of his own calling might mingle at ease. But he knew that it was not good for the members of any one profession to fellowship exclusively with one another. He wanted the men of the theater to associate with men of letters and with artists, painters, sculptors, and architects. He held that—

All arts are one, all branches of one tree,
All fingers, as it were, of one hand.

And he designed this house of ours to be a haven for the practitioner of all the allied arts.

"Now at last, more than a score of years since he was taken from us, we have been enabled to erect this statue as an outward and visible sign of our gratitude and our affection. It is placed here in the little open space he loved to look down on from the room where he lived the last years of his life and where he died. It has been modeled by one of our own members with a fidelity which all who knew Edwin Booth can appreciate and with a beauty to be recognized by those who never had the privilege of beholding him.

"Edwin Booth was a born actor, inheriting the divine gift from the father whose memory he ever revered. He was an untiring student of his art, knowing how and why he got his effects. By his skill and his sincerity he was able to disguise the artificiality of '*Richelieu*' and '*The Fool's Revenge*.' I can recall the thrill with which—not so far from threescore years ago—I first heard *Richelieu* threaten to launch 'the curse of Rome'; and I have never forgotten the shiver that shook me when I later beheld the demoniac dance of *Bertuccio* when he believes that at last he is revenged on his enemy.

"But like his great predecessors, with whose achievements he has admirably familiarized himself, Edwin Booth found most pleasure in acting the greatest parts, those that Shakespeare

had filled with fire—Iago and Othello, Brutus and Macbeth, Shylock and Hamlet. Here in New York more than half a century ago he acted *Hamlet* for one hundred consecutive performances, a longer run than any Shakespearian play had ever had in any city in the world.

"We may apply to Edwin Booth the praise given to Shakespeare as an actor by a contemporary—he was excellent in the quality he professed. In founding the Players he built himself a monument more enduring than bronze; and now we have set up this enduring bronze, to stand here through the years and to bear witness that he saw the Players well bestowed."

PRAISE FOR AMERICAN POETS

THE POETIC IMPULSE in America has not grown like the humble violet. So many voices have trumpeted it from the housetops that even friendly souls might be

pardoned the fear that it was only American buncombe. But the noise has waked up the *London Saturday Review*, and one rubs one's eyes to see the organ so full of historic scorn of American literature printing the words of a writer signed "W. Bryher" to the effect that "America is producing book after book of fresh and exultant vision, young as any Elizabethan, just as definitely original." We needn't quote the accompanying disparaging sentences referring to England's present product, of which a high opinion prevails here, but pass on to words that will help our insurgent school to bear the whips and scorns of time. "Vividness, vitality, and concentration, beauty and originality of expression, if these are the essentials of modern poetry, look for them in the work of Amy Lowell, 'H. D.', John Gould Fletcher, Sandburg, Frost, and many another writer." He puts a crucial question:

"What have we to put beside their strength, the audacity of their richness, but an apathy born of outworn tradition, some expression of a past we so imperfectly explore? It is not an hour for laughter, for indifference; the books are there, there is no barrier of language. Truly the time is ripe for a rediscovery of America."

Leaving the question unanswered, he turns to inquire into "the tendencies which have startled American poetry into so sudden and virile a realization of loveliness, so true and individual an expression of life":

"Partly it is due to the varied roots from which these new impulses are derived. Miss Lowell owes much to her French reading. 'H. D.' is unmistakably Greek in form and thought, the literature of many countries unites in Fletcher; with Sandburg Swedish ancestry mingles with American experience. But the essentials are, as Miss Lowell has stated in her book, 'Tendencies in Modern American Poetry,' 'a rediscovery of beauty in our modern world, and the originality and the honesty to affirm that beauty in whatever manner is native to the poet.'

"Pursuit of absolute loveliness, to concentrate the heart of it into a sharp and polished arrowhead, to renew modernity yet be untainted by it, these are the characteristics of 'Sea Garden,' by 'H. D.,' the salt wind, a handful of honey, drift-shells, and broken petals—a world built of these, so vibrant with beauty that wonder must tremble on fear, as in this verse from 'Orchard':

I saw the first pear
as it fell

the honey-seeking, golden-banded,
the yellow swarm
was not more fleet than I
(spare us from loveliness).
And I fell prostrate
crying:
'You have flayed us
with your blossoms,
spare us the beauty
of fruit trees.'

Yet her poetry, visible essence of beauty as it is, is never thin with it, never quiescent, but forceful with life; so poignant with suggestion only with long association may its meaning grow into the mind.

"It is a different world, indeed, we come to in 'Irradiations' or in any book by John Gould Fletcher. He touches all modernity, loves it, and pours it into his pages, tumultuous as the cloud shadows over uneven mountains he delights to describe. It is true his poems suffer a little from exuberance, are sometimes confused, yet how he has captured not only the sea but the whole rough atmosphere of a dying period and compressed it into the four pages of 'Clipper Ships'! Perhaps his most definite contribution to the new movement in poetry lies in his expression of a personal mood seen with the imaginative eyes of a changing day, as in the following lines:

The trees, like great jade elephants,
Chained, stamp, and shake 'neath the gaddies
of the breeze,
The trees lunge and plunge, unruly elephants:
The clouds are their crimson howdah canopies.
The sunlight glints like the golden robe of a Shah.
Would I were tossed on the wrinkled backs of
these trees.

"It has been truly said that 'Chicago Poems,' by Carl Sandburg, is 'one of the most original books the age has produced.' Certainly the poet has stamped his individuality on every page of the volume. Yet the essentials of his poetry are tenderness, the freedom of youth; he is passionate with humanity. Has he not put himself into his poem, 'Young Sea'?"

The sea is never still,
It pounds on the shore:
Restless as a young heart
Bunting.

Youth, torn with desire to pour exultant joy into the world, careless if it waste, and blind to the knowledge there are some hearts beauty will never nest in. That his vision is often limited, his perspective faulty, can not obscure the true and virile loveliness of these poems."

Miss Lowell gets the palm from this writer as "the most original poet of the new movement." He finds:

"In her poetry is reborn that rich freshness, that exultant vitality robbed from literature too many centuries ago. Poetry, and prose as well, for her 'Tendencies in Modern American Poetry' is

full, even for Miss Lowell, of true and unexpected phrases. is a vivid appreciation of the differing work and personality of several poets; the history of a movement that may well become a dominating influence in future expression. In her books achievement is breaking into flower. To read a sentence, a fragment of a poem, is to surrender to its vividness, is to feel beauty blown into life, rare with enthusiasm, original with expression. But here is a verse from one of the loveliest of her poems, 'Venus Transiens':

Tell me
Was Venus more beautiful
Than you are,
When she topped
The crinkled waves,
Drifting shorewards
On her plaited shell?



THE ACTOR IN LIFE.

Edwin Booth, posing as Hamlet, enables us to see how the sculptor, years afterward, has reproduced his bodily presence.

Was Botticelli's vision
Fairer than mine;
And were the painted rosebuds
He tossed his lady.
Of better worth
Than the words I blow about you
To cover your too great loveliness
As with a gauze
Of misted silver?

"The work of Robert Frost is already known in England, two volumes of his work being first published here. He draws near painting in his actual transcription of incidents, seldom abandoned to imaginative vision, but, sure, vital, a poet of realism. He breathes of the soil he has described so lovingly, gets the feel of things into his verses, apples, the bend of birches, the blueberries tarnished with wind."

One paragraph, the final one, places what the writer imagines as the contrast between the poetic impulses of the mother country of the tongue and the younger one of the West:

"I want vividness, I want life; is this too much to require of a poem? Original use of traditional meter, unexpected loveliness of cadence, what matters it so on the verse he stamped the definite personality of the poet in an idiom peculiar to himself? I will tolerate any experiment; I can not tolerate mediocrity. I am no partizan of arid learning, but is not wideness a necessity; that the Elizabethans be studied side by side with the Greeks, that Walt Whitman and the French development of the past fifty years be read together. It is because this knowledge is sought so naturally by American writers, because they explore the past, yet put their strength into the future, their books are full of that freshness, even in maturity, the Elizabethans made their own. True, there are signs in England transition is near to ending, yet poetical impulse is indolent as a young bee that will not break the wax of fettering thought. The apathy will be rent; we, also, shall share the future, but, meantime, it would not hurt us to rediscover enthusiasm, experiment, and America."

England, the writer avers, never more vividly desired beauty, and he wonders "why mediocrity is the usual answer to its needs." He thinks, perhaps, that "the neglect of wide reading is a partial reason for this failure, particularly among the younger writers":

"To read a dozen poets is to be hampered by tradition, to echo their idiom, their thought; to read a hundred is to find individuality, the power to fashion this to words. Experience and study as well as largeness of vision are essential to expression, rather than this modern tendency to acclaim boys who, perceiving for the first time a sunset is beautiful, take pen in hand and rime anew impressions which have reached them through the pages of Keats or Swinburne. An age which encourages this can not expect vitality of inspiration, for, unwelcome as this truth may be, a poet must learn his trade."

TOLSTOY STILL DREAMING

THE TOLSTOYAN SPIRIT is still alive in his son "with all its uncompromising idealism and disregard of practical realities," says a Stockholm correspondent of the *London Times*. He has lately seen the present Count Tolstoy, who, until the Russian revolution began to develop into its Bolshevist forms, was one of its enthusiastic supporters. He is now pictured as a disillusioned refugee as he arrived

in Sweden, having left his country in despair of being able to aid her at present. The correspondent gives this account of him:

"Count Leo Tolstoy, who is married to a Swedish lady, has been living in Petrograd since his return from a lecturing tour in America, Canada, and the Far East, where he spoke of Russia, proclaiming his father's doctrines of peace and good will, the unity of nations, and mutual help. On his return to Russia he founded a newspaper, the *Vestotchka*, for propagating some theories which he believed would be congenial to the Bolsheviks. He very soon discovered his mistake; then Bolshevist exclusiveness put an end to his enterprise. His paper was suppressed, his friends and employees were arrested or driven to flight, and he himself was branded as an antirevolutionary, and obliged to take refuge in concealment till he was able to obtain a passage on a Swedish steamer and to join his family in Sweden."

His *résumé* of the situation was that "the Socialist experiment is ruining Russia." For—

"The country is being reduced to a wilderness, thanks to Bolshevist terrorism. It has become the theater of the greatest amount of suffering the world has ever known. There are doubtless some good things in Bolshevist theories of equality, self-reliance, and the rest, but in practice they have reduced them to the most egoistic, revolting brutality. Life is no longer possible under their tyranny and oppression. It is still only possible in the country, far from the towns and great centers."

"My mother is living at Yasnaya Polyana, and able to lead a comparatively quiet life. All her relatives have taken refuge on the estate. They are closely watched and guarded, sharing all they have with the soldiery, but they are not molested. Russia must and will emerge from this nightmare. What the Russia of the future will be no one can tell, probably something quite different from the Russia of the past. All we can do toward shaping that future must be to inculcate the love of unity and freedom among the people and fraternity among all nations."

The correspondent here is apparently mistaken as to the identity of the particular son of Count Tolstoy who gave this account. A recent letter to the *New York Times* from Count Ilya Tolstoy makes it evident that the one now in Sweden is the eldest son, Sergius. Count Ilya's letter completes the picture

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE,

1854-55. *Uninstructed Monday, September 18, 1864* 1864-65.
No. 54, BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOND STREET.

14TH SEASON. 30th WEEK.
MANAGER, ————— MR. WILLIAM STUART.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1865.

BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH.

SOUVENIR PROGRAMME.

One Hundredth Night of "Hamlet."

This Evening, for the Final and One Hundredth Consecutive Night Performance,

"HAMLET,"

A TRAGEDY IN FIVE ACTS BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

HAMLET MR. EDWIN BOOTH	CLAUDIUS, King of Denmark S. K. CHESTER
GHRIFFIN OF HAMLET'S FATHER CHARLES KENDLE MASON	PILOTEUS, Lord Chamberlain G. H. ANDREWS
LAERTES, Son of Polonius J. G. HARTLEY	HORATIO, Friend to Hamlet CHARLES WALCOTT
OSRIC OWEN FANCAIT	ROSENCRANTZ DUFFELL
GUILDENSTERN W. F. BURROUGHS	MARCELLUS MR. DILLON
BERNARDO NELSON DECKER	FRANCISCO MR. CLINE
FIRST ACTOR MR. EVANS	SECOND ACTOR MR. EDELL
FIRST GRAVEDIGGER MR. FITZGERALD	SECOND GRAVEDIGGER MR. EVERETT
PRIEST MR. J. W. WALLACK	GERTRUDE, Queen of Denmark, and Mother to Hamlet MRS. FRANK S. CHANFRAU
OPHELIA, Daughter of Polonius MRS. S. K. CHESTER	

Costs, Lights, Props, Effects.

ORCHESTRAL SELECTIONS.

1. OVERTURE —"Hamlet."	<i>By the Danish National Hymn</i>	<i>Drum</i>
2. INTRODUCING AND FUGUE —"Hamlet."	<i>By the Danish Hymn</i>	<i>Drum</i>
3. CLARION —"Danish Hymn."		<i>Drum</i>
4. GRAND MARCH —"Lohengrin."		<i>Drum</i>
5. FANTASIE —"Ophelia's Song and other Tunes of Shakespeare's Time."		<i>Drum</i>

The Tragedy has been played upon the stage, under the management of Mr. Booth, by J. G. Hartley, Stage Manager.

The House all especially composed, selected and arranged by ROBERT BROWN.

THE PRODUCTION AND MEMORABLE RUN OF "HAMLET."

Final Performance, Saturday Evening, November 18, 1864.

1st Night	Saturday, December 10, 1864.
2nd Night	Monday, January 22, 1865.
3rd Night	Tuesday, February 14, 1865.
4th Night	Wednesday, March 22, 1865.

Thursday, March 23, Shakespeare's Play of "Othello."

IAGO.....**MR. EDWIN BOOTH**
OTHELLO.....**CHARLES KENDLE MASON**

A DOCUMENT IN HISTORY.

Professor Matthews speaks on a preceding page of the hundred nights of "Hamlet"—"a longer run than any Shakespearian play had ever had in any city in the world." This bill was issued for the last night of that memorable run.

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with news he lately received from this brother of conditions in Russia:

"Discontent with the Bolsheviks increases every day, but those who oppose them are not organized, and therefore have not the power to sweep them away. Among those who form the opposition are people of all classes and parties, beginning with the revolutionaries and finishing with monarchists. I think that many of the Bolsheviks themselves are, at the bottom of their souls, monarchists also. . . .

"As all the people of Russia are unarmed, the result is that the Allies and the Germans, in the areas where they are in power, do everything they wish. But in such regions which neither the Allies nor Germans can reach the power is in the hands of small bands of Bolsheviks, who rule there as they choose. I think that such a state of affairs will continue till the end of the war.

"If you ask me on whose side are the sympathies of the Russian people I will say that they are on the side of the Allies, but first of all Russia longs for peace.

"My brother writes me that the home of my mother is guarded by the Bolsheviks and that she is in safety. The home of my brother has been completely destroyed by the peasants, who burned everything they could, beginning with his rich and rare library."

COLD WATER FOR FRENCH GOOD WILL

FRANCE IS NOT STINTING in offering us of her best. College professors, art-critics, musical composers, and men eminent in French literature and science are members of the mission "delegated by their Government to strengthen the ties existing between French and American universities by means of lectures here." The New York *World* feels confident in offering these emissaries "a warm welcome," and seems assured that the "goal must be easy of attainment under present conditions of relationship between the two countries." These confidences are easily felt and easily expressed when a new project is set before us. It was so when the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier first came to us. This pioneer institution, now in the second year of its work in New York, is meeting with only moderate support now that the novelty of its coming is passed. Even our press treat it in a more or less cavalier spirit, and the suspicion is apparently well founded that many of the men sent to review the productions there are but imperfectly acquainted with the language. One of our best known and most quoted critics had recently to explain that his complaint that "there seemed a long time between the *jamais*" did not necessarily imply that this was the only French word he knew. Something of course should be allowed for the *mot*! But it ought not to be overlooked that Mr. Denys Amiel, editor of *The New France* (New York), speaks with excusable exasperation of this continued flippant tone. Mr. Amiel is himself a dramatist and occupied a place among the younger men of French letters in the prewar Paris. His journal here is devoted to the furtherance of "Franco-American relations." He writes:

"I assisted last evening at a very remarkable presentation of 'Le Mariage de Figaro.' I do not believe that it would be possible to give a more perfect production of the play. I was very much astonished at the absolute lack of understanding shown by the American press in speaking of this masterpiece, one of the finest in the French language. Surely to misunderstand or falsely interpret 'Le Mariage de Figaro' is to misunderstand and falsely interpret the French spirit. If the American public turns its back on 'Le Mariage de Figaro,' it is exactly the same as if it said, 'There is no place for the French theater in America.'"

"Unfortunately lack of time makes it impossible to say more of the play itself. It suffices to say that it is a faithful reflection of the state of mind at the outbreak of the French Revolution. With its 'badinages,' its very apparent humor, its delightful wit, it has in a sense been rightly called the cause of the French Revolution. I would like personally to ask each reader of *The New France* in New York to go each week and enjoy in its fullest measure the delightful French atmosphere of Le Théâtre du Vieux Colombier. Therein lies an absolute duty for each reader,

a duty not only toward himself, but toward France and toward American culture, which ought to profit greatly by contact with a program of French culture, conceived with an eclecticism which satisfies individual tastes.

"Just as we make a very strong and urgent appeal for the success of war-drives and *œuvres de guerre*, so also do we make the same strong appeal that Le Théâtre du Vieux Colombier be faithfully supported in order that the French art which it so admirably represents may be conserved during these moments of wanton destruction of some of its oldest monuments."

The barrier of the language is probably accountable for small houses at the French theater, but this is the very thing that we are assuming to be no impediment when we welcome, as does *The World*, other members of France's High Commission. *The World* is overconfident perhaps of the French of our returning Army. But it thus surveys the subject:

"Four years of common sympathies in war and a year and a half of comradeship in arms have prepared the soil. And along with Kaiserism has gone a good part of that educational autocracy under which for half a century and more American college learning has been made to swear in the words of a German master.

"But the real missionaries of French culture will be the 2,000,000 American soldiers returning with a knowledge of French speech and of French manners. They have learned that not all France is comprised in Montmartre and the Moulin Rouge, and they have now an acquaintance with French character that dispels old illusions about decadence. During the time of demobilization they will receive further instruction in French, and when they come home their opinion should profoundly influence the American attitude toward France and French ideals.

"No doubt the Alliance Française will help in the *rapprochement*. This organization did a commendable work before the war in familiarizing Americans with French culture, and it has new opportunities now. But the war itself has done most to bring the two countries together in a fraternity of spirit, and this may be reckoned one of its beneficial results."

AN "ART INDEMNITY" DEMANDED—"Not in revenge, but in justice," is the phrase by which the demands on German art-possession is recommended to the Allies. A petition has been forwarded President Wilson by the Subcommittee on Arts and Decorations of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense asking that the Versailles Council appoint an Inter-Allied Commission of Artists to select works of art from German palaces and galleries to be carried to the Allied countries as reparation for the German destruction of Reims Cathedral and other notable structures and works in France and Belgium. This is to form part of the indemnity, and the demand is couched in these words:

"The wanton destruction in Belgium, Italy, and France of works of art embodying men's loftiest dreams and aspirations can never be paid in money, since the loss is fundamentally spiritual. We believe that at least part reparation might be made by Germany's and Austria's surrender of such works of art now held in German and Austrian territory as the vandals by their own acts must be judged incapable of appreciating and unworthy of continuing to have and to hold."

Such payment may seem to the guilty a full reparation and a reason to expect smiles and welcome, but the New York *World* sternly repels such possibilities:

"The Allies have the power as conquerors and the right as a matter of exact justice to compel this reparation, but if the action is taken no inroad will be made on the Sieges Allée. Berlin at least is safe; it will not be forced to part with its Teutonic masterpieces. But galleries like that at Dresden are sufficiently rich in old masters to make up for many losses.

"Even so, can substitution repair the wrong? The Sistine 'Madonna' would compensate for many things, but if Cologne Cathedral itself could be transported bodily to Reims would it wholly atone for the ruthless desecration of Joan of Arc's cathedral? Can the wrecked châteaux and Town Halls of France and Flanders be replaced by something just as good? Filling looted museums from enemy art-collections will afford material reparation, but it can never heal the deep hurt of the original vandalism."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

"THE GRAY MAN OF CHRIST"

THE RELIGION OF WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN has been one of the active topics of the whole war. It has only been in his very latest utterances that the former German monarch has not coupled Gott with himself as an equal, an abettor, or perchance a servant. One picture of the Kaiser sent out by the watchful Boswell, Karl Rosner, showed William in the act of communion, and we are distinctly told that in that Belgian church with a waiting audience of German officers the worshiper never bent the knee. There is a strong contrast between him and the figure the *Los Angeles Times* draws of his conqueror, Gen. Ferdinand Foch—"the Gray Man of Christ." "This has been Christ's war," says *The Times*. "Christ on one side, and all that stood opposed to Christ on the other side. And the Generalissimo, in supreme command of all the armies that fought on the side of Christ, is Christ's man."

Lest readers think this a "strange statement for a secular newspaper to make," *The Times* brings forward the reminder that "it is the business of a newspaper to get at facts," and "if the facts are of a supernatural nature, it is still the business of the newspaper to get at them and to record them." When this was written the full span of General Foch's achievement had not been covered, but the end was then clearly in sight. We read:

"The deeper we question as to who Foch is, the clearer is the answer that in every act of his life and in every thought of his brain he is Christ's man."

"If you were to ask him, 'Are you Christ's man?' he would answer 'Yes.'"

"It seems to be beyond all shadow of doubt that when the hour came in which all Christ stood for was to either stand or fall, Christ raised up a man to lead the hosts that battled for him."

"When the hour came in which truth and right, charity, brotherly love, justice, and liberty were either to triumph or to be blotted out of the world, Christ came again upon the road to Damascus."

"Whoever does not realize this and see it clearly as a fact, he does but blunder stupidly."

"There will be a crowding company of critics when the war is ended and they will all be filled with the *ego* of their own conclusions. They will attempt to explain the genius of Foch with maps and diagrams. But, while they are doing so, if you will look for Foch in some quiet church, it is there that he will be found humbly giving God the glory, and absolutely declining to attribute it to himself."

"Can that kind of a man win a war? Can a man who is a practical soldier be also a practical Christian? And is Foch that kind of a man? Let us see."

The secret of where Foch used to go for "strength and magical power to bring home the marvelous victories" was surprised by a California boy. It was not published by any organ of France, to show the world how "religious" its leader was:

"A California boy, serving as a soldier in the American Expeditionary Forces in France, has recently written a letter to his parents in San Bernardino in which he gives, as well as any one else could give, the answer to the question we ask."

"This American boy—Evans by name—tells of meeting General Foch at close range in France."

"Evans had gone into an old church to have a look at it, and as he stood there with bared head satisfying his respectful curiosity, a gray man with the eagles of a general on the collar of his shabby uniform also entered the church. Only one

orderly accompanied the quiet, gray man. No glittering staff of officers, no entourage of gold-laced aids, were with him; nobody but just the orderly."

"Evans paid small attention at first to the gray man, but was curious to see him kneel in the church, praying. The minutes passed until full three-quarters of an hour had gone by before the gray man arose from his knees."

"Then Evans followed him down the street and was surprised to see soldiers salute this man in great excitement, and women and children stopping in their tracks with awe-struck faces as he passed."

"It was Foch. And now Evans, of San Bernardino, counts the experience as the greatest in his life. During that three-quarters



From the painting by Sir William Trepper. Presented to British Museum of Information. U.S.A. and Canada.

THE MAN WHO "FOUGHT ON THE SIDE OF CHRIST."

The painting from which this is reproduced, together with nearly one hundred other Organ originals, forms part of the official collection which has been sent over by the British Government to be exhibited in the leading museums and art-galleries throughout the United States. The exhibition will open at the Corcoran Gallery in Washington in January, will be shown in New York in February, and thereafter appear in other places, as arranged by the Worcester Art Museum.

of an hour that the Generalissimo of all the Allied armies was on his knees in humble supplication in that quiet church, 10,000 guns were roaring at his word on a hundred hills that rocked with death.

"Millions of armed men crouched in trenches or rushed across blood-drenched terraces at his command, generals, artillery, cavalry, engineers, tanks, fought and wrought across the map of Europe absolutely as he commanded them to do, and in no other manner, as he went into that little church to pray.

"Nor was it an unusual thing for General Foch to do. There is no day that he does not do the same thing if there be a church that he can reach. He never fails to spend an hour on his knees every morning that he awakes from sleep; and every night it is the same.

"Moreover, it is not a new thing with him. He has done it his whole life long.

"If young Evans could have followed the General on to headquarters, where reports were waiting him and news of victory upon victory was piled high before him, he would doubtless have seen a great gladness on the General's face, but he would have seen no look of surprise there.

"Men who do that which Foch does have no doubts. When Premier Clemenceau, the old Tiger of France, stood on the battle-front with anxious heart, one look at the face of Foch stilled all his fears. He returned to Paris with the vision of sure and certain victory.

"The great agnostic statesman doubted, but the Gray Man of Christ did not doubt.

"The facts, then, in the case are that when the freedom of the world hung in the balance the world turned to Foch as the one great genius who could save it against the Hun; and that Foch, who is perhaps the greatest soldier the world has produced, is, first of all, a Christian. . . .

"Young Evans, of San Bernardino, just an every-day American boy from under the shadow of old San Geronimo, spent nearly an hour with Foch in an old French church, and not even one bayonet was there to keep them apart.

"They represented the two great democracies of the world, but there in that old church they represented, jointly, a far greater thing—the democracy of Christ."

A CALL TO REPENTANCE

ARE WE WORTHY TO WIN THE WAR? A question so startling has perhaps not entered into the consciousness of many. But it comes to Herbert L. Willett, associate editor of Chicago's undenominational paper, *The Christian Century*. His article is in the temper of Kipling's "Recessional," who interjected his word of caution while the notes of national jubilation were still sounding. To Mr. Willett there is "a more momentous aspect of the world-crisis" than even the successes won in the field or those in store at the council table; and it is one, he says, to which fitting adjustment can be made only after careful searching of heart. He writes:

"Great causes demand great champions. A battalion of policemen may quiet a riot or a regiment of rough-riders disperse an army of Mexican irregulars. A battle may be won by superior numbers or heavier artillery. But can a war in which great moral issues are involved be really won by brigades and divisions? And above all, can a war as holy as this be brought to a victorious result save by a people that has set itself the high task of moral preparation?"

"In the great days to which all the Christian centuries look back there was heard in the deep valley of the Jordan a strange and commanding voice, crying, 'Repent, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand.' In some manner whose disclosure is yet inscrutable to our half-opened eyes, and in a sense far beyond the ability of any crude apocalyptic speculations to define, the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand. He who believes that the tragic events of the time have no revelation of the divine purpose latent in their portentous volume is insensitive indeed to the signs of the times. We have no need to draw diagrams of what is now to take place in the world of religion—'after the war.' Much more to the purpose is the recognition of what is transpiring under our eyes. Facts are being recorded, and forces released day by day, that are nothing less than revolutionary. If social customs and economic habits that were supposed to be a part of the established order of the world have crumbled at the advent of the new time, of governmental decisions that

would have shocked an earlier generation, are now accepted as commonplaces, if the effort to galvanize political parties into a semblance of their old animosity seems trivial and futile, not less are the religious factors of our common life reshaping themselves with a rapidity and certainty which are the despair of the apologists for denominationalism and the defenders of tradition. Over the forlornly defended, or wholly forsaken redoubts of medievalism, ignorance, and reaction, the forces of progress are sweeping as the lines of the Allies crossed the German trenches.

"Objectives that at best could be hoped for only after many years are taken and passed almost in a day. If these facts do not signify the coming of the Kingdom in a new and unprecedented way, it would be difficult to give them adequate interpretation. And if this be so, then, as of old, there is urgent need of the thrilling cry, 'Repent, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand.'"

"HE HATH PUT DOWN THE MIGHTY FROM THEIR SEATS"

VICTORY REJOICINGS were translated into victory thanksgivings in the churches of this land on the Sunday following the cessation of the conflict. "This is the greatest moment of all history," said Dr. Manning, of Trinity Church, "except the one in which Christ was born." The *New York Tribune* estimates that "nearly 2,000,000 attended religious meetings in greater New York during the day," and among them were sailors and soldiers garbed in the uniforms of every nation that fought on the side of the Allies during the war. "Think for a moment what German victory would have meant to us and to all the world," Dr. Manning urges, "then offer your thanks to Almighty God for the great deliverance that he has given us." Dr. William Pierson Merrill, preaching in the Brick Presbyterian Church, dwelt on the "unswerving patriotism of all the peoples that contributed to the victory of the Allies, and added a special thanksgiving for our part:

"Thank God that America has played her part effectively and with honor. God keep us humble, as we should be in the presence of nations that have fought and endured and sacrificed as we have scarcely dreamed of doing. Let us be content with the honor of having given it in a good spirit. For the courage and steadfastness and gayety and cleanness of our men, for the unity of our national soul and effort, for the high ideals kept dominant in the nation's life, for the care given the men in service, and for the good repute won by them in foreign lands—for these and many other mercies we give thanks to God, praying that we may in our joy and satisfaction be wholly free from the peril and shame of self-satisfaction."

The chaplain of Columbia College pleads against "softness" in dealing out justice to Germany:

"We are not treating with an honorable tho defeated foe. We are dealing with a criminal brought to book and as yet unrepentant. We are dealing with a nation that has shown itself morally defective. How to treat Germany is a problem of penology."

The religious tone of secular editorials dealing with Germany's defeat is almost as strong as the words of the pulpit. Notable among these is one from the *Newark Evening News*. With the apocalyptic warning that "God is not mocked. And in the day of our triumph let us be humble before him," *The Evening News* solemnly reviews the plight of the nation that planned the world's woe:

"It is not enough that the German armies confess defeat.

"It is not enough that revolution takes command of the erstwhile German Empire.

"It is only enough that the doctrine and theory of autocracy are disproved and put to shame.

"Autocracy, militarism, can only maintain themselves by professing infallibility. Autocracy can not take counsel of democracy without dynamiting its own foundations. If it is not superior, it is naught.

"Kaiser Wilhelm may go down in history as the world's

greatest villain. He will certainly go down forever as the world's vastest fool.

"There is his downfall, the downfall of the laboriously created machine that mechanized and brutalized Germany, heart and soul. He and his clique set at naught two thousand years of man's development. They defied the finer instincts of man, debauched the holy mission of education, worshiped at the temple of a crass materialism. For the Nazarene they substituted a tribal Gott.

"Defeat and physical death do not kill. The Nazarene lives. In the suffering of the men who bore the Cross in France he triumphs. Their rest is perfect in his peace. Their glory is imperishable, for they wrought a New World.

"Betrayed by materialism, that against which they contended is hurled to the depths of contempt. It is just scorn that kills.

"Where, to-day, is the arch-apostle of materialism, militarism, he of the 'flaming sword,' senior partner of Me-and-Gott? Fled across the border to neutral Holland, shameful in defeat and daring not to face the people he betrayed!

"Where are the clerics who swore that they alone knew the real god?

"Where are the diplomats who made faithlessness their creed and tore apart the 'scrap of paper'?

"Where are the thousand professors who profest that might was right?

"Where are the ten thousand savants who declared that their materialism bought them invincibility?

"Where are the hundred thousand officers of the kingly caste to whom the citizen was dirt, and who wrote their creed in flame and sword on Belgium?

"Theirs is shame, the shame that kills. Of all history they are the world's supreme fools. Their sword struck through the superficiality, the carelessness of a seemingly spiritually inert world. That world flamed back against them, and from east to west, from pole to pole, from Christian to freethinker, Mohammedan to heathen, it declared their creed a hateful vanity.

"All things seemed in their hands. The world was drifting under their spell. Their espionage, their materialistic skill, their materialistic philosophy seemed to be overcoming the nations. Hardy in confidence, they struck, struck with the weight of forty years' preparedness.

"But not in Belgium, nor in France, nor in Serbia, nor on the shamed seas could they defeat the Power that rose to meet them. Neither the stricken fields nor the reddened oceans gave back victory. Ever new forces rose to hurl them back and the solid line of the struggling democracies bent and swayed but would not break. Then came the turn, and four months were enough.

"Autoeracy and militarism are dead. They are dead because they had no inner life. Revealed, they are utterly put to shame, made the subject of the scorn and ridicule of the world. It is that fact—the shame—that has killed them in the day and hour of their failure. Their arch-priest dares not face the ruin he wrought and runs away. That is their end."

The fall of the figure-head of this folly is compared by the New York *Tribune* to the fall of Lucifer, and the words of Isaiah concerning him are quoted as adequate to Wilhelm's case without added comment:

Isaiah xiv: 9-21

9. Hell from beneath is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming; it stirreth up the dead for thee, even all the chief ones of the earth; it had raised up from their thrones all the kings of the nations.

10. All they shall speak and say unto thee, art thou also become weak as we? art thou become like unto us?

11. Thy pomp is brought down to the grave, and the noise of thy viols; the worm is spread under thee, and the worms cover thee.

12. How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning! How art thou cut down to the ground, which didst weaken the nations!

13. For thou hast said in thine heart, I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God: I will sit also upon the mount of the congregation, in the sides of the north:

14. I will ascend above the heights of the clouds; I will be like the most High.

15. Yet thou shalt be brought down to hell, to the sides of the pit.

16. They that see thee shall narrowly look upon thee, and consider thee, saying, is this the man that made the earth to tremble, that did shake kingdoms:

17. That made the world as a wilderness, and destroyed the cities thereof; that opened not the house of his prisoners?

18. All the kings of the nations, even all of them, lie in glory, every one in his own house.

19. But thou art cast out of thy grave like an abominable branch, and as the raiment of those that are slain, thrust through with a sword, that go down to the stones of the pit; as a carcass trodden under feet.

20. Thou shalt not be joined with them in burial, because thou hast destroyed thy land and slain thy people; the seed of evil-doers shall never be renowned.

21. Prepare slaughter for his children for the iniquity of their fathers; that they do not rise nor possess the land, nor all the face of the world with cities.

"THE GREAT ARMY THAT DIED"

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU stirred the great heart of France to its depths when he added a few simple words to his communication of the armistice terms in the Chamber of Deputies. "Let us honor the great army that died. France in older times had soldiers of God; to-day it has soldiers of humanity and always soldiers of ideals." They were noble words, says the New York *World*. "In that moving phrase he spoke the inmost feelings not only of millions of French men and women, but of the peoples of all the Allied nations that shared in the winning of the war." It continues:

"It is a time for universal rejoicing that the shedding of blood on the battle-fields of Europe has ceased. It is also a time for reverent tribute to the men who gave their lives that the right should prevail. They have made the supreme sacrifice. To them has been denied the reward of joining in the final triumph and exultation over victory. They have passed beyond reach of the clamor of shouting multitudes, of pealing peace bells, of the voices of loving friends and kindred, and the touch of hands they held dear.

"But they, too, wear the victor's crown, tho they failed to see the hour of ultimate victory. They have bequeathed to those left behind the glory and the honors.

"In the men who return from the wars we shall show our pride, but with Premier Clemenceau, may we never forget to honor 'the great army that died.'"

From another angle the Newark *News* speaks of that unreturning army and the pity that would "shield the mothers of the sons who brought precious victory with their death"—

"In the grand silence of the peace so dearly won they sleep the warrior's sleep. They will not again sit about the hearth. Those of us who are to clasp beloved hands once more shrink at the thought of the loneliness of the mothers whose sons return not.

"It is a kind and tender impulse, but we are wrong. If in those mother hearts there yearns the sorrow of loss, there triumphs the glory of sacrifice. The sons whose lives were spent for the highest that they knew are the sons of mothers whose ideals they carried forward with the banners of a just and holy cause. They drew from the blood that bore them the strength of will, the firmness of purpose, the fearlessness of death which we celebrate in this tremendous hour. They fought and fell as the protagonists of American motherhood, which their signal devotion now has vindicated and enshrined. Their souls were steeped in patriot cradles and nurtured in homes where virtue and honor and faith were more than all.

"Forever living, incapable of death, are the noble boys who lie where freedom for the world was won. And joyful with a sacred joy are the mothers whose offering was beyond earthly measure, the mothers of sons who return not. The God of battles is also the God of compassion. They need not the pity of men and women. He has raised them up to greater heights by sacrifice made perfect."

The American Army assumes it as a duty to bring back to their native soil the bodies of those who have fallen. But Colonel Roosevelt and his wife feel differently, and the former has written to General March, of the War Department, this letter, which the press reproduces:

"Mrs. Roosevelt and I wish to enter a most respectful but most emphatic protest against the proposed course, so far as our son Quentin is concerned. We have always believed that 'Where the tree falls, there let it lie.' We know that many good persons feel entirely different, but to us it is painful and harrowing, long after death, to move the poor body from which the soul has fled. We greatly prefer that Quentin shall continue to lie on the spot where he fell in battle and where the foemen buried him.

"After the war is over, Mrs. Roosevelt and I intend to visit the grave and then to have a small stone put up saying it is put up by us, but not disturbing what has already been erected to his memory by his friends and American comrades in arms.

"With apologies for troubling you,

"Very faithfully yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The request, to which assent has been given may, be pondered and approved by many others who have precious dead over there.

WAR-TIME-FOOD-PROBLEMS

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST by the UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION
and especially designed for High School Use

MEETING THE TEST

IT CANT BE DONE—In some such phrase, Germany has more than once mentally summed up her verdict—based on her logic—upon many of America's purposes and programs in the war.

Germany said to herself:

Can the United States assemble, equip, and train an army in time to be of any use to the Allies?—*It can't be done.*

Can the United States transport troops in large enough numbers across the ocean?—*It can't be done.*

Can the United States escape or nullify the submarine menace?—*It can't be done.*

Can the United States—with its vast area, population, and diversity of thought and opinion—focus itself upon a single aim, and as a unit sacrifice and achieve?—*It can't be done.*

Can the United States provide a large surplus of food, get it across the ocean (with all the other demands on shipping), and do it amply and regularly enough to save the Allied nations from a state verging on famine?—*It can't be done.*

Such was the way Germany answered to herself these questions.

AMERICA'S ANSWER—Meanwhile the United States was asking itself the same questions. And the answer it made, impelled by a force mightier than mere logic, was something like Germany's. Like and yet very different. For America's answer was this:

It can't be done—we'll do it.

This has been called the rallying motto of many of our soldiers in France, confronted by some task seemingly impossible of accomplishment, but which has been forthwith accomplished. And, in spirit at least, it has also been the rallying-cry here among our own home armies of eager patriots.

CHANGING OLD HABITS—Practically every food-problem—no matter how difficult—which has been solved has been overcome by the spirit implied in those three small words, "We'll do it."

If any one, back in the days of 1917, when we were just entering the war, had hazarded the assertion that in almost no time at all the American people could modify their habits of what to eat or what not to eat or when not to eat it, he would have been greeted with incredulity. That incredulity would have increased if the further assertion had been made that America could almost immediately modify trade methods of food-distribution—from producer to consumer—in which illegitimate practices had become obscured by long habit.

And finally, if it had been definitely stated that America—in the midst of all the activities and cross-currents produced by war—could achieve a food-export program overtopping anything of the sort heretofore attempted, there might have arisen a feeling of actual derision.

But—"We'll do it."

That mental and spiritual attitude was the magic wand which helped America to make good.

The province and privilege of the United States Food Administration have been to be a sharer and coworker in that great popular decision to help win the war by delivering the right food, at the right time, at the right place.

COOPERATION—In surveying the work of the United States Food Administration since its beginning, one fact stands out conspicuously. That is the fact that the Food Administration's work has been possible only because of the people's cooperation, and the cooperation of those engaged in the food-

trades in this country. Without such cooperation—popular and commercial; in homes and in the business world—the task of food-administration would have been like trying to build a house out of plans and specifications instead of bricks and mortar.

WHEAT—One of the best examples of how the public cooperated with the Food Administration to produce beneficial results in many directions is shown in the case of wheat.

The Allies, at the beginning of 1918, were in dire need of wheat. They sent word of this in plain terms to the United States Food Administration. The Food Administration passed the message along to the people. And the people gave their wheat, not the wheat previously intended for export, but the

wheat which in ordinary times would go on to dining-tables all across the country. Our 1917 wheat crop was not large; but, nevertheless, out of it 85,000,000 bushels were shipped to Allied destinations after the regular surplus scheduled for export was gone. Logically—we were able to ship only 20,000,000 bushels; actually—we shipped the 85,000,000! And this was achieved without the restrictions of a compulsory rationing system.

Another side of the wheat situation is the way wheat prices have gone down since the Food Administration was created. In May, 1917, before there was any food-control, flour sold at wholesale for \$17; but in February, 1918—six months after the creation of the Food Administration—the wholesale price had fallen to \$10.50. Had there been no food-control in this country (a condition existing at the time of the Civil War), it is no exaggeration to say that flour might before now have risen to \$50 a barrel. For food-prices during, and after, the

Civil War went up in that proportion. And then there was not even any such excuse as the world food-shortage which exists to-day.

Such is one example of how food-control in this country has worked out. And our wheat exports, poured out from a short crop in such profusion as to seem almost unbelievable, testify to the spirit of team play between the public and the Food Administration.

THE FUTURE—After all, it is only by such a wide-spread popular response that the United States can help solve the world's food-problems. And such problems and burdens we shall have to continue to shoulder regardless of the turn of future happenings.

To-day world events are flashing by in so bewildering a succession that no one can say in advance just what form of food-service the American people will be called upon to perform. But it is certain that they will have to go on living up to food obligations—obligations to their own self-respect and to humanity.

Now that the war is over, it is probable that America will have to ship to the hungry peoples of the world all the food that there is available shipping to carry. Our pledge to the Allies was to ship seventeen and one-half million tons of foodstuffs overseas next year. That amount will doubtless have to be increased now to some twenty million tons.

In no way can this be achieved save by the ideals of democracy, the voluntary determination to sacrifice for a common aim. In no way can it be accomplished save by faithful and continuous food-service and cooperation on the part of the American people.

Does the task seem almost impossible? Are you tempted to say to yourself: "*It can't be done*"?

If so, pause before saying it—consider the record of the past—and add: "*We'll do it.*"



CAN YOU BEAT IT?

—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh Sun.



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Concentration is the wizard's wand that transformed America into a mighty engine of war.

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This Lincoln Motor has operated under water at exhibitions and conventions for many years—a practical demonstration of motor reliability.

Every day in thousands of plants Lincoln Motors are driving machines under trying conditions. In acids and fumes of chemical works, in the slop and steam of the packing house, in the dust and dirt of the foundry, in every place where motors are severely tried, Lincoln Motors have made good.

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The Lincoln Electric Co.
Cleveland, Ohio



MOTORS

Reliable Power for Your Machine

The satisfactory performance of any machine depends on the electric motor just as much as on the construction of the machine itself.

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A machine equipped with a Lincoln Motor is a guarantee of reliable and continuous production. It is a double assurance both from the machinery maker and from Lincoln that you have enough power and the right kind of power to get the results.

Lincoln Motors are Used by Many Manufacturers of the Following Machines:

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Punches and Shears	Paper Machinery
Presses	Foundry Machinery
Cranes	Textile Machinery
Brick & Clay Machinery	Machine Tools

"Link Up With Lincoln"



The Lincoln Electric Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

CURRENT POETRY

"PARADISE is a pleasant land," said the mystic Juliana, of Norwich, away back in the Middle Ages, and now another poet—for all mystics are poets, whether they write in verse or not—comes to tell us that this "pleasant land" is full of a new chivalry. In Frank Foxcroft's anthology of "War-Verse" (Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York) we find these quite medieval verses from one of Ireland's most loved poets, the first of a number of poets of the fair sex who shall sing for us this week.

THE NEW HEAVEN

By KATHARINE TYNAN

Paradise now has many a Knight,
Many a lordkin, many lords,
Glimmer of armor, dinted and bright,
The young Knights have put on new swords.

Some have barely the down on the lip,
Smiling yet from the new-won spurs,
Their wounds are rubies, glowing and deep,
Their scars amethyst—glorious scars.

Michael's army hath many new men,
Gravest Knights that may sit in stall,
Kings and Captains, a shining train,
But the little young Knights are dearest of all.

Paradise now is the soldiers' land,
Their own country its shining soil,
Comrades all in a merry band,
And the young Knights' laughter pleaseth God.

Even more medieval is Ruth Pitter's delicate picture of the Delectable Land, in the *London New Age*.

THE WATERS OF PARADISE

By RUTH PITTER

In Paradise there is a sea
Blue as a turkis stone,
And many royal wonders be
Hid in his depths alone;
But seen of all the folk of neighbor land,
Whose quiet feet do pass the yellow strand.

And since that shore is void of man
No sail about it flies,
But hundred-headed leviathan
Like a prone rainbow lies
And looketh on the weaving waters wan
With stilly emerald eyes.

And tho no sail move on the deep
Waveless as any mere,
A radiant folk who may not weep
Without a sail do steer,
And very pleasant ways and winding keep
Above the solemn clear.

Par miracle I once did go
And stood upon the shore:
A gemmy archipelago
The gemmy waters bore,
And all those sprites that are unchained of wo
Do dwell there evermore.

Like gentle summer leaves, that make
A little whispering,
These folk that dwell in the lake
Full fairly say and sing:
Even as streams at night, that wake
With a sweet murmuring.

After contemplating the heavenly places we can turn without effort to this little gem of childhood and prayer, which we take from the pages of the *New York America*:

CANDLES THAT BURN

By ALINE KILMER

Candles that burn for a November birthday,
Wreathed round with asters and with goldenrod,
As you go upward in your radiant dying
Carry my prayer to God.

Tell Him she is so small and so rebellious,
Tell Him her words are music on her lips,
Tell Him I love her in her wayward beauty
Down to her finger-tips.

Ask Him to keep her brave and true and lovely,
Vivid and happy, gay as she is now;
Ask Him to let no shadow touch her beauty,
No sorrow mar her brow.

All the sweet Saints that came for her baptizing,
Tell them I pray them to be always near;
Ask them to keep her little feet from stumbling,
Her gallant heart from fear.

Candles that burn for a November birthday,
Set round with asters and with goldenrod,
As you go upward in your radiant dying
Carry my prayer to God.

From the happy child that is we pass to the child who never came, and from "Songs of an Empty House" in *Contemporary Verse* we cull these pathetic lines.

FOR THE CHILD THAT NEVER WAS

By MARGUERITE WILKINSON

O little hands that never were
With apple petaled beauty made,
You might have held me close to joy
Whence I have strayed:

O little feet that never were
Fashioned for tripping melody,
Your gladness might have kept me brave
On Calvary:

O little lips that would have drawn
White love to feed you from my breast,
You might have been my love itself
Made manifest.

O Child of mine, you never were—
No throes have thrilled me to rejoice—
You would have been my conquering soul,
My singing voice!

The same magazine gives us a happy example of dialect verse in a lulling little lullaby which runs:

DES' A-NAPPIN'

By EMMA KENTON PARRISH

Des' a-nappin', Honey,
List'nin' at de rain;
Des' a-reamin', kin' o',
To'ds de Good-by Lane;
"Tippy, tappy," droppin',
Lonesome soun', dat's so.
Des' a-bonin', Honey,
Per de night to go.

Mebbe, sometime, Honey,
Patter-roller cry,
"Lights out in de cabin!"
Den my night gone by.
Des' a-nappin', Honey,
List'nin' at de rain,
Honin' fer de sunup,
Pas' de Good-by Lane!

From a charming book of recollections, by E. OE. Somerville, entitled "Irish Memories," (Longmans, Green & Co., New York), we take two sets of verse that are used as head-pieces to chapters.

IN A SWISS VALLEY

By E. OE. SOMERVILLE

Silver and blue the hills, and blue the infinite sky,
And silver sweet the straying sound of bells
Among the pines; their tangled music tells
Where the brown cattle wander. From on high
A glacier stream leaps earthward, passionately,
A white soul flying from a wizard's spells.
And still above the pines one snow-drift dwells,
Winter's last sentinel, left there to die.
From the deep valley, while the waterfall
Charms memory to sleep, I see the snow
Sink, conquered, on the pine-trees' steady spars.
A waft of flowers comes to me. Dearest, all
Our happy days throng back, and with the flow
Of that wild stream, there mingle alien tears.



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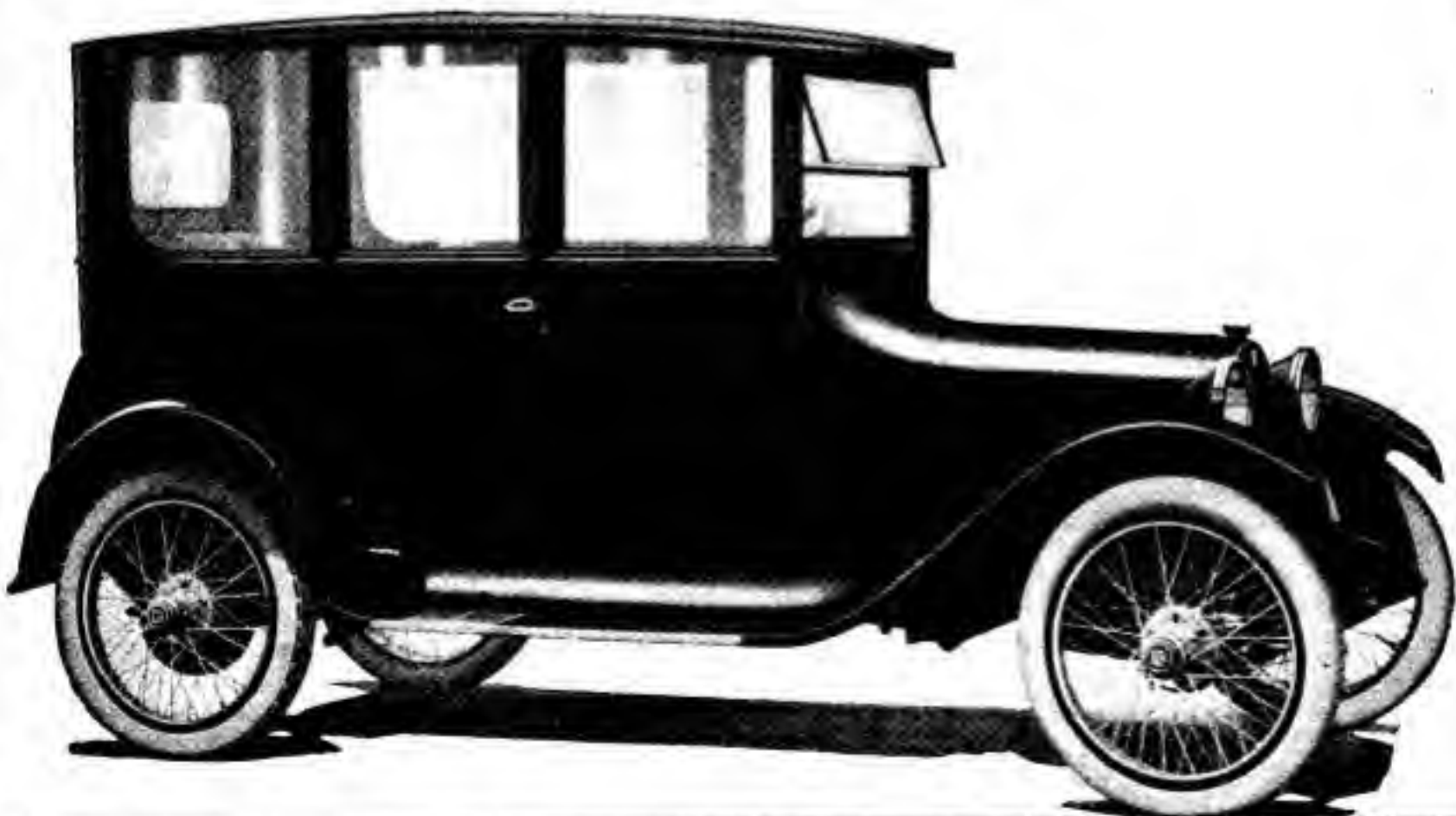
CONVERTIBLE CAR

That protection against discomfort which we Americans like to provide for the very old, and the very young, is one strong reason for its popularity

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The gasoline consumption is unusually low
The tire mileage is unusually high

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT



The following lines eloquently convey an understanding of her friend that Miss Somerville shows so sympathetically throughout the pages which record the collaboration of these two women in their amusing stories of Irish life, especially among the hunting set.

SONNET

BY E. E. SOMERVILLE

She hid it always, close against her breast,
A golden vase, close sealed and strangely wrought,
And set with gems, whose dim eyes, mystery
fraught,
Shut broken gleams, like secrets half-confest.
"One day," she said, "Love's perfumed kisses
prest
Against its lip their perfectness, unsought,
And subtly the dizzy fragrance caught
My senses in its mesh, and gave them rest,
And life's disquietude no more I feel.
For now," she said, "my heart sleeps still and
light,
Love's Anodyne outlasts the lingering years!"
But in the darkness of an autumn night
Her heart woke, weeping, and she broke the seal.
The scent was dead: the vase was full of tears.

Louise Ayer Garnett tells us, in the *New York Independent*, that happiness often lies in staying close beside the tea-table:

FENCES

BY LOUISE AYER GARNETT

I have torn down all my fences:
The challenging air blows free;
I can look across the spaces
Where new life is hailing me;
My horizon is unrolling
Like the vistas of the sea.

I have torn down all my fences—
But I never can recall
The seclusion of my garden
With the world beyond the wall;
My old way of looking upward
Where the sky was all in all.

Scribner's Magazine gives us this excellent little bit of atmospheric verse:

TRISTRAM IN THE WOOD

BY KATHARINE TAYLOR

I dreamed of a still gray pool
Within the wood,
Into its depths the dusk
Was falling, falling over.

And waking slowly in the night
I felt thy hair,
Thy dim, cool hair,
Like falling dusk about me,
And through it, from the spacious night,

Glimmered one lucid star.
Ah, like a wood anemone
Thy face, thy curving throat
Shone faintly through the enfolding gloom
That hung about me—

I dream of a still gray pool
In the lonely wood,
Into its depths the dusk
Is falling, falling over.

A pregnant impression from the *New York Forum*:

IN MY SOUL'S HOUSE

BY LEONIE DAVIS COLLISTER

In my soul's house, I stored for you
Each treasure that the gods
Had given me,
And many dreams I stored
Against your coming.
Your hand on mine was fire on fire,
But in my soul's house that I
Had made so beautiful,
You did not enter.

And now . . . the gods
Have seized my treasures,
As is their way
With things unused.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

TEUTONISM TRIMMED TO A "T"

YOU may say what you like about what won the war, and maybe the debate will go on a hundred years, but the fact remains that the following caustic arraignment of Teutonism appeared on November 9 and the Germans signed the armistice on the 11th. Facts are facts, and anybody can draw his own conclusions. This remarkable document is the work of Mr. Charles Dutton, of Montclair, N. J., and it appeared in the *Montclair Times*. Mr. Dutton is eighty-one years old, yet is ranked as among the best active corporation auditors in New York City. In the following essay he achieved the task of writing a complete essay on "Teutonism," using no word that did not begin with a letter "t." The essay is as follows:

Truthful thinkers turning their thought to these troublous times trace the tributary terrors to Teutonism.

To test this theorem the tale-teller tersely tells this tragic tho truthful tale.

The Teutons turn their thought to trenchery, to trickery, to tyranny.

They transmit these three thought types to transactions that testify to the truth that these triplicate Teutonic traits transcend the Turk's topmost tyrannous thought.

Technically, the Teutons themselves think, tho truthfully told 'tis the Teutonic throne that thinks.

The tenantry, the throne's tools, truckle to the throne thought.

Tenantry talk takes the throne talk trajectory; the throne threateningly talks; the tenantry timidly talk; these twin talks tally.

The Teutonic throve, through their typographical text, through their *Tagelhatt*, tells the tenantry that their Teutonic traditions, their technical training, their tremendous trade, their theocratic theories, their trained troops thoroughly testify to their tenable Teutonic transcendency.

This tirade, toothsome to themselves, they trumpet to those territories that the Teutons tabu, tho to the transatlantic territory they temper their threatening tone.

The transmarine territory's transactions tantalized the Teutonic throne; therefore, to tame these taunting Tommies, the Teutons traversed the thrifty tract 'twixt the two territories.

There their troops thronged the terraced towns; they trampled the tillage; they tore to tatters the tenements, throwing the tenants to the tempest; they torpedoed the temples, turning tablaturs to tinder; they terrified the toddling tots; they trailed the traditional Tophot through the thoroughfares.

The Teutons' tyrannical treatment terminated the tattered territory's tolerance; that the Teutons termed timidity.

They tackled the tramping troops; their terrific tursts thwarted the Teutons' trespassing till the territories, tolerant till then, took to themselves the task to turn the tyrannous tide.

Together toiled the transmarine, the transcontinental, the transmontane, the transatlantic territories; together they took their turn trumping the Teutonic trick.

The tricky treaties tempted the Tzar's

territories to turn their thought to themselves, the ties tightened that tied the trustworthy territories together.

They taxed their treasuries; they tested their thrift; they trained troops to trigger tactics; they toughened them to trench terrors; they taught them to trail their titanic tanks through the tangled terrane.

Those thoroughly tested they tutored to tower the thunder-clouds; to trace the terra topography; to tackle the Taubes; to torpedo their targets through the tree-tops.

Thousands tendered their time, their talents, themselves, to tend tattered troops, to treat torn tissues.

Then transports, ripling the tonnage, took these thousand times thousand to the trenches to test the Teuton's trumpeted transcendency.

There they'll tarry till the Teutonic throne tumbles.

Trust these tireless thoroughbreds; trust their traditional tenor, their true trend, their typical tact, their tested tenacity.

Trust them to transform Teutonic thought; to turn turmoil to tranquillity; to trammel treaty trickery; to thwart the treacherous threatenings to Teutonize this terrestrial.

Thoroughly trust them to terminate Teutonism's tiniest trace.

They'll taintlessly, totally triumph.

WHOLESALE BULGARIAN BUTCHERY OF SERVIANS

A TERRIBLE story of cold-blooded butchery by Bulgarians is told by Mr. Ward Price in a cable to the *New York Times*. For three months a deliberate, systematic effort was made to exterminate the national spirit of Serbia by killing every one thought capable of maintaining it. During these massacres, says Mr. Price, "the Germans, by contrast with the Bulgars, appeared to the inhabitants of Serbia as protectors and agents of mercy." The facts relating to the crimes, "which will earn for Bulgaria the odium of civilization," were gathered in a region lying around Vranja, between Kumanova and Lesjovtz. The brutality began as soon as the Bulgars had established themselves. We quote:

After forbidding the use of the Serbian language, closing Serbian schools, compelling every one to change the ending of his name from the Serbian "itch" to the Bulgarian "off," and after installing Bulgarian mayors, bishops, tax collectors, and military police, they arrested in every town and village all men who belonged to what may be called the intellectual class. They chose parliamentary deputies, judges, teachers, lawyers, priests, and employers of labor, forming them into gangs, and marched them away. From that time until the defeated Bulgarians evacuated Serbia the other day the friends of these people had heard nothing of their fate, but now the ghastly story is known in detail.

Men numbering at least three thousand from the towns and villages of the Vranja region alone were taken in detachments of about fifty at a time to a place which the Bulgarians chose as their slaughter-house, and there every night one party after another from December, 1915, to March, 1916, had their throats cut or were stabbed to death.

The village whose name the Bulgarians



The World's best-known Farm Tractor

THE "Caterpillar" Tractor was invented by Benjamin Holt for the American farmer. In the farmer's hands it made good. Then industrial users all over the world proved it the most economical solution of their difficult power problems—hauling ore over rocky mountain roads; bringing log trains through rough, winding forest trails; moving necessities across sandy deserts; building aqueduct or reservoir, highway or drainage canal; clearing land and making farms of it.

A decade of commercial success in conquering the "impossible" put such stamina into this Tractor as to make it the unanimous choice of Allied army engineers for military transportation. But the "Caterpillar" is still a farm tractor—extraordinary. As a farm investment it is like a concrete building, returning all its costs in added service and satisfaction.

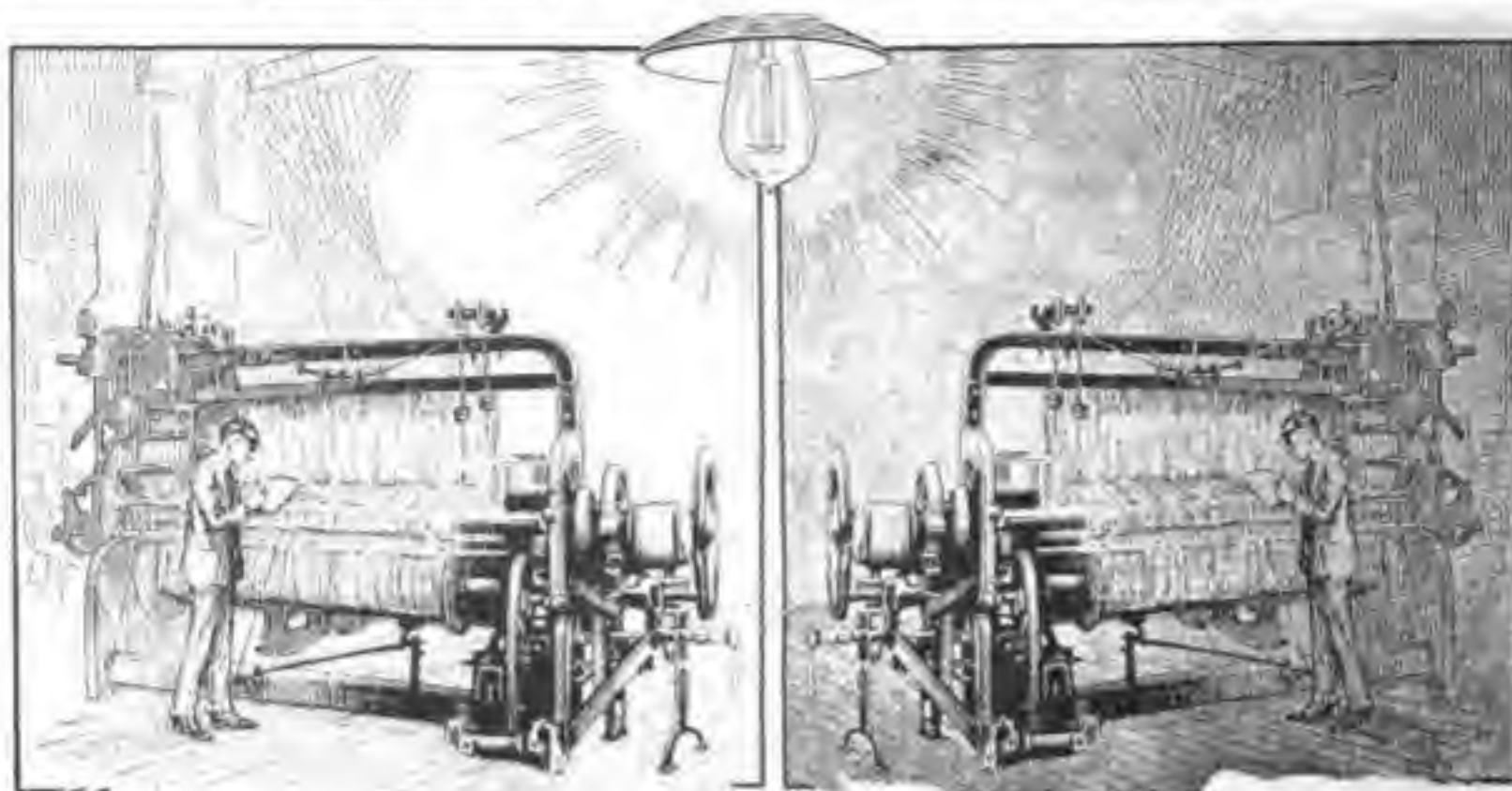
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Save Coal With Paint

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It lengthens daylight working hours — gives more light with present lighting facilities or the same light with less equipment. It makes employees more efficient.

Increase the light in your plant and you stimulate production — improve your product — help inspection — reduce accidents — and cut down employer's liability.

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have made terrible is a small place called Surdulitza, twenty miles northeast of Vranja, near the Bulgarian frontier. I went there yesterday and saw the bones, the graves, and surviving relatives of 2,500 victims of Bulgarian savagery who there met their end.

Doomed men, against whom the Bulgarians had no other charge whatever except that they were patriotic Servians and likely to keep up the national spirit among their fellow countrymen, would arrive almost every day at Surdulitza under strong Bulgarian guard. They were locked up in houses which I saw, and then at night marched down to a gully which I visited, where, tied four or five together with ropes, they were stabbed or bayoneted to death and buried where they lay by local gypsies collected for the work by the Bulgarians.

But not all the killing was done in this gully. Every night the peasants of Surdulitza, who were forbidden to leave their houses after sunset, heard men's screams coming from a little wood on the other side of the village; and 2,500 is the local estimate of the number of Servians who thus forfeited their lives to their nationality. As to crimes at other points, Mr. Price says:

Not more than forty persons were actually killed at Vranja itself, but once a fortnight all surviving men were ordered out of the town while the Bulgars ransacked and robbed their houses under the pretext of searching for arms, and sometimes also outraged their women.

At Ushevtso, a hamlet to the north of Vranja, 120 men, women, and children, the entire population, were killed in one day.

At Vladiehi all the women were collected and some of them violated. The rest were tied up and left until two days later when the Bulgars came back and completed their work of outrage.

Last year at Yelashnitsa and Krivafaja innocent peasants were stripped naked, tied down to braziers, and roasted over slow fires to make them confess that they possessed hidden arms.

Lebane and Leskovatz were probably the worst martyred towns of all. At the former place twenty persons were beaten literally to death. The information about these last townships comes from the Servian municipal officials and the principal inhabitants of Vranja, several of whom were there all through the Bulgarian occupation. Personally, I am entirely convinced of the sincerity of these men and of the truth of the terrible charges they bring. I spoke with them myself in French or German, and there was too much spontaneity in their answers and too much resemblance between the accounts which different individuals gave at different times for the idea of a faked-up tale to be admissible.

What is to be done to punish this cynically planned and brutally executed policy of murder? The names of the Bulgarian officers directly responsible for these butcheries are known. The peasants of Vranja and Surdulitza utter them with the same dread as that with which men of the English West Country must have spoken of Judge Jeffreys after the Bloody Assizes.

As the only British witness who yet has had an opportunity to investigate these crimes, I would suggest that England owes it to her Servian allies who suffered so terribly in the common cause that England should immediately demand the appear-

ance before an inter-Allied court martial of the Bulgarian officers thus accused by common report.

A VICTIM OF OVERZEALOUS SLEUTHING

DESPITE the vast amount of information the Department of Justice possess from the very beginning of the war, it is questionable whether it ever dreamed of the high percentage of amateur detectives in the population of this country. Most of these aspirants to the hall of fame, dominated in their imaginations by the figure of *Sherlock Holmes*, were what is known generally as intelligent people, and in many cases they were possessors of a thorough education. Invariably, it seems, they felt themselves particularly gifted for what is colloquially known as "snooping," and in a great many cases, especially of the men, their ambition was inspired rather by a disinclination to risk the rigors of camp-life or the firing-line. Among women hopefuls, it is said, the hereditary instinct of Mother Eve to "find out something" was the main impulse toward seeking a career in this branch of the Government's service. It is not surprising, therefore, that many absurd and unjust accusations were made against various persons by these well-intentioned and seemingly well-balanced sleuths. Among the amusing instances of mistaken charge of disloyalty is that of a millionaire's son who reported a conversation overheard in a hotel restaurant. The chief participant in this conversation was examined by the authorities and easily won complete exoneration. Then the victim took his turn at the game by suing the millionaire's son for about \$150,000, whereupon the would-be detective's father had his son enlist as a seaman in the Navy at the very earliest moment. It goes without saying that we shall have to watch spies, pacifists, and disloyalists just as sharply as ever in these days of armistice, but it is to be hoped that fewer errors, especially of rankly unjust consequence, will be made. A striking example of this sort of error is the case of a man who served in France and Belgium during the first year of the war, Mr. Jean H. Fulgeras, of Paris. He figures in an article contributed by a French journalist to *The Atlantic Monthly*, and quoted in these pages several months ago, as being connected with an advertising agency known as the Société Européenne de Publicité, which was sequestered on the ground of being enemy-owned. The New York representatives of Mr. Fulgeras—Collin Armstrong Inc.—called the attention of *The Atlantic Monthly* to the inaccuracy and injustice of the statements concerning him and the Boston publication issued a retraction in the September number, from which we quote the following:

"As we have no desire or purpose to do Mr. Fulgeras an injustice, we make public



Help Them Celebrate Victory

LET our boys in the service have all the chocolate candy they want this Christmas. Elmer's Chocolates are favorites with the soldiers. Send your boy a box.

Elmer's
NEW ORLEANS
Chocolates

ELMER CANDY CO., Inc.
New Orleans, U. S. A.

Also makers of the
original Creole
Pecan Pralines



"Goodness Knows
They're Good"



Good News!

AFTER word of victory is flashed back to headquarters by the valiant Signal Corps men, there is nothing that will fight fatigue like a cup of good coffee.

Every day 800,000 cups of Barrington Hall, the Baker-ized Coffee, are brewed and sent overseas to the battle front in instant form.

Why not let this splendid coffee help you do your part here at home? It costs no more per cup than ordinary coffee because it makes more cups per pound.

If your grocer has not yet placed Barrington Hall in stock, send us his name and we will mail you a generous sample.

Baker Importing Company

124 Hudson Street 244 North Second Street
New York Minneapolis



Barrington Hall
The Baker-ized Coffee

here our New York correspondent's further statements that Mr. Fulgeras was in the employ of Mr. John F. Jones when his business was taken over by the Société Européenne, that he severed his connection with the latter as soon as it was declared under sequestration, and that 'he served France and Belgium for the first year of the war.'

Printer's Ink (New York, November 7) points out that altho Mr. Fulgeras was incidentally mentioned in the articles attacking the sequestered advertising agency in Paris, no charges were brought against him personally. Any rumors or insinuations against him are unfair and false, this journal for advertisers assures us, and it makes the assertion after careful investigation. From this source we learn also that—

"The French courts have formally released Mr. Fulgeras from all contracts and obligations to his former employers. *Printer's Ink* has examined the original of a document under the seals of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the French Republic, and visé by the Vice-Consul of the United States at Paris, which certifies that a list of the stockholders of Mr. Fulgeras's new agency has been filed with a formal statement that all are French with French parents and grandparents or citizens of the United States of America."

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

LISTENING to the old songs by Y. M. C. A. singers is one of the cheering experiences of the boys at the front, but even music did not charm away the bitter feeling against the Hun. This fact comes out strongly in a letter from Lieut. Robert J. Shields, of San Diego, Cal., which is published in *The Sun* of that city. The Lieutenant says:

I have just come from a concert at the Y. M. C. A. given by an American trio. Oh, how wonderful it seemed to see and hear two real American girls, and to hear the baritone of the Y. M. C. A. man with them. They sang all of the old, old songs everybody knows and loves, and then we all joined in popular song after song. Even tho it made us all homesick, yet I think it raised the morale 1000 per cent., for it made us all feel nearer home and feel rested after the terrible rush, rush of our intensive training.

Never, never, did I realize what it is to jump every single minute of the day. It is just go from daylight till supper-time and then censor mail till late at night. This censorship is the bane of an officer's existence. But I never felt better in my life and I thank God for one thing—that I am kept so busy I don't have time to become homesick. At night I am so dead tired I just fall into bed and don't know a thing until reveille, when the grind begins again.

I have seen and know first-hand what worst dreams never pictured in the terrible disaster that threatened us as well as these countries here. The most vivid imagination can not possibly picture the terrible, terrible plight France was in before we came, and the stoicism with which she has stood it. She could not possibly have lasted another winter through and then



THE POST-WAR CAR

GIVING loyalty of their technical skill, creating and perfecting the Liberty Motor, designing army transports and directing their manufacture, America's automotive engineers have played a great part in the winning of the war.

Out of this experience they have drawn lessons that are to have a powerful influence on the Post-War Car.

Due to the existing shortage, manufacturers of motor cars are required on the briefest notice to meet what promises to be an unexampled demand.

Not only will this demand be met, but assurance is given that many improvements of greatest significance are reserved for the Post-War Car.

Lighter construction and elimination of great bulk.

Additional endurance and serviceability; longer life.

Extreme simplicity in mechanical construction, together with more automatic operation.

Greater economy in upkeep and operating costs.

More extensive use of anti-friction bearings, with consequent longer life.

Lighter construction, without sacrifice in strength or durability, is an important Post-War feature. Less weight means less upkeep, including gasoline consumption, wear and tear, and tire costs.

The trend in automotive construction has been from the beginning toward more automatic, more carefree performance. Even closer application of this principle is seen in the Post-War Car—self-acting and self-regulating, more independent than ever of adjustment and attention.

The possibilities of trouble are reduced by reducing the number of parts that can give trouble.

Lighter and more economical—simpler and more automatic—stronger and more serviceable—the Post-War Car strikes a balance of maximum performance with minimum care and cost.

The trend is toward more automatic performance, and therefore toward more carefree bearings—Hyatt Roller Bearings. Hyatt Bearings automatically distribute the load; absorb shocks and strains, and prolong the life of the car. Self-oiling—self-cleaning—never needing adjustment, these bearings take care of themselves.

Hyatt—the bearing for the Post-War Car!

HYATT

ROLLER BEARINGS

Hyatt Roller Bearing Co. Motor Bearings Division, Detroit, Michigan
Tractor Bearings Division, Chicago, Illinois Industrial Bearings Division, New York, N.Y.



When you can't get your Smith Brothers S-B Cough Drops don't blame the merchant

He has done his best to get them for you.

So have we.

But war conditions have created a shortage. We hope that now, with the end of the war, it will soon be relieved, although it may be continued for some time.

First of all, we are handling the tremendous order placed with us by the Y. M. C. A. for S-B Cough Drops to be shipped to the soldiers in France, Belgium and Germany.

Second, the influenza epidemic that has been sweeping the country has greatly increased the demand for S-B Cough Drops as a preventive protection.

Third, like candy, Smith Brothers S-B Cough Drops are made of sugar and we are cheerfully acceding with the Government requirement to reduce our consumption of sugar. We prefer to do less business this year rather than lower the quality of Smith Brothers S-B Cough Drops by using a substitute for sugar in them.

Therefore, when you ask for your customary box and the dealer cannot sell it to you, please remember that he is just as sorry as you are that he cannot get more, and so are we.

The time will come soon, we hope, when there will be enough Smith Brothers Cough Drops to go around.

Meanwhile your best protection is to keep away from coughers. If anyone near you coughs, move away from him.

Drop that Cough

SMITH BROTHERS of Poughkeepsie



Germany would have ravaged her as she has Belgium, and later the other countries at her leisure. I can not picture the true state of affairs, but before God, I have come to believe that every able-bodied man in every Christian country should be under arms now, for I know the principle we are all fighting for and, having seen these countries, can appreciate that I am fighting for my country as well as for that principle. France is a wreck. Her young men are gone. Her grain-fields are going to ruin for lack of help in harvesting; her industries are ruined to a great extent; her people are starving or nearly so; her women are toiling, toiling to do their bit and the work of their men besides to save their beautiful land from destruction and ravages no tongue can describe. But Attila, the scourge of God, had nothing on the Hun of to-day.

Private W. H. Bastedo, who was formerly a newspaper reporter, was not fond of war as a steady occupation, but, like other brave boys from the Middle West, he managed to get a certain kind of enjoyment out of it. At any rate, he says in a letter to the *Minneapolis Tribune*, he has no kick to register, and adds:

I would not trade places with the most successful loafer in America to-day. But after the war—oh, boy—I'm going to crawl into a hole in some mountain somewhere and never, never work again.

I had some fun with a cootie I caught yesterday. It was the first one I had and I know it was a German one, because he sneaked up behind me and bit me in the back. You can bet I strafed him good and plenty. They tell a good one about a colored company that was suspected of carrying around live stock, contrary to General Orders No. 606. The captain lined them up one morning and explained his suspicions and yelled, "If there am a nigger heah that done got fleas, step out—company halt."

My French is improving with age. I can make the natives "comprize" now without resorting to the sign and profane languages. . . . (Deleted by censor).

The rainy season is on. It rains one day, drizzles the next, and then rains for a week, repeating the formula *ad lib*, indefinitely. Trenches are nice for mud-turtles these days. There is only one good feature of the weather. That is that it prevents the Hun airplanes from snooping around, dropping their baby-killing bombs and taking snap shots of things they have no business to know. The *Boche* planes hardly cause me a feeble ripple of excitement any more. It is sport to watch the artillery get into action on those boys way up in the clouds. It's a combination of duck-hunting and the Fourth of July.

Since arriving in France I have traveled a good bit, mostly by box car and the rest by French and American motor-trucks. Box cars are by far the best. I found them more homelike, because I could sprawl out on the floor and not miss any of the scenery. And there was lots of that.

I have slept in every kind of a place from the bosom of mother earth herself to a cow stable. In the last village I had a box stall next to a bunch of interned Russians. That was paradise. If you want real comfort sometime, try a box stall. Just now I have an iron cot in a French military billet and it is the

THERE is only one thought in people's minds about the Cadillac today.

Over here, and over there, in civil and in army life, it ranks as a *truly great* motor car.

But the war has given us a still loftier conception of what the Cadillac *must* be.

The very name American stands, now, for a high and rigid code of honor.

As that standard attaches to our manhood, so, too, it must attach to our manufactured products when the war is over.

Just because we are Americans, the world will expect from us an exalted superiority.

It will be our duty to see that the world is not disappointed.

We could safely rest on Cadillac standards of the past; but it is our purpose to lift them higher and higher.

We pledge to our own people, and to the Allied nations, a Cadillac always worthy of the new dignity that attends the name American and worthy also of its own unsullied good name.



CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY • DETROIT, MICH.



Food Conservation

is the patriotic duty
of every
American Woman

Flavoring Extracts are first aids in Conservation—serving to blend the various ingredients of war-time foods into a harmonious whole and making dishes of Rice, Potatoes, Cornmeal, etc., more tempting.



Winner of seventeen highest awards at American and European Expositions for
PURITY, STRENGTH AND FINE FLAVOR

Largest Selling Brand in the U. S.

Send for "War-time Recipe Booklet"

THE C. F. SAUER COMPANY
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



SELF-CONTROL, and How to Secure It
by Paul Dubois, M.D. \$1.50 net; by mail, \$1.65.
UNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

Send for this better DIARY for 1919



Diaries have been the same for centuries, you say, but this one's different. Twelve, neatly-bound, vest-pocket monthly diaries, each 4 1/4 x 2 1/2 inches, 32 pages.

**A page for each day—
a book for each month**

The current month's happenings right in your pocket. Don't carry a bulky vest diary. Here's the latest, most convenient, pocket Diary and DAILY REMINDER ever devised—the 12 books in a neat holding box will be sent, P. P. prepaid on receipt of 75 cents. Great for your Boy "Over There." Send one a month, to be returned each month—*not* Order right now.

The J. C. Hall Company
Providence, R. I.

best bed I ever had—that is, since I can remember.

The chow (army for food) is good. To prove it, I'll say right here that I gained twelve pounds on corned-willy, salmon (embalmed), and the other staples we get tri-daily. I weigh 172 now in my nighty and feel strong enough to take on a couple of German platoons with one hand tied behind my back.

No disposition to exult or rejoice was evident when the news that Germany was seeking an armistice reached the First Army Corps in France. In fact, we are told that the general wish seems to have been in favor of rejecting the plea. "I hope it is not granted," wrote Lieutenant Warden McKee Wilson in a letter to his parents which appeared in the *Indianapolis Star*: "the Army is not for it, for those on the fighting-line realize that if we quit with the task half completed, the next generation will have to come over here and fight the same battle again for civilization and free institutions. What Germany really needs is the great object-lesson of occupation by the forces of the free and peace-loving world. Then the process of rehabilitation will begin and a new Germany will arise from the ashes of autocracy."

This was written some weeks before the armistice was signed, and Lieutenant Wilson naturally had no idea that Germany's submission would be so abject and humble as it turned out. He had been thinking a lot of "the tremendous effect on conditions and perhaps on politics when the Army comes home," and observes:

Our men are receiving a broadening view and an education. I censor their letters, and while it is not a pleasant job, it is most assuredly an enlightening one. It is interesting, by the way, to discover that those men who take the most pride in being "hard boiled" on the surface are the rankest sentimentalists in their letters home.

Almost all of them are conscious of the power the Army will wield when it gets home. I don't suppose the thing will be carried out to the extent that it was after the Civil War, but nothing in the world will prevent former army men from taking an active and personal interest in politics in a concerted way, and perhaps also from controlling the policy of the nation. One thing is interesting: drunkenness is very unpopular in the Army, but so is prohibition, because our men are learning from the French how to use mild drinks in moderation, and it is no unusual sight to see two or three of the boys chatting for an hour or so over a bottle of mild, red wine or beer. They drink it with their meals both in the towns and behind the lines. I have heard scores of men and officers say and have read it in the men's letters that while they are opposed to and will vote against the saloon, they are also opposed to and will vote against extreme prohibition. They believe in the justice of General Pershing's order which permits them to drink light wines and beer, and realize that what has brought so much unhappiness at home is the unrestrained evil of the saloon.

They all seem to feel sure that they

will never go back to the city to live, but will have a farm where there is "plenty of air." It is certain that a man who has been under shell-fire knows that there is something more important in life than making money, and ideals are replacing ideas to a great extent. In England and in France they have seen that even in war-times we can be taught many a lesson in enjoying life, and they all insist that they will have a rose garden surrounded with a high hedge or wall as they are over here, and that every afternoon they are going to sit in this same garden and imbibe great quantities of tea with "friend wife." I believe that, almost to a man, the Army will be for universal compulsory training, if not service, and expressions on this subject are frequent and strong. Last, but not least, they realize what a blessing it is to be an American and to live in that land of opportunity, where a man doesn't have to "stay put," and where, even if it does give you indigestion eventually, there are hot biscuits and ice water to be had.

Life on the front had its whimsicalities at times in spite of rolling barrages, the hail of bullets, the jangle of caissons, and the whining of truck-motors. Lieut. Harry B. Henderson tells of a beautiful red rose on his camp-table, in a letter to the *Wyoming State Tribune*, beside an Austrian shell with a bit of scenery painted on it, which served as a paper-weight. Then there are incidents that excite the "risibles" and afford needed diversion to the mind. For instance:

The other day they were keeping us a bit busy and I had my ear on top of my head all the time deciding on each "whiz" as it approached. Just in the hottest part of it, one of my gunners came tearing down a rutty road, clad in a Prince Isaac coat he'd found in a raid and wearing a Boche cap. He was pushing a baby-buggy full of potatoes and dynamite which he thought I could use. We had the canteens for lunch and then blasted a new dugout with the explosive. You can't imagine how you laugh when you've been a bit under a strain for several days of firing, and then see something funny. But for my sense of proprieties I'd describe the giddy lingerie the young man was using for underwear. He explained to me that cooties get so tired of wandering through lace!

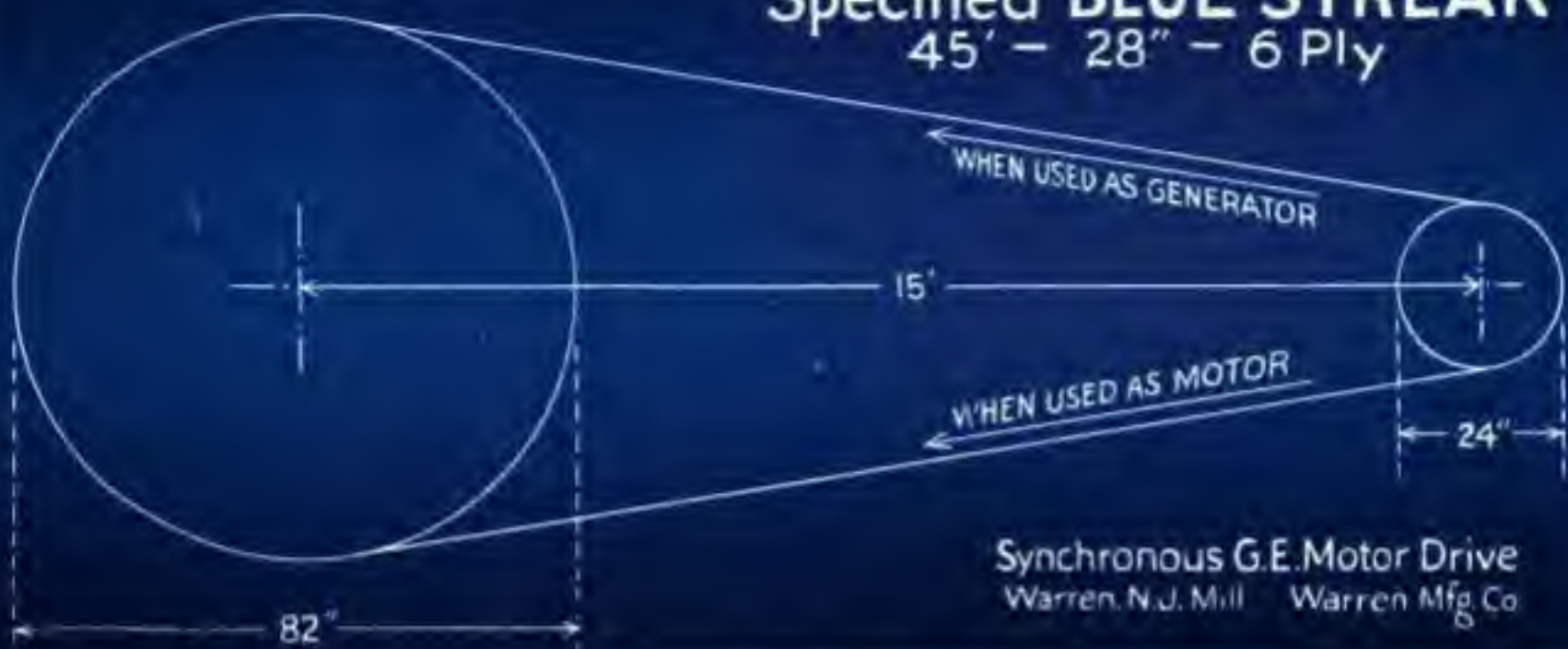
It's funny what we think of in times of stress, and just the other night different men were deciding what they'd like to have most, and even the loudest burst of shrapnel failed to draw our attention from this absorbing topic. It was a treat to watch the faces of the five men with me in the dugout as they sat around our lone candle.

The general choice seemed to be five minutes' talk with their folk and best girl, next a chocolate malted milk, then a train-load of Hershey nut-bars, and after that a turkey dinner. Then I thought of the wilted lettuce salad I used to see at church picnics, with its sliced hard-boiled eggs on the top, and guessed that would be my choice. The next day two men crawled into a very-much-shelled town and got some lettuce and brought it back with great pride. It was pretty much wilted then, they had dropt on it so often getting back. We dropt it in boiling bacon fat and it sure wilted. From the rather "wee-wah" looking results, I guess I'd better look up another picnic.

OUTLINE OF MOTOR AND GENERATOR DRIVE

Driving pulley	24"
Line shaft pulley	82"
Pulley faces	32"
Speed	4700 F.P.M.
Power	160 K.W.
Pulley centers	15'

Specified **BLUE STREAK**
45' - 28" - 6 Ply



Synchronous G.E. Motor Drive
Warren, N.J. Mill Warren Mfg. Co.

Copyright 1918, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Making One Belt—and the G.T.M.—Do the Work of Three

Three belts had been devoured in twelve months by a certain motor drive in the Warren Manufacturing Company's Warren, N. J., plant. All were large belts. Some were expensive belts. Together the three loaded that drive with a pretty figure of operating costs. While the third belt was petering out, a G. T. M.—Goodyear Technical Man—called. It was our Mr. Ford.

They looked at his card, asked him in, listened a while, and asked the price of a belt for that motor drive. The G. T. M. didn't even take time to ask the width of the belt—he just said he didn't know the price. Before they could ask him what kind of salesman he was, he told them about the Goodyear plan of selling belts—of thoroughly studying conditions and then prescribing the belt that would meet those conditions most efficiently and economically. They thought of three belts of the past twelve months and reasoned that they had nothing to lose by trying the plan.

He studied that drive. It was a hard one. The speed was close to a mile a minute—and when the motor was not used as an auxiliary for driving seven beaters, it was reversed and used as a generator. The centers were short. There were a number of other peculiar conditions—but after the G. T. M. got through studying them he knew just what to do—he had seen some drives very like it and had tried out his prescription.

After allowing for special circumstances he prescribed a belt of only six plies—although many a power engineer would have said that more were necessary. But he knew the proved strength of every Blue Streak ply—a brute strength as remarkable as its pulley hugging grip. So he prescribed a twenty-eight inch six-ply Blue Streak—made endless. Although he had had great success with special fasteners of various types to fit certain conditions, he knew that the best of fasteners were hopeless here—so it was a Blue Streak made endless.

That belt was applied in November, 1916. Its cost was less than that of one of the three belts that had been so disappointing, and yet that Blue Streak lasted longer than the three together. That synchronous drive doesn't pile up any more undue costs for the seven beaters it serves, doesn't cause interruptions nor lowered efficiency any more.

If you have a belt-devouring drive that is eating too many dollars, ask a G. T. M. to call. He'll do it without charge when he is in your vicinity. There are many of them—all trained in the Goodyear Technical School—all with experience in plants similar to yours—all selling belts to meet conditions and not as a mail-order house sells ready-made clothes. The G. T. M.'s services are free simply because the savings they effect for purchasers are so considerable that a gratifying volume of business from the plants served is certain to come to us within a few years.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

BELTING · PACKING HOSE · VALVES
GOODYEAR
AKRON



Quality Made the Name Patrick Famous

PEOPLE everywhere call these Mackinaw styles simply, "My Patrick." But Patrick means much more. We make Great Coats, Sweaters, Blankets, Sportsmen's Garments and various other all-wool products. All of this same famous quality—"Bigger than Weather."

While the Patrick Mills are producing a large supply of goods for the Government, they have been permitted to manufacture a limited quantity for their dealers. This supply is all in the hands of our dealers now.

Patrick-Duluth Woolen Mills

1114 Maple Street

Duluth, Minn.



Buy Patrick
and label on any
woolen goods all pure
and weather for outdoor use. We will
return you to some high-grade dealer.

Bradley Speedmask

For Soldier—For Civilian

WEAR a Bradley Speedmask and laugh at 'steep below zero. Put it on your gift list for "Over There" and over here. Buy one for yourself.

The Bradley Speedmask is knit close and thick of warm, worsted yarn. Long in front to protect the chest, and long enough at back and sides to fit under coat or sweater. Open for clear vision and easy breathing—dipping low over forehead and reaching high on the cheeks for protection.

Olive drab and colors, in two sizes—for men, women, and children. Ask your dealer or write for Bradley Style Book.

BRADLEY KNITTING CO.
Delavan, Wis.

These are
Bradley Knitting
Co. styles, and
more for the
whole family.

PRICE
\$3.00



THE SPICE OF LIFE

Disappointing Papa.—MISS PRITTIKID—"But, father, he is a man you can trust."
HER PA—"Gracious, girl; what I want is one I can borrow from."—*Indianapolis Star*.

Mother Knew.—"Ma, what does the 'home-stretch' mean?"

"Making a fifteen-dollar-a-week allowance go around, my son."—*Boston Transcript*.

To Measure the Peace Confab.—BACON—"I see the Allies gained 1,200 meters yesterday."

EGBERT—"Must have attacked a gas-works, I suppose."—*Tit-Bits*.

Why They Lasted.—"I am surprised to see you have such a quantity of preserves left over from last year."

"Nobody could get the lids off," explained the housewife briefly.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Didn't Tell the Truth.—JONES—"I know now that my wife lied to me before we were engaged."

BROWN—"What do you mean?"

JONES—"When I asked her to marry me she said she was agreeable."—*Tit-Bits*.

Right in His Element.—"I think my boy will do well in the Army."

"Why?"

"I see the scheme is to carry on."

"Yes?"

"And he always was great at carrying on."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

A Complete Rout.—"Our forces have been routed, your Excellency, and are retreating in great disorder."

"Have you lost control over them?"

"Absolutely, All-Highest. We can't even get them to stop long enough to poison the wells as they beat it for home."—*Detroit Free Press*.

From Sad Experience.—"You say you have a fire-escape at each floor?" said the applicant for a room.

"Yes, we have," replied the boarding-house lady.

"Must give you a feeling of security."

"It does if the boarders are all paid up."—*Yonkers Statesman*.

Of Course She Got It.—MAID (about to leave)—"Might I ask for a recommendation, ma'am?"

MISTRESS—"But, Mary, what could I truthfully say that would help you get another place?"

MAID—"Just say that I know many of your family secrets, ma'am."—*Boston Transcript*.

Old Mystery Solved.—A commercial traveler, on leaving a certain hotel, said to the proprietor: "Pardon me, but with what material do you stuff the beds in your establishment?"

"Why," said the landlord, proudly, "with the best straw to be found in the whole country!"

"That," returned the traveler, "is very interesting. I now know whence the straw came that broke the camel's back."—*Tit-Bits*.

1760 Packard Trucks Complete National Truck Efficiency Test

Winning Truck Establishes 3 Months' Record of 952 Points out of 1000—\$5025 Awarded in Prizes

THE National Truck Efficiency Test was organized and conducted by the Packard Motor Car Company in co-operation with the efforts of the National Council of Defense and the War Industries Board to put motor trucking on a basis of higher efficiency, and to save railroad facilities for urgent Government uses.

The test consisted of three months' running, all phases of the truck performance and truck costs

being recorded daily on the National Standard Truck Cost System, as perfected by the Truck Owners' Conference.

The trucks were divided in three classes, according to capacity.

Prizes were awarded in each class—\$1000 to the owner of the winning truck; and to the drivers, \$500 for first, \$100 for second, and \$75 for third best records.

The Prize Winners in the National Truck Efficiency Test

Class A—1½ and 2 ton trucks

FIRST: What Cheer Chemical Co., Pawtucket, R. I., James L. Drury, Driver.

SECOND: Edson Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich., Edward Dallas, Driver.

THIRD: Edson Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich., L. Moore, Driver.

Class B—3 and 4 ton trucks

FIRST: H. F. Cherigo & Sons, Baltimore, Md., Lew Bacighipi, Driver.

SECOND: Salt Lake City Pressed Brick Co., Salt Lake City, Oloff Hanson, Driver.

THIRD: Harper & Wils, Baltimore, Md., C. Wils, Driver.

Class C—5 and 6 ton trucks

FIRST: W. M. Hoyt Co., Chicago, Ill., Joseph Brookbank, Driver.

SECOND: Gottfried Krueger Brewing Co., Newark, N. J., Charles Langbein and Joseph Birchler, Drivers.

THIRD: H. F. Cherigo & Sons, Baltimore, Md., J. Butts, Driver.



HIS three months' test of 1760 Packard Trucks in all parts of the United States is the first all-'round and nation-wide test of truck hauling ever conducted.

It is the first to consider and record the *transportation factors* that enter into truck efficiency:—

Traffic Conditions	Return Load
Type of Country	Percentage of Capacity
State of Roads	Economy in Gasoline
Type of Tires	Economy in Tires
Running Time	Economy in Oil
Loading and Unloading Time	Economy in Upkeep
Outgoing Load	Wage Cost
	Condition of Truck

Many a truck owner, discovering that his fleet is costing more than it should, finds all his efforts at economy baffled—because he thinks of efficiency only as a matter of trucks.

Truck efficiency depends on transportation principles.

There is not a truck owner in the United

States but can benefit by the results of the Packard National Truck Efficiency Test.

They are *transportation results*.

They are just as applicable to the single truck as to the fleet—to the little delivery car as to the Packard.

Whether you are a Packard Truck user or not—the Transportation Department of your local Packard Branch or Packard Dealer will be glad to see you. They will talk the thing over with you—show you what transportation results to look for and how to record them day by day on the National Standard Truck Cost System.

One of the most vital things for the Nation today is that every transportation agency shall come as near 100% efficiency as possible.

It is an extension of the Packard program of 100% War Work to give the results of this test to every truck owner or driver who will make use of it—*freely, and without thought of imposing obligation.*

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY

Detroit, Michigan



The Bridge that Supports and the Gear that Drives

In a Timken-Detroit Worm-Drive Rear Axle one of the big vital problems of efficient commercial haulage finds a practical and simple solution.

The axle has just three jobs, to *carry the load*, to *drive the load*, and to *stop the load*. Timken-Detroit Worm-Drive Axles do these three things with *everything that is superfluous left out*.

The axle housing is a steel bridge in which the greatest amount of load-supporting and strain-resisting strength is obtained with the least weight of metal through a scientifically correct combination of the hollow tube with the rectangular, or box-like, one-piece housing.

The problem of load-driving and gear reduction is by the use of worm and worm wheel reduced to its simplest form—*direct drive through two strong, simple units, with only one reduction*.

Brakes are of ample size, and correctly designed to bring the truck to a dead stop in the shortest distance without jolt or jar.

The one greatest cause of wear to truck

axle parts is eliminated by enclosing the driving members within the housing, making positive lubrication possible with no entrance of dust, grit, sand, mud or other foreign substance to grind away gears, shafts and bearings.

This type of axle construction has now had over six years of continuous and successful demonstration under the best built motor trucks in America and many years of service in Europe.

In all that time not one of these gear units has worn out in legitimate service. The only cases of worn gear trouble reported to us have been caused by deliberate use of a lubricant containing material which would wear out any part in rolling contact. Scores of worm-drive trucks have traveled over a hundred thousand miles (many over two hundred thousand), and are still going, with the worm-drive unit in as good working order as when the truck was new.

A prospective buyer needs no argument other than the actual facts of service, which can be obtained from any user of trucks equipped with Timken-Detroit Worm-Drive Axles.



THE TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE CO.
Detroit, Michigan



Oldest and largest builders of front and rear axles for both motor cars and trucks.

TIMKEN-DETROIT

FRONT and WORM-DRIVE REAR AXLES

For Efficient COMMERCIAL Haulage

Why He Got It.—YOUNG MINISTER—(receiving gift of fountain pen)—“Thank you. I hope I shall now be able to write better sermons.”

THE LADY—“I hope so.”—*Boston Transcript.*

Easily Solved.—TEACHER—“Now, Johnny, suppose you wanted to build a \$1,000 house and had only \$700, what would you do?”

JOHNNY—“Marry a girl with \$300.”—*Boston Transcript.*

Great Color Scheme.—MARY—“Why do you always buy two kinds of note-paper?”

JANE—“Well, when I write to Jack I use red paper—that means love; and when I write to George I use blue paper—which means faithful and true.”—*Tit-Bits.*

The Ruling Passion.—“I’ve just had some good news,” said Bearstean, upon meeting his friend Mr. Abrahams. “My son Solly has got a commission in the Army.”

“Go on,” replied Abrahams, rubbing his hands; “how much?”—*Tit-Bits.*

Might Be Improved.—“What do you think of the Army as far as you have gone?” inquired a sergeant of a newly arrived recruit at camp.

“I may like it after a while, but just now I think there is too much drilling and fussing around between meals,” was the reply.—*Tit-Bits.*

Musical Mysticism.—“What is that tune you were playing on the piano?”

“That isn’t a tune. That is a sonata.”

“What’s the difference?”

“Well, with a sonata it’s hard for the average listener to detect mistakes. With a tune you’ve got to know pretty well what you are about.”—*Boston Transcript.*

The Last Horse-Story.—Two men thrown together at a horse-show were discussing their adventures with the equine tribe.

“A horse ran away with me once, and I wasn’t out for two months,” remarked the man with the Trilby hat.

“That’s nothing!” replied the man with the bowler. “I ran away with a horse once, and I wasn’t out for two years!”—*Tit-Bits.*

Flash from the Footlights.—“There were two actresses in an early play of mine,” said an author, “both very beautiful; but the leading actress was thin. She quarreled one day at rehearsal with the other lady, and she ended the quarrel by saying, haughtily: ‘Remember, please, that I am the star.’”

“‘Yes, I know you’re the star,’ the other retorted, eyeing with an amused smile the leading actress’s long, slim figure, ‘but you’d look better, my dear, if you were a little meteor!’”—*Tit-Bits.*

Theological Shindies

There were three young ladies of Birmingham—
We know a sad story concerning ‘em,
They stuck several pins
In the Right Reverend shins
Of the Bishop engaged in confirming ‘em.

There was a curate of Kidderminster,
Who gently but firmly chid a spinster,
Because, on the ice,
She used words not nice

When he accidentally slid against ‘er.

—*Tit-Bits.*

CURRENT EVENTS

THE PEACE SITUATION

November 13.—Answering Germany’s appeal for food, Secretary Lansing informs Chancellor Ebert through the Swiss Minister at Washington that President Wilson will take up with the Allies the question of supplies if order be maintained and an equitable distribution guaranteed.

In an address to his supporters, Premier Lloyd George says the nature of the peace settlement will be one of the principal issues in the forthcoming general elections in Great Britain. He expects vigorous attempts to hector and bully the Government to make them depart from the strict principles of right and to satisfy “some base, sordid, squalid idea of vengeance and of avarice.” But “we must relentlessly set our faces against that; we must not allow any sense of revenge, any spirit of greed, any grasping desire to override the fundamental principles of righteousness.”

A resolution is offered in the French Chamber of Deputies favoring the trial of all former rulers responsible for the war.

Amsterdam reports the Independent Socialists in the new German Government demanding the arrest of Admiral von Tirpitz, who has gone to Switzerland, and other leaders of the war-party and the establishment of a tribunal to try all persons primarily responsible for the continuation of the war and hindering peace.

The French High Command receives a request from the German High Command to prevent an expected outbreak of the population of Alsace-Lorraine against German troops on the march.

The Allied High Command sends a message to the German High Command that there can be no modification of the conditions of the armistice, including the annexes, at this time.

A Washington dispatch says it is understood that Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau have pressingly suggested that President Wilson should at least attend the opening sessions of the peace conference.

London reports King George and President Wilson exchanging congratulatory messages about the association of the two countries in the high purposes of the war which may be realized by the establishment of a reign of equitable justice and lasting peace.

The New York State Federation of Women’s Clubs passes a resolution urging the President to appoint a woman delegate on the United States Peace Commission.

November 14.—Appeals to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, from the National Council of Women of Germany, imploring them to intercede with the United States and Allied governments for a modification of the armistice terms to prevent “unspeakable disaster,” are made public.

The Allied High Command warns the German High Command to stop the violence and pillaging by German soldiers in France and Belgium.

More than 2,532 American prisoners in German camps were released immediately the armistice was signed.

November 15.—The new German Government appeals to President Wilson, “in order to save the German people from perishing by starvation and anarchy,” to hurry peace negotiations.

Secretary Lansing advises the Berlin Government to communicate its requests to all the Allied governments, and not to the United States alone.

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For over 42 years the house of Jason Weiler & Sons of Boston has been one of the leading diamond importing concerns in America selling to jewelers. However, a large business is done direct by mail with customers at importing prices! Here are several diamond offers—direct to you by mail—which clearly demonstrate our position to name prices on diamonds that should surely interest any present or prospective diamond purchaser:



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This genuine one carat diamond is of fine brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in Tiffany style, 14k solid gold setting. Money refunded unless entirely satisfied. Our price direct to you \$95



White Solid Gold
Diamond Ring \$150.00

This ladies’ ring is made of white solid gold, which duplicates the beauty of platinum. It is richly carved and pierced in the new lace-work effect. Set with perfectly cut, clear white diamond of exceptional brilliancy. Our price... \$150



3/4 carat, \$65.00

This 3/4 carat, genuine diamond of great brilliancy and perfectly cut. 14k solid gold men’s shield setting. Money refunded unless entirely satisfied. Our price... \$65

If desired, rings will be sent to your bank or any Express Co. with privilege of examination. Our diamond guarantee for full value for all time goes with every purchase.

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VALUABLE
CATALOG ON
HOW TO BUY
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This book is beautifully illustrated. Tells how to judge, select and buy diamonds. Tells how they mine, cut and market diamonds. This book shows weights, sizes and prices (\$10 to \$10,000).

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FOWNES

An unalterable high standard of glove-making, since 1777.

War conditions emphasize the assurance of quality which that name carries.

Leather, fur, silk and fabric. At the Principal Shops.

American art and skill have produced FILOSETTE surpassing any fabric glove imported before the war.

The name is always in the glove.





PRICE decides the first cost of a suit. Wear, its final cost. Together, they determine its real value.

It's the minimum of price for the maximum of wear that measures economy.

There is true economy in .

MICHAELS - STERN

VALUE - FIRST CLOTHES

Send for Style Catalogue, Dept. C

MICHAELS, STERN & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Largest Manufacturers of Rochester-made Clothes

The Biggest Value for Your Quarter—W. S. N.



To friends of boys!

You have only to look back to your own boy-days to realize the temptations that confront the boy you love. The one very greatest thing you can do to head him right, to prepare his mind for clear, constructive thinking and to take up that ever-dangerous "slack" time is to furnish the right kind of reading.

Any boy will have the treat of his life in The American Boy magazine. Give him a year's subscription for a Christmas gift! It will delight him every month; and Prof. Brander Matthews, of Columbia, who read critically twelve numbers of The American Boy, has written to the editors saying that the fiction in this magazine "tends to inculcate independence and self-reliance; it shows the value of CHARACTER as well as cleverness; it would help a healthy boy to

become a healthy man." The magazine is a powerful influence for positive good.

THE AMERICAN BOY

"The Biggest, Brightest, Best Magazine for Boys in all the World"

Written and edited by men who know boys—not only what they should read, but what they will read! That's why 500,000 boys read The American Boy! Clean, wholesome stories that carry a moral, but do not preach; that stir a boy to think; that instruct but do not ostensibly teach. Try any one of The American Boy stories on yourself!

The American Boy will tell your boy the achievements of other boys. Departments instruct in electricity, manual training, science, photography, hunting, trapping, fishing, woodcraft, zoology, bird study. Illustrated with hundreds of photographs and drawings.

Your boy follows the greatest Outdoor Man in the world in Dan Beard—a page each month. A. Neely Hall's page "For Boys to Make" wins with boys as well as their fathers.

The American Boy is Endorsed
by Y. M. C. A. Men Everywhere.

For 1919 the program is the richest and broadest in all its nearly twenty years of publication. Start with the big, sparkling, joyously good 1918 Christmas number. Send that subscription today. Fill in the coupon.

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THE SPRAGUE PUBLISHING COMPANY
287 American Building, Detroit, Mich.

FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

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No. 287 American Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Herewith find \$2. Send The American Boy for one year, beginning with the December, 1918, issue to

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Characterizing the appeal of the German women as "another piece of German trickery," the Women's National Committee of the American Defense Society urges Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Miss Jane Addams to disregard the plea.

The British Labor Conference adopts a resolution demanding that labor be represented at the official peace conference and that an international labor congress sit concurrently.

Paris reports that the French Ministry of Justice has ordered criminal proceedings against German officers guilty of having ordered or committed shocking crimes.

November 16.—Before sailing on the *Olympic* to make a survey of the European food situation, Mr. Hoover said there has been a great deal of "unnecessary furor in this country about feeding the Germans," and declared that the Food Administration is not calling upon the American people to make sacrifices to fulfil German and Austrian needs. Lifting or relaxing the Allied blockade soon would permit Germany to feed herself satisfactorily, and what is most desired now is for that country to "get on some sort of stable basis so that she can pay the money she owes to France and Belgium."

In the frequent appeals of the German Government Washington officials see a purpose to excite American sympathy and influence the approaching peace conference toward leniency.

General March announces that the movement of American troops across the Atlantic has stopped and demobilization of troops in cantonments and camps at home is under way. Orders already issued will send 200,000 men back to civil life within two weeks.

London reports arrangements made with German naval delegates for the surrender of the enemy's fleet. All the submarines are to be prepared to sail to the port of surrender on receipt of a wireless order and the surface warships, which include ten battle-ships, six battle-cruisers, eight light cruisers, and fifty modern destroyers, are to be ready to leave German ports to-morrow.

November 17.—The Australian Senate passes a resolution declaring it essential that the captured German possessions in the Pacific should not be restored to Germany.

November 18.—An official statement from the White House says the President expects to sail for France immediately after the opening of the regular session of Congress to take part in the discussion and settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace.

Basel receives a Berlin dispatch stating that the German authorities have notified the Russian Bolshevik Government that representatives must not be sent to Germany.

The cost of war for all belligerents to May 1 is estimated by the Federal Reserve Bulletin as \$175,000,000,000. It will amount to nearly \$200,000,000,000 before the end of the year.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

November 13.—An Amsterdam dispatch states that Holland will permit the ex-Kaiser to remain on Dutch soil on the same terms of internment as other high officers of the German Army. He has taken the name of Count William Hollenzollern.

Bern hears through the Wolff Bureau that Prince Leopold of Lippe-Detmold has renounced his throne.

Emperor Charles of Austria issues a proclamation declaring that, "with an unalterable love of my peoples," he will not be a hindrance to their free development, and he acknowledges

How Scientists Clean Their Teeth

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities



The facts stated here have been widely known for some years among dentists and scientific men. But they were not presented to the public until proved beyond dispute.

People who know—by the hundreds of thousands—are changing their teeth-cleaning methods. And these are the reasons:

The old methods proved inadequate. The best-brushed teeth too often discolored and decayed. Despite the wide use of the tooth brush, statistics show that tooth troubles have constantly increased.

Science found the reason in a slimy film. You can feel it with your tongue. It is constantly forming, and it clings. It gets into crevices, hardens and stays.

That film is the cause of most tooth troubles, and the old methods could not end it.

That film-coat absorbs stains, and the teeth seem discolored. It hardens into tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Also of many other serious diseases.

It is therefore best to brush teeth in ways which can end the film.

Four years ago a way was found to combat that film efficiently. It has now been proved by thousands of tests. Today it is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent, and we ask you to test it yourself.

Make This Home Test

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly prevent its accumulation.

This is not as simple as it seems. Pepsin must be activated, and the usual method is an acid, harmful to the teeth. So pepsin long seemed barred.

It is now made possible, because science found a harmless, activating method. Five governments have already granted patents. That method is employed in Pepsodent.

Many teeth-cleaning methods, widely proclaimed, have later been found inefficient. So Pepsodent was submitted to repeated clinical tests, under able authorities, before this announcement.

Today it is proved beyond question. And the object now is to bring it quickly into universal use.

The method is to offer all a special tube for test. Send the coupon for it, with

10 cents. Use it like any tooth paste, and watch results.

Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the film. See how teeth whiten—how they glisten—as the fixed film disappears.

Let Pepsodent thus prove itself. See its unique results, know the reason for them. After that, you will not be content to return to old methods of teeth-cleaning.

Cut out the coupon now.

SPECIAL 10-CENT TUBE

A size not sold in Drug Stores

THE PEPSODENT CO.,
Dept. 278, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find 10 cents for a Special Tube of Pepsodent.

Name

Address

Return your empty tooth paste tubes to the nearest Red Cross Station

Pepsodent PAT. OFF.
REG. U. S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A Scientific Product—Sold by Druggists Everywhere

the decision taken by German-Austria to form a separate state.

Other dispatches note the appearance of revolt in Sweden, Holland, and Switzerland. Dutch revolutionary Socialists are advocating Russian methods to obtain demobilization and food, and a new republican party is aiming at abolition of the court, army, navy, and diplomacy. The Socialists have called a general strike in Switzerland, and Independent Socialists in Sweden have issued a manifesto urging the establishment of local *Soviets* and a national republic. Spanish and Norwegian newspapers are apprehensive over the spread of the revolutionary movement, and the British press are urging the disarmament of all Germany to prevent internal war.

A Bern telegram received in Washington says the Bolshevik diplomatic mission was expelled forcibly from Switzerland on November 12.

Five German submarines arrived at Landskrona, southern Sweden, November 12, states a Copenhagen dispatch, and requested the naval authorities to intern them.

Paris reports the evacuation of Brussels begun by the Germans, and London hears that the German garrison revolted and several officers were killed.

November 14.—Bern learns that the new German Government's social program includes full liberty of association, speech, and writing, amnesty for political offenders, eight-hour work-day, and universal, direct, secret suffrage. The Cabinet consists of three Majority and three Minority Socialists.

Washington is informed that the former Crown Prince is interned in Holland.

Vienna newspapers report that the request of Emperor Charles to be permitted to reside there as a private citizen has been refused.

Berlin messages to Copenhagen state that the Red Guard in Brunswick is arresting and imprisoning high officials and representatives of the military authorities. The revolutionary movement is spreading in East Prussia and serious efforts are put forth in Berlin to prevent it degenerating into anarchy.

In assuming all imperial power in German Austria until a constitution has been established, states a Basel dispatch, the State Council at Vienna passed a resolution describing German Austria as a democratic republic and an integral part of the German Republic.

November 15.—London receives news that a mass-meeting of the crews of German U-boats at Brunshüttel resolved to oppose the revolution and reinstate their officers.

A dispatch from The Hague states that the Dutch Government has issued an earnest appeal for the cooperation of the citizens in a "grave crisis." The extremists in the country have been demanding the abdication of Queen Wilhelmina.

Semiofficial visitors to Emperor Charles at Eckartsau Castle declare in Vienna that he has decided to renounce all participation in Austrian and Hungarian affairs.

An Amsterdam dispatch reports that more than 100 men, mostly German officers, have been killed in disorders in Brussels, and Soldiers' Councils have been formed there and at Antwerp.

A Riga telegram to Copenhagen says the State Councils of Esthonia, Livonia, Courland, and Oesel Island have decided to form a joint Baltic state.

November 16.—Amsterdam learns that Brigadier-General Joseph Pilsudski has been entrusted by the Polish Regency Council with the formation of a National Government and control of all troops. Polish officers from Warsaw are in possession of the Government at Posen.

Westinghouse

ELECTRIC UTILITIES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

Doing her own washing. A hard task that falls today on the housewife who is already too busy. The Electric Washing Machine and Electric Iron minimize the labor which otherwise she could hardly shoulder unaided.

Save Material

It is well known that the production of steel, coal and iron during the war was insufficient to take care of war needs and to provide for ordinary peacetime requirements as well.

We have all had to use less of things we wanted so that there might be more material for ships, guns, shells, trucks, airplanes—and more labor with which to shape them for their uses.

Even such useful articles as electrical appliances have had to be restricted in production and may not for some time be available in such large quantities as formerly.

If you have been unable to get just the appliances you want—if you have had to wait or perhaps do without, you'll understand the reason.

Be assured that your dealer will co-operate with you in getting appliances which are essential to economy in housekeeping and will explain in detail why it is of such great importance that material now in use should be kept in service.



Westinghouse

ELECTRIC UTILITIES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

Fuel and Labor

Many are the steps that electrical appliances save, and many the tasks they lighten.

More important, however, under present day conditions are the saving of fuel and the releasing of labor which electricity is everywhere making possible.

It helps the housewife to do her own washing and ironing—and saves coal that would wastefully blaze away in the kitchen range.

It turns coal into heat for cooking with higher efficiency than is possible by any other method.

It helps the business girl and the woman factory worker, to get a quick easy breakfast, and start on time to work.

It provides a satisfactory answer to the perplexing question of how to keep house with less help, or perhaps none at all.

So you see that there is every reason to keep electrical appliances now in use in good condition, and to be sure that such new ones as are sold, go to those who have the greatest need of them.

WESTINGHOUSE
ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Helping the business woman and factory worker. Hosts of busy women have to hurry mornings to reach their work on time. The Electrical Appliances they use aid greatly by cooking their breakfasts while they get ready for work.





Back from the Trenches!

Our entire output of Faust Coffee, in the Instant form, has been going to the boys "over there." They wanted, deserved and got the best of everything that was within the power of the United States to give them. We served "our boys" first—we are now ready to again serve the public.

Faust Coffee and Tea

In the INSTANT FORM

No Pot—No Grounds—No Leaves—No Boiling or Cooking—
No Straining—Simply put Soluble Powder in
Cup and add Hot Water.

That's all you have to do for the most delicious coffee or tea. You can't make it wrong. It will be the same everytime—wonderful in flavor, healthful instead of harmful—economical, convenient, instant.

Purchase Faust Instant Coffee or Tea from your grocer. If he does not carry it, send dealer's name and 30c. (foreign 40c.) for Coffee or Tea. Dealers supplied direct or by any jobber. Jobbers—write us.

The celebrated, World Famous Faust Coffee and Tea, and the new and delicious combination seasoning—Faust Chili Powder—are also manufactured by us.

FAUST INSTANT COFFEE & TEA

C.F. BLANKE TEA & COFFEE CO. ST. LOUIS



Electric Toaster
No. 1210, \$7.50



Tea Ball Tea Pot, No. 10173
Nickel plated, \$3.75
No. 10373, Aluminum, \$3.00

Means **MB** Best

Manning-Bowman

Quality Ware

ELECTRIC cooking devices are timely Christmas Gifts. Make toast on table from bread cut from loaf as needed. Make coffee in Manning-Bowman percolator—one-third coffee saved; tea in tea ball tea-pot, and have brew of just proper strength. All Manning-Bowman articles have special and exclusive points of advantage.



Coffee Percolator
No. 11093, Electric
\$12.00



Aluminum Coffee Percolator
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November 17.—Amsterdam advises note that trade unions in the principal cities of Holland have refused to join the revolutionary movement, which, it is believed, has collapsed.

Copenhagen learns that Duke Charles Edward of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Grand Duke Friedrich IV. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin have abdicated.

November 18.—A Luxemburg dispatch states that the Chamber has adopted a resolution demanding a referendum to decide the future form of government.

Copenhagen wires that the Potsdam Soldiers' and Workmen's Committee learns that William Hohenzollern intends to return to Germany because of disturbances in Holland.

Basel gets a dispatch from Rudolstadt reporting that Prince Gunther of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt has declared his readiness to abdicate.

November 19.—London is stirred by rumors that William Hohenzollern may return to Germany. Some newspapers foresee a plot to create a stronger autocracy than before.

Basel reports banks of Germany and Austria secretly exporting large amounts of securities to Switzerland.

GENERAL WAR-ITEMS

November 13.—Stockholm reports Russian Bolshevik forces marching on Finland and threatening the port of Viborg.

The British Admiralty announces the passage of the Allied Fleet through the Dardanelles.

Cetinje, the capital of Montenegro, has been liberated, says a Servian official statement received in London.

November 14.—A dispatch from Zurich states that Roumania's ultimatum to Count Karolyi's Government to evacuate Transylvania was preceded by a general mobilization of the Roumanian Army and the arrival of an Allied army in Roumania.

Advices received at Basel say Count Karolyi asserts that Roumania made war on Germany in order to force General Mackensen to disarm his men. Bern has information of Polish soldiers being in full control of Warsaw, and Copenhagen gets a dispatch from Berlin stating that Polish troops have entered upper Silesia.

November 15.—Reports from Berlin to Copenhagen assert that the German Army has begun a general evacuation of Poland and that German troops in Warsaw have been disarmed and arrested.

London cables that during the war British submarines destroyed two enemy war-ships, two armed cruisers, two light cruisers, seven destroyers, five gun-boats, twenty submarines, and five armed auxiliary vessels, fourteen transports, six ammunition- and supply-ships, fifty-three steamships, and 197 sailing-ships.

A dispatch from Paris states that the American Third Army has been designated the "Army of Occupation," and is marching to occupy Rhine positions.

Copenhagen reports that German troops are being withdrawn from Finland to avoid conflict with British forces expected there.

November 18.—An Associated Press dispatch reports the entrance of American troops into Briey, the heart of the Lorraine iron-fields. French troops also made their first entry into the province.

During the war, states a London dispatch, the British Admiralty transported 22,000,000 soldiers with the loss at sea of only 4,391.

The British mine-sweeper *Ascol* was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine November 10 off the northeast coast of England. Forty-three members of the crew were lost.

Archangel advices report that Bolshevik attacks against American and British positions at Dulgas on the Dyina River have been repulsed with severe losses.

The House of Commons is informed that British casualties during the war, including all the theaters of activities, aggregated 3,049,991. The total killed were 658,665. The losses in missing, including prisoners, totaled 359,145.

FOREIGN

November 13.—Paris reports French Socialists demanding that the administration of affairs under military law be abandoned immediately, and a general election called, so that action may be taken on problems arising out of the economic and political reorganization of the country.

A dispatch from Rome states that heavy earthquake shocks, accompanied by property damage and loss of life, occurred in the provinces of Florence and Forli November 10.

November 14.—At a conference in London the British Labor party decides by a large majority to withdraw its members from the Cabinet at the close of the present Parliament.

A dispatch from Stockholm reports that anti-Semitic riots have broken out in several towns in western Galicia and Poland.

During a discussion in the House of Commons the Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Ministry said the "American Meat Trust" constituted a "serious menace" by its control of over fifty per cent. of the available and importable meat supplies. He intimated that the Inter-Allied Food Council, which would buy in the world's markets, is to be stronger than the trust.

During the war Norway lost 831 ships, aggregating about 1,250,000 tons. The fatalities resulting from these disasters totaled 1,125 men.

November 15.—During the twelve months ended October 31, reports the Ministry of Shipping, the output of British shipyards totaled 1,600,000 tons. The output in the twelve months ending October 31, 1913, was 1,600,000 tons of merchant shipping and about 1,300,000 tons of war-vessels.

November 16.—Stockholm reports that the Swedish Government has decided to carry out a liberal program of reforms, giving the franchise to both sexes and placing the control of foreign and military policy in the Riksdag.

November 18.—A flood in Quebec causes damage estimated at \$1,000,000.

Foreign Secretary Balfour tells the House of Commons that the British Government has information that the deliberate policy of the Bolshevik Government in Russia is one of extermination by starvation, murder, and the wholesale execution of persons who do not support their régime.

Toronto reports that the Dominion's second Victory Loan was oversubscribed by \$176,000,000.

DOMESTIC

November 13.—The Federal Food Board rescinds the regulation requiring substitutes with baked products, but it urges the public not to relax economies practised in the use of wheat flour.

Filing of her will in the Surrogate's Court, New York, shows that Mrs. Russell Sage left \$40,000,000 to charitable, educational, and religious institutions.

Hundreds of persons applying for passage to Europe are informed at New York shipping offices that the signing of the armistice did not remove the restrictions applying to general ocean travel. The Government does not intend to

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EVEN as ART METAL steel equipment has been the choice of scores of government buildings at Washington—so you will find ART METAL equipment in many state buildings throughout America. Following are a few taken at random:

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State Board of Control, Charleston, W. Va.
State Capitol at Helena, Mont.
State Capitol at Boston, Mass.
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State Capitol at Little Rock, Ark.
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Boys! Girls! Enjoy the thrill of flying down hill on the new

Flexible Flyer

—the famous steering sled with non-skid runners Ask for one as a Christmas gift. It means lots of fun and robust health. Saves shoes and prevents wet feet because you don't drag your feet in steering. Has grooved steel runners that prevent skidding, and increase speed.

Outlasts 3 ordinary sleds

New all-steel bent axle as a shock absorber, greatly strengthens the sled and makes steering easy and safe. Seven sizes—3 to 5 feet. Sold by Hardware and Dept. Stores.

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FREE illustrated booklet showing how Flexible Flyers steer. None genuine without this trade-mark.



The Coward Shoe

"As the Foot, So the Shoe"

"Nature Tread" is a shoe for feet as they are.

It is as supple, willing and considerate as gentle leather can make it. In designing it we took for our text, "As the foot, so the shoe," and persevered in it to the last stitch.

"Nature Tread" has the straight inner line of the natural foot. The sole and shank are flexible, affording free exercise to the arch muscles. You will gain correct balance and improved carriage in "Nature Tread." Address: Dept. F.



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Last call for the big Jingle Contest. For the best short jingles featuring the merits of ZYMOLE TROKEYS received before Dec. 15th, 1918 we will give the following prizes: first \$150; second \$100; third \$75; fourth \$25; and five \$10 prizes. ZYMOLE TROKEYS are not cough drops—but mildly antiseptic throat pastilles of real worth—which keep the voice fit. At all drug stores. Send rhymes to our Jingle Department.

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Zymole Trokeys
"FOR HUSKY THROATS"

permit any invasion of European battle-fields by American sightseers.

A summary of the provisions for demobilization of war-agencies, prepared by United States Senator Martin, shows that the control of railroads will last twenty-one months after the proclamation of peace and the government operation of ships five years afterward. Control of telegraph- and telephone-lines ends with the war. The Aircraft Board goes out of existence six months after the war. The Alien Property Custodian's work ends with the war, but has an extension of time for certain duties.

Continuation of government supervision of the steel industry during the period of readjustment to peace conditions is recommended by the Steel Committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute at a meeting with the War Industries Board in Washington.

A Washington dispatch says it is certain that each of the 4,250,000 men in the military or naval service now holding voluntary government insurance will be permitted within five years after peace is declared to convert it, without further medical examination, into ordinary life, twenty-payment life, endowment maturing at the age of sixty-two, or other prescribed forms. The cost is expected to be at least one-fourth less than similar forms offered by private agencies.

Officials of the Zionist Organization of America and the American Jewish Committee appeal to the United States and Allied governments for aid in preventing the anti-Semitic riots which are reported imminent in eastern Europe.

November 14.—The War Industries Board lifts the ban on trade exhibition. Among other things this means the resumption of the national automobile shows which were prohibited during the war.

The Federal Treasury announces a credit of \$100,000,000 for Italy, making the total amount loaned by the United States to that country \$1,160,000,000.

Secretary McAdoo recommends revision of the pending revenue bill so as to yield \$6,000,000,000, payable during the calendar year 1919, and not less than \$4,000,000,000 the following year.

Washington announces the withdrawal of all volunteer censorship requests under which American publishers have been working since the United States went to war.

The War Department prohibits the discharge of any officers or enlisted men unless such action is required by financial distress of soldiers' dependents.

November 15.—It is announced that E. N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, will sail tomorrow for France to take up the question of acquiring German and Austrian ships immediately for the

MAPLEINE Syrup To the Rescue

Hot cakes are a war time food yet they need syrup.



Try 2 cups of corn syrup diluted with 1 cup of hot water and flavor with 1 teaspoonful of

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You will find this makes a delicious spread for hot cakes which will conserve your sugar.

2-oz. bottle 35c (Canada 50c). If your grocer can't supply you, write us. Dept. L. D.



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For Army and Navy Flyers
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The Goggles that Protect



FREE

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Price
50 Cents

Spoof adds a delightful touch to an evening of Bridge or other serious card games. It has been widely adopted by clubs everywhere.

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Buy Spoof for yourself and as a gift to your best friend. It provides more pleasure for more people than any other gift. Sold by all good stores, or direct from the publishers.

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DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE

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INFLUENZA ALONE SLEW More Americans in a Month Than All the German Guns



In the Hospitals Over Here

Death has been far busier here in the homeland of late than ever it was among our soldiers in action.

And in the ranks of the battling armies disease has hitherto been as a rule a far more potent enemy than the bullets of the foe. In the Spanish-American war for every man shot in battle, more than *thirteen* died of disease. In the Mexican war six died of disease to one from wounds. In the Crimean war France lost ten men by sickness for every one killed. In our own civil war two died from disease for each one shot. During the Franco-Prussian war twelve Germans died of sickness to every one killed in battle. But modern hygiene was so far advanced at the time of the Russo-Japanese war that the world was startled by the fact that for the first time in the history of armies there was only one death from disease for every two men who died fighting. In the recent great war sanitation worked on a super-scale and modern hygienic methods kept down the excessive death-rate. In the great battle of Civil, Social, Professional, and Business life, in which the mortality is greater than that of any war, you should fortify yourself against illness and inefficiency.

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Hardening of the Arteries
Deep Breathing and Exercise
Curing Acid in the Blood
How to Cure Insomnia
Treatment for Nervousness
Rules for Good Health
Effects of Alcohol—Tobacco
Blood Pressure

Some of the Topics

Constipation
Air Baths
Alcohol—its effect
on heart, kidneys, weight, morale, brain, nervous system, etc., etc.
Anemia
Asthma
Auto-intoxication
Table of Food
Typhoid
Bleeding
Blood Pressure
Deep Breathing
Catarrh
Scurvy
Colds
Consumption
Degenerative
Dyspepsia
Indigestion
Drugs
Dysentery
Diets
Ergosterol
Eye Strain
Fat
Fatigue
Flu
Frostbite
Grippe
Headaches
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double purpose of rationing the Central Powers and bringing home the nation's fighting men.

Secretary Baker cables General Pershing that the War Department appreciates the "zeal, strength, and courage, both of purpose and achievement, displayed by the American Army," and adds: "The entire country is filled with pride in your fine leadership and in the soldierly qualities shown by your Army."

Prior to the adjournment of the newly formed Pan-American Federation of Labor at Laredo, Tex., President Gompers made a declaration of Labor's purposes in regard to post-war conditions. He said the time has arrived when the working people of the world "are coming into their own," and any effort of employers to abolish the eight-hour day or destroy labor's gains would be resisted to the uttermost.

Between April 6, 1917, and November 11 last, Washington reports, 2,987 ships of 3,091,695 gross tons were built in the shipyards of the United States.

A Washington telegram states that up to the end of last June activities of the American Red Cross in behalf of American soldiers in France entailed an expenditure of \$15,453,050, and \$13,829,418 was appropriated to make them comfortable during the last six months of the year.

The chief cable censor announces the removal of restrictions on merchant shipping cables as to the mention of movements, locations, names, etc.

President Wilson issues a proclamation taking over the consolidated express business carried on by the American Railway Express Company, and assigning its operation to Director-General McAdoo.

While at a dinner in New York, Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk received a cablegram informing him that the National Assembly at Prague had ratified his election as President of the Czechoslovak Republic.

Director-General McAdoo announces an advance in the wages of 70,000 railroad telegraphers, aggregating about \$30,000,000 a year.

November 17.—A total of 82,306 deaths were attributed to the Spanish influenza epidemic from September 8 to November 9, according to reports received by the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce from forty-six large cities having a combined population of 23,000,000. In a similar period of time the normal number of deaths due to influenza and pneumonia would be about 4,000.

The Boycott Committee of the American Defense Society announces that committees are being formed in every part of the country to help in the national fight against all German-made goods.

November 18.—The national war-time prohibition bill, effective July 1 next and continuing during demobilization, is passed by the Senate.

The Federal Official Bulletin publishes a proclamation by President Wilson, dated November 2, ordering government control and operation of all ocean cable lines owned in America.

Washington announces that all cadet aviators in training in the United States will be given the option of immediate discharge without commissions or of completing their training.

November 19.—At a conference of Republican Senators in Washington, it was "Resolved, That the Congress should assert and exercise its normal and constitutional functions, including legislation necessary for reconstruction."

The Treasury Department announces that the total subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan were \$6,989,047,000, the oversubscription amounting to 16.4 per cent.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnall New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"E. G. M., Wilmington, Vt., writes:

"I note your reply to 'A. P. K.' Tecumseh, Nebraska, and desire to call your attention to the following facts: 'Rev.' the abbreviation for reverend, is a title of distinction and not one conferred by a degree. It is not used properly without the article 'the'; e.g., the Rev. Mr. Blank, or the Rev. Chas. E. Blank. It is improper to address a clergyman in conversation as Reverend, or as I have heard it, 'Rev.' A clergyman is properly introduced as the Rev. Mr. Blank, but the introduction should be acknowledged as follows, 'I am pleased,' or whatever terms are used, 'to meet you Mr. Blank.'

"There are those who invariably call the clergy 'Dr.' If a man has had the degree conferred, this is proper, but otherwise the clergy have no 'handle' to their name, save the common 'Mr.' Some of the clergy sign themselves 'Rev.' or say over the phone, 'This is Rev. B. speaking.' They are to blame for this common error and it would be well to get them to use this title of distinction properly and teach people its correct usage.

"I hope you will not say that because the usage is so general it has been accepted as good form. It can't be, unless it is conferred as a degree. It is wrong. Please use your influence to get this error corrected."

"A. W. C., Jr., New York, N. Y.—The correct forms respectively are "G. W. MacDonald, Inc.," "Gentlemen"; "Messrs. G. W. MacDonald & Co., Inc."

"J. G. H., Whitney, Neb.—"What is the derivation and meaning of the word *Gotham*, and why is the term applied to New York City?"

Gotham is defined as "nickname of New York City: from alleged pretensions to wisdom of its people: first used by Irving in 'Salmagundi' (1807). It is said that the inhabitants of the original Gotham, in England, played the fool in order to dissuade King John from passing through their town and thus save themselves the expense of entertaining him."

"E. R. C., Liberty, N. Y.—"What religious belief did Robert Emmet profess and practice?" Robert Emmet was a Protestant.

"W. G. L., Tulsa, Okla.—The authorship of "Vingt Ans Après," "Les Trois Mousquetaires," and "Monte Cristo" has been credited to Auguste Maquet, born in Paris in 1813, died at Saint-Mesme in 1888, who collaborated with Alexander Dumas.

"E. J. H., Minooka, Ill.—"In a recent number of one of the magazines the word *morgue* is repeatedly used to describe the expression on a man's face. For example, 'His *morgue* or air of mournful pride.' 'His *morgue* caused strangers to say,' etc. This use of the word is quite new to me, and I can find no sanction for it in my dictionaries. Please tell me if it is correct."

The word *morgue* has been used for "a proud and disdainful demeanor; haughty superiority," for many years. It has been traced as far back as 1599 and was used by Bishop Forbes (1614), Sir Walter Scott (1829), Matthew Arnold (1863), and others.

"C. H. C., Suttons Bay, Mich.—"To attain to the dignity of the name 'martyr' is it or is it not necessary that the person sacrificing his life, or his very valuable possession, be conscious that his action will ultimately result as above indicated? What would constitute a 'valuable possession' of sufficient importance to entitle the loser to be called 'martyr'?"

The word "martyr" has various meanings. Specifically, it is still confined to those who give their lives for their religious convictions. The "Holy Innocents" are a notable example of involuntary martyrdom. The word "martyr" should not be applied to a person who loses mere property, but is used of persons who have died while striving to attain their object. The dictionary gives as the primary definition of "martyr"—"One who submits to death rather than forswear his religion; specif., one of the early Christians who suffered death for their religion." In general, the word is used also to denote one who sacrifices himself for a cause, as a martyr to the pursuit of wealth.



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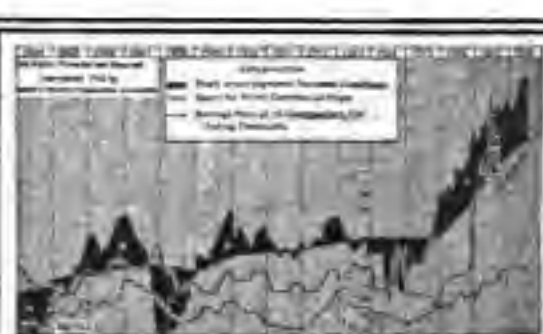
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"We will exact from Germany the restitution of such part of the material taken away from us as can be recovered. But besides that restitution we must bear in mind that speed is a primary condition in the reconstruction of France, and that America, on account of her immense capacities for production, ought to give us the first help. We need ships, chartered ships as well as ships transferred to our flag; the speedy reconstruction of the country is strictly depending on the revival of our mercantile fleet."

DROPS IN COMMODITY PRICES

With the readjustments that set in at once when the war ended, commodity prices began to change—in general, to decline slightly. But in the opinion of *Bradstreet's* the question how far the downward swing will go is "a moot point, about which it is unsafe to prophesy, seeing that the reconstruction of Europe must eventually be taken up, while unfortunate peoples overseas must be fed, and evidently by the United States, the country best able to take up the task." The writer believes, however, that "in view of the varying circumstances, one may look for easier quotations for certain raw materials that enter into manufactures, which also foreshadow lower levels for manufactured products." At the same time, he finds it "difficult to accept the idea that foodstuffs will recede in a marked degree, for, as already intimated, the stricken peoples of Europe, including the Germans, must be provided with food. But it is to be remembered that with the avenues of commerce again freed of obstacles, distribution of essentials "will no longer suffer from dislocation, and as countries with surplus supplies, let us say of wheat, will be drawn upon, some ease even in foodstuffs is probable." With all these new conditions, however, he believes that "the backlog to be furnished by pent-up demand will be sufficiently strong to prevent sweeping recessions." Whatever the future developments may be, it can be said, that for the present and the immediate past, there is something to encourage consumers. The "apparent zenith point" in prices was reached last July. Since then "prices, viewed in a collective sense, have been gradually receding, and on November 1, for the fourth time within as many months, our index-number reflects a decline." The index-number as of November 1 stood at \$18.9110, disclosing a decrease of one-half of 1 per cent. from October 1 and of 1.4 per cent. from the record level touched on July 1 last. Retrogression has gone on "by easy stages." The writer says further:

"Comparison with November 1, 1917, shows an increase of 10.6 per cent. in favor of the most recent number, while contrast with the like date in 1916 exhibits an advance of 47 per cent. Even with the lower trends of last month, provisions, comprising meats and dairy products, soared to a new high-water mark, striking strength



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Rice	Anthracite coal	Rubber
Apples	Bituminous coal	Tobacco
Peanuts	Southern coke	Paper
Lemons	Petroleum, crude	Hay
	Petroleum, ref'd	

DECREASES

Corn	Beans	Flax
Barley	Pean	Pig iron, Besse
Rye	Potatoes	Carbolic acid
Flour	Currents	Cautic soda
Sheep, live	Hides	Sulphuric acid
Mutton, carcass	Hemlock leather	Oxygen
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AS TO SHIPPING RESOURCES AFTER THE "U"-BOAT DESTRUCTION

Now that the world-war is over, a writer in *The Financial World* has found it is interesting "to cast up accounts of losses as the result of the U-boat sinkings and the prospects in the peace era." U-boats destroyed, he finds, nearly 15,000,000 tons of shipping, or, to quote the British Admiralty's trustworthy figures, 14,825,635 tons gross down to September 30, 1918. This loss was almost exactly one-third of the steam tonnage in existence when the war broke out in 1914. The toll of destruction was greater than the combined fleets in the merchant-marine service of the United States, Norway, France, Japan, Italy, Sweden, and Austria in 1914. The world, however, "did not stand gaping at this destruction and do nothing to offset it." Since the war began the shipyards of the world have been the busiest kinds of places, night and day, and hence shipbuilders "can now contemplate their work with something like pride as they have by herculean efforts reduced the net loss to something like 6,000,000 tons, and for the five months just past have delivered more tonnage than has been destroyed in that time." The writer adds:

"There will in that period be a greater supply of available labor to do the work than during the war, as the fighting armies will be able to furnish hundreds of thousands of men as ship-workers. That year and a half will be a precious period, however, and it ought to be a boom period in the trade, with high ocean rates, because the governments at war will not be able to return to peace routes of trade all the ships they have commandeered for war as there are armies to send home from distant points, such as France to India, the Holy Land to England, France to England, France to Australia and Canada, and France to the United States.

"It is this great scarcity of shipping which has made the astute English shipping interests long to get back their vessels which are controlled now by the International Mercantile Marine Corporation, and for which the English have made a very tempting offer which is now before the American company. Our shipyards are turning out perhaps as great, if not greater, tonnage than England, and many considerations may make it wise to accept the English offer. We will benefit by the deal to the extent that the ships will still ply between American ports and English ports and the proceeds of the sale can be used to great advantage and develop our South-American and Far-East trade. We possess the largest single share of German ships that have been seized in enemy ports, and it looks now as tho England and America were in a pretty close alliance, altho unwritten, in the shipping trade, and it will be practically impossible to wrest that supremacy from them."

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

REMOBILIZING FOR PEACE

OUR WAR-MACHINE is now operating backward, so that even if it had no brakes, as a paragrapher once remarked, it seems at least to have a reverse lever. The people who complained that we were "not getting into the war fast enough" are now beginning to say that we are too slow in getting out. But they are reminded by various editors that the task of putting four million soldiers back into civil life and replacing the nation's business on a peace instead of a war basis is not simple. The fact that our men were just beginning to fight makes our problem easier in one way than that of our Allies. Mr. Charles H. Grasty writes from Paris to the *New York Times*. Four years of war, he observes, have transformed Frenchmen, Italians, and Englishmen into soldiers; "our adaptable men have taken hold of war enthusiastically and efficiently, but nine out of ten of them are still essentially unchanged and will go back as eagerly to work as before the war."

"How soon will the boys come back?" is a question which is being eagerly and anxiously put by parents and friends of the men who have gone overseas. Our military authorities have answered that the men will be returned as soon as possible. But that, it is explained, does not mean at once. The *Grand Rapids Herald* recalls that between the last battle or armistice and final demobilization of troops there elapsed in the Russo-Japanese War thirteen months; in the Boer War, ten months; in the Spanish-American War, sixteen months; in the Turco-Russian War, eighteen months; in the Franco-Prussian War, twenty-eight months; in our own Civil War, seventeen months. The Michigan editor comments:

"In none of these other struggles were there any such post-war policing problems as confront us to-day; and in none of these wars was there any such tremendous bulk of men involved at so great a distance from the homeland. Offsetting these contemplations is the fact that our Government has learned the art of working human miracles since a year ago last April. Our Government is constantly accomplishing the seemingly impossible. Nevertheless, sanity compels us to look probabilities in the face; and these probabilities warn us that if our whole Army is demobilized in twelve months it will be a comparative record surpassing anything in the story of mankind."

Of the 2,200,000 American soldiers in Europe, it is generally estimated that half will be needed for occupation duty in Germany and elsewhere. The homeward movement of the others has already begun. Construction in France has been stopt and contracts for army supplies canceled. The actual homeward shipment of the men will be delayed by the necessity for using both the French railroads and the available merchant marine for the shipment of food and other supplies to those who need it, while Great Britain will want her own ships for sending home her colonial armies. The first men to come home will be the sick and the convalescent wounded, then will come troops in various auxiliary services, such as aviators, gas and tank troops, and replacement units. The combat troops will

follow either in order of certainty of employment at home or on a geographical basis. In any event, says General March, they will not "sneak into the country." By spring, some press writers think, the whole United States Army except the troops needed for police duty in Europe will be on the way home.

The army of occupation, many of our editors believe, will be in Europe for months, perhaps for a year. The *Charleston (W. Va.) Mail* reminds us that "the war is not yet over" and Germany must be forced to accept the peace terms. This paper thinks that the work of occupation in Germany should be done mainly by the United States, which has had "fewer losses than any other nation." The *New York Evening Sun* similarly demands that we should do our full share of the police duty. "We left most of the work of saving the world's civilization to others," it says; "let us not drop our smaller part of the burden before the job is done." The *Chattanooga News* reminds us that the German Army is still intact and has not surrendered its small arms, and warns us that the Army may renew the war or the German people may themselves call us in to restore order. Then, says the *Topeka Capital*, there is Russia to be saved, and it expects a large American army to be maintained in Europe and Asia "for a matter rather of years than of months." The *Washington Post* does not believe the American troops now on German soil will leave "for many years, if ever." American occupation of German territory may sound "preposterous" at this moment, but "how will it sound at the end of the twenty-year period when Germany has repaid only one-fifth or one-tenth of the enormous debt that she owes to the world?" The *Charleston News and Courier*, on the other hand, wants a minimum of police work, and does not consider it "our business or that of our allies to use armies in order to establish in Central Europe any particular government or form of government." It will be remembered that after our entrance into the war Mr. Hearst's papers declaimed against sending any of our boys to take part in a European quarrel, and our readers may be interested in knowing their attitude now. They demand that the Government should at once "bring the boys home." The *New York American* declares that America's object in the war is accomplished; it observes that our associates, great and small, will get territorial or other compensations, and argues that—

"If the United States is too foreign to Europe to have any part of its war-costs reimbursed out of Europe's assets, it very reasonably follows that the United States is also foreign enough to Europe to be under no earthly obligation to increase Europe's assets by carrying on the expensive work of policing European states which are in disorder."

"Let the European governments which are pocketing the gains of the war we won for them pay the cost of their own police forces."

The problems to be faced in demobilizing the 1,750,000 men in the camps in this country are of a similar nature; at least in

the great difficulty in reabsorbing them into industry. This difficulty is being met by their gradual demobilization and by the cooperation of the Government and private employers in furnishing employment. On November 16, General March issued orders for the demobilization of the first 200,000. His plan to release them by military units has been modified, according to the Washington correspondents, after conferences between the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Labor, and some of the Government's special labor authorities. It has now been decided, according to the New York *Tribune's* correspondent, to discharge the men according to territorial and occupational classifications. First of all, the soldiers from the great agricultural States will be



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WHY NOT GO DOWN SIMULTANEOUSLY?

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

released as soon as possible to help meet the farm-labor shortage. Industrial groups will then be demobilized in the following order:

"First—Immediate release of all men who were employed in food-production.

"Secondly—Early release of skilled men in ship-building trades or adaptable to them.

"Thirdly—Discharge of men who were on railroads or who were engaged in the manufacture of railroad supplies.

"Fourthly—Miners, especially the anthracite coal-miners.

"Fifthly—All keymen in industry, such as managers of business, executives, technical experts, proprietors of business, etc.

"Sixthly—Men who are self-supporting, professional men and all others who are likely to be able to look out for themselves, and all men who are promised or are certain of jobs."

In order that there may be work for every man as he leaves, the War Industries Board is sending out questionnaires to employers asking about their needs for men. At the same time the draft boards which inducted the men into military service are being made use of to see that the men are helped into the right jobs when they go home. The United States Employment Service is making a survey of the labor situation in industrial centers. The president of the National Association of Manufacturers expects every discharged soldier to find a warm welcome when he seeks employment at his former work, and says:

"The one outstanding obligation of every manufacturer now is to be ready to take back into his plant the men who drop their work to place their lives at the disposal of the nation. It is their plain duty to have an 'open door' for a return to opportunity and prosperity of every American soldier and sailor who seeks to return to his former employment and occupation."

The draft boards and employers of Illinois will see to it that "the 175,000 soldiers and sailors from Chicago will get their

jobs back or be promoted to better ones," according to a dispatch to the New York *World*. This paper has telegraphed to a number of the large employers of the country and finds that, practically without exception or qualification, they will have room for every employee who has been absent on war-service. Some of the concerns making such statements are: the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Armour & Company, Marshall Field & Company, the National Cloak and Suit Company, the International Pulp Company, the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, the American Woolen Company, and the Maxwell Motor Car Company.

But all this willingness to provide jobs would be of no avail if there was not work to be done. Prospects, says the Indianapolis *News*—and scores of its contemporaries agree—are for "a period of unusual prosperity with plenty of work for all." For one thing, "the withdrawal of war-orders ought to be almost completely offset by the increased demands for peace goods which have been shoved aside for four years." The New York *Times* points out that—

"Construction enterprises of both public and private nature, which have been in abeyance for a couple of years or more, will call for the employment of hundreds of thousands of men. The great ship-building plants, an entirely new industry, will continue in full blast. Work for foreign reconstruction will also require the services of all kinds of handicraftsmen, and the need of clothing in different foreign countries will help keep busy the textile-mills, shoe-factories, and other establishments.

"Then, too, there is another aspect of the labor situation. In normal times it was necessary to keep getting new human working material from abroad in order to meet the growing needs of the country. This immigration has virtually ceased. In the year 1914 more than 1,200,000 foreigners came here, and there was no difficulty in absorbing them. Why should there be any great commotion in absorbing a few million returning Americans coming back gradually, especially as there is now an efficient organization for securing employment for them, which was not the case with regard to the immigrants?"

We are reminded by the financial editor of the New York *Tribune* that there is an estimated shortage of three millions of farm-laborers, and that all farm-workers who went into the Army or the munitions-factories are sure of reemployment on the farms. Young Americans who have joined the Navy and wish to continue a sailor's life will find an opportunity awaiting them in our new merchant marine, the Dallas *News* points out.

The United States Government is preparing through its War Labor Policies Board a program of after-war readjustment intended to prevent unemployment, lowering of labor standards and wages, and possible business depression. The first step, we read in the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondence, is to be the inauguration of public works on a large scale, including irrigation and reclamation projects, highways, waterways, and railway construction. An appeal is to be issued to States and municipalities to resume at once all public work which had been curtailed or abandoned because of the war. In the third place, the War Finance Board, the Capital Issues Committee, the Federal Reserve Board, and Congress will be asked to cooperate in the conversion of war-plants to peace plants. The curtailed and suppressed "non-essential" industries will be helped to get back to normal as soon as possible. Soldier labor and war-work labor are to be diverted to the farms as far as possible. Finally, it is planned to utilize our soldiers abroad as long as possible in the labor of reconstruction in Europe.

Besides the soldiers, there is the great army of workers in war-industry. For their sake and for the sake of their employers there is to be, according to Assistant Secretary of War Crowell, "a tapering off of war-work, giving time for industrial readjustment and for the industry to take up civilian work." Brig-Gen. Guy E. Tripp, who has just returned to his duties with the Westinghouse Company, declares that the transition to a peace basis will be "largely accomplished within six months."

WHY MR. MCADOO RESIGNS

TO CREATE A MYSTERY, the simplest procedure for a public man is to make a plain statement of fact, remarks some editorial observers as they note the incredulity, not to say suspicion, that greets the resignation of Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury and Director-General of Railroads. He is to retire as Railroad Director on January 1, and leaves the Treasury Department upon the appointment of his successor by the President. In his letter of resignation, Mr. McAdoo tells the President that while he does not wish to convey the impression that there is any actual impairment of his health, yet "as a result of long overwork I need a reasonable period of genuine rest to replenish my energy." But more than this, Mr. McAdoo writes, "I must, for the sake of my family, get back to private life, to retrieve my personal fortune." The *New York Tribune* (Rep.) believes the country will "unanimously regret" the retirement of Mr. McAdoo, whose going is "a catastrophe for the Wilson Administration." This daily reminds us that before people had crystallized emotionally on the war and while yet "many wavered in a twilight zone between physical force and moral suasion, his was the voice that never faltered, his the vision that could not be deflected." If there be reasons for his retirement other than those that appear on the surface, they will develop later, says the *Buffalo Evening News* (Rep.), which at the moment confesses gratitude to a man who "whatever his mistakes may have been—and frankly we believe he made as few mistakes as any man who could have been called to the post—served his country well in the hour of its need." The *Hartford Courant* (Rep.) acknowledges that Mr. McAdoo has been "a hard and energetic worker, and that his duties have been exacting," and adds:

"His term has covered a period of transition in the banking laws of the country and of unusual stress on account of the war-financing. The country has financed the war without serious difficulty, and whatever credit is due Mr. McAdoo for this he is welcome to. It must be remembered, however, that the country was in a highly prosperous condition when we went into the war and able to have borne even a heavier burden. So far as the Treasury Department has been responsible for the character of the war-revenue bills, it is not free from criticism."

"In lifting the railroads to a higher degree of efficiency, Mr. McAdoo has had two powerful levers that the managers of the roads under the old condition were unable to use. He has boosted freight- and passenger-rates to unheard-of figures and he has consolidated them in a way that would have horrified the Interstate Commerce Commission and the trust 'busters' in the days before the war. Even with these powerful and most useful instruments in his hands, it is doubtful if Mr. McAdoo has increased the country's railroad efficiency except in respect to the government business, and he has failed to make them pay. There is some fear when he and his successor are through with them, if they do get through, the roads will be in worse physical condition than when he took hold."

Among Democratic journals we find the *Raleigh News and Observer* ranking Mr. McAdoo "among the greatest of the nation's Secretaries of the Treasury," under whose administration it has been "taken out from under the control of Wall Street and its powers devoted to the service of the public." The *Pittsburg Sun* (Dem.) also warmly praises Mr. McAdoo, who has been "an able and a faithful servant of the public, and his work has been beneficial to the nation." The *Richmond Virginian* (Dem.) and the *Charleston News and Courier* (Dem.) believe it will not be easy for President Wilson to fill Mr. McAdoo's place either as Secretary of the Treasury or as administrator of the railways, and the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) assures us that few men have ever left the Cabinet with a finer record, and "no Secretary of the Treasury since the days of Hamilton supported heavier responsibilities."

But the *New York Sun* (Ind.) is one of the papers that believes "no explanation of the unexpected withdrawal which deprives

President Wilson's Cabinet of its strongest and most conspicuous member seems to fit exactly the known facts of the case," and the *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.) says there will be "a widespread opinion that it would have been better ordered if Mr. McAdoo's period of three months' rest and the President's trip to Europe had not been made coincident." Says the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.):

"It is apparent that Mr. McAdoo retires at a fortunate time for his own fame. He is now at the very peak of his success in achievement. By retiring he escapes what may prove to be the luckless embarrassments of the reconstruction period—difficulties in dealing with railroad labor and taxation measures



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THAT WAGE PROBLEM AGAIN.

—Darling in the *New York Tribune*.

and huge bond issues offered to a people no longer fired by the military struggle at the front.

"If one is looking ahead to political developments, he would say that circumstances conspire to make this the opportune time for Mr. McAdoo to withdraw from public life and restore his strength in anticipation of a Presidential candidacy in 1920. This will surely be said by Mr. McAdoo's political adversaries and to leave it unrecorded would leave the story unfinished at this date."

As for the "Presidential bee," we may refer to a speech of Secretary McAdoo made at Houston, Texas, on April 16 last, when an enthusiastic chairman introduced him as the coming President. His disclaimer was quoted in *THE LITERARY DIGEST* for May 25, which we reproduce in part as follows:

"But, ladies and gentlemen, this war can not be won unless there is at this time developed in America more than it has already been developed that unity of purpose that comes from the subordination of every personal and private interest, the squaring of every individual action with the noble standard of a perfectly selfless Americanism. It is no time for politics, it is no time for personal ambitions—and that impels me to refer to the suggestion your chairman made in introducing me. . . .

"I speak feelingly about this, my fellow countrymen, because I can not serve you as I want to serve you if my motives are ever suspected or if it ever should be supposed that I had a personal end in view. I must have your confidence and I must have the confidence of the American people if I am to do this job thoroughly; and if I have it, I want to keep it. I can not keep it and I would not deserve to if I have any selfish purpose to serve.

"In my humble judgment, as things stand to-day and as they may stand in 1920, there is only one man in America who deserves the great and exalted office of the Presidency, and he is holding that office now."

THE WAR'S COST IN HUMAN LIVES

“LET US VISUALIZE a march of the British dead down Fifth Avenue,” suggests a writer in the *New York Tribune*, in an endeavor to make the staggering casualty lists of the war more real than mere figures can make them. “At daybreak they start, twenty abreast. Until sundown they march . . . and the next day, and the next, and the next. For ten days the British dead pass in review. For eleven days more the French dead file down ‘the Avenue of the Allies.’ For the Russians it would require the daylight of five weeks more. Two months and a half would be required for the Allied dead to pass a given point. The enemy dead would require more than six weeks.”

For four months men actually killed in the war, passing steadily twenty abreast—the writer suggests, as a fitting punishment for the late German Kaiser, that he be forced to stand at attention and review this stupendous, ghastly procession, from the first rank to the last.

Our own casualty lists, continuing to arrive after the signing of the armistice, “have struck the only somber note” in our general thankfulness. The official figures, giving 53,169 dead and 179,025 wounded in a total casualty list of 236,117, are more than double those which semi-official advices from Washington had led the country to expect, and many editors protest against the War Department’s policy of suppression. “An explanation seems to be due,” declares the *New York Evening Post* and the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, and the *New York Globe* offers a detailed indictment of this “cruel policy”:

“Six months ago the War Department gave solemn assurances that it would be frank with the American people. It has not been. No one will contend for an instant that it has not known, and long known, the truth.

“Having been guilty of deliberate suppression, it does not lessen its offense by suddenly plumping out the gross figures of a tripled list. Giving no names and only stating totals, it has brought cruel anxiety to approximately 2,000,000 American households. Each is wondering whether its loved one is included in the unpublished list. Having deceived the country for several months, it would seem as if there might have been persistence in the deceit until the names were available and could be communicated to the bereft. Every family which has not heard from its absent members since the close of hostilities now sits in fear because the War Department, recognizing that the truth must soon come out, suddenly resolved to confess and was so desirous of escaping from its embarrassment that it did not care about anything else.

“Not an hour should be lost in collecting and transmitting casualty information. If the cables are clogged the lists should be put aboard the fastest ship of the Navy. It is nearly two weeks since the last shot was fired, and even tho there were no cables the War Department by this time should know who have been lost. Leaving out of view the insult to the American people, the War Department’s policy has most reprehensibly assailed the peace of mind of countless homes.”

Nevertheless, publicists almost without exception are agreed, “in proportion to the forces engaged and the results obtained, our final casualty list is not greater than might have been expected.” “Coming upon a field where dogged courage fairly

matched long preparation and iron discipline, it was the part of the Americans to turn the scale,” the *New York World* points out. “It was a costly service, . . . Song and story will never cease to immortalize the price these fifty thousand Americans, with heads held high and hearts undaunted, paid for the freedom of the nations.” The *Chicago Evening Post* comments:

“America was prepared in spirit to spend greatly for the cause of humanity. Her sons would have died in numbers equal to those of Britain or of France had occasion demanded. From such sacrifices we were spared. Let this thought make hearts tender and sympathy generous when we think of those who paid, without murmuring, the greater price.”

“Our men were purposely placed at one of the most vital and difficult points of the line and told to hack their way through,” the *New York Evening Sun* observes, and finds much consolation in its conviction that the “long, bitter, murderous struggle” which resulted was merciful in the end:

“It was a wise policy, this policy of forcing the fighting, and in the end it saved lives. For it crushed the enemy’s line, crushed his resisting power, crushed his purpose and will to fight on. It detracts nothing from the glory of our brave allies to say that it was the desperate onslaughts in the Argonne more than any other one thing which broke the heart of the German Army.”

Our total sacrifice of human life was practically the same as that of Canada, which has one-thirteenth of our population, and only slightly greater than that credited to the little Belgian Army of 350,000, of whom 300,000, according to one authority, were listed as casualties. The

British official casualty list of 3,049,991, including 658,665 killed and 2,391,326 wounded, is generally considered surprisingly large, in view of Great Britain’s “contemptible little army” at the beginning of the war. The *Pittsburg Dispatch* comments on this “record that compels the admiration of the world”:

“It has been too often forgotten that in addition to her part on the Western Front Great Britain has had to maintain armies and fight battles on more and widely separated fronts than any other belligerent of the Allies. British casualty figures will be worth remembering on December 7, the day set apart for America to do honor to her British Allies in the war for human freedom.”

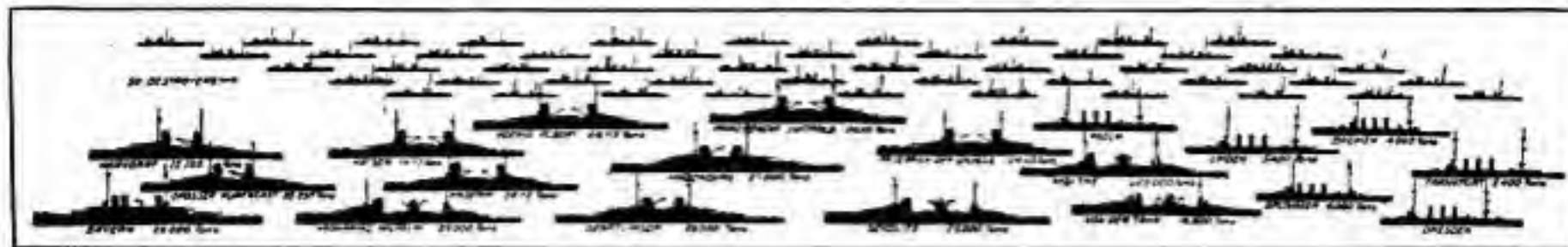
The French, in conformity with their policy of “proud silence” throughout the war, have thus far issued no casualty list, but most authorities are agreed that the total can not be less than 4,000,000. One authority, attempting “an estimate of France’s sacrifice in a roundabout way,” reaches the conclusion that the French actually killed on the West Front number one and a quarter millions. Germany’s official list, giving 1,580,000 killed, 260,000 whose fate, according to the *Vorwärts* of Berlin, is unknown, and 4,000,000 wounded, is considered conservative by several commentators.

Italy’s official report shows a total of 5,000,000 men called to arms out of a total population of 36,000,000. “This figure,” according to a dispatch from Rome, “showing that Italy’s total mobilization reached 14½ per cent. of her entire population, it is believed, will surpass that of any other Allied nation.” Italian casualties amounted to about 2,000,000, of whom 400,000 were killed in battle, and 100,000 died of disease or other causes.

WAR-CASUALTIES OF THE NATIONS

In this table, showing the men in arms, the lives lost, and the total casualties of the leading nations involved in the war, the list of killed follows, in general, figures gathered by the *New York Evening Post*. The other lists follow the compilation of a writer in the *New York Tribune*, and both lists have been corrected by official reports issued since the original estimates were made. All of the totals, except those of the United States, Great Britain, Italy, and Germany, are unofficial.

	Men in Arms	Lives Lost	Total Casualties
United States	3,764,700	53,169	236,117
Great Britain	7,500,000	658,665	3,049,991
France	6,000,000	1,100,000	4,000,000
Italy	5,000,000	500,000	2,000,000
Russia	14,000,000	3,500,000	5,000,000
Belgium	350,000	50,000	300,000
Servia	300,000	150,000	200,000
Roumania	600,000	200,000	300,000
Germany	11,000,000	1,580,000	4,000,000
Austria-Hungary . .	7,500,000	2,000,000	4,500,000
Turkey	1,500,000	250,000	750,000
Bulgaria	1,000,000	50,000	200,000
Totals	58,514,700	10,091,834	24,536,108



From the New York Times.

GERMANY'S SURRENDERED NAVY.

Thirteen ships of the line, six light cruisers, and fifty destroyers were turned over to British, American, and French naval forces. Germany also surrendered the battle-ship *König* and the cruiser *Mackensen* at a German port to a British naval officer sent to Germany to take over these ships, one of which was unseaworthy and the other unfinished. In addition, Germany is surrendering her entire submarine fleet to the Allies.

END OF THE GERMAN NAVY

I ALWAYS THOUGHT they would come out, but not like this, on a piece of string," said Admiral Sir David Beatty, Commander-in-Chief of the British Grand Fleet, after the German High Seas Fleet had cringingly surrendered. No nation of such proud rank has ever suffered so great a humiliation, we are told generally, as this defeat at a "bloodless Trafalgar" when the British Fleet, accompanied by units of the American and French navies, occupying a stretch of water forty miles long and six wide, received the submission of thirteen German battle-ships and battle-cruisers, six light cruisers, and fifty destroyers, manned by 14,000 officers and men under Admiral Meurer. Nor was German treachery forgotten in the moment of the Allied triumph, for we are told that five hundred Allied guns were ready to open broadside from either side as the Germans, on November 21, "crept meekly into custody" out of the mist at nine-thirty o'clock thirty miles east of May Island, whence they were convoyed to the Firth of Forth. Meanwhile another humiliation for Germany was the surrender of eighty-seven U-boats. The policy of the British Navy has been gloriously justified in the surrender of the German Fleet, says the *Baltimore News*, and the "heritage of Nelson and Drake remains supreme." It was a wonderful day for England, the "greatest since Trafalgar," as many writers remark, while the *New York Globe* goes further back and says "it brings to mind the handing over of the naval power of Athens at the close of the Peloponnesian War." This daily adds:

"Germany was the second naval Power of the world and did not conceal her ambition to become the first. She had the most powerful army, but this was not enough. She sought to add to land supremacy water supremacy—to concentrate with one Power for the first time since Rome's day complete mastery. 'World-dominion or downfall,' wrote Bernhardt, and the answer is 'downfall.' As a peaceable folk there is not and never has been a desire to annihilate Germany. But there has been determination to end her career as an intriguing trouble-maker, who acted on the principle that might conferred right, and so far as the sea is concerned this end has been achieved for at least a generation. . . .

"By a victory over the Spanish Armada Great Britain prevented a preponderant land Power becoming a preponderant naval Power. At Trafalgar Nelson did the same thing. Once again history repeats itself. As it has been our fixt and immovable national policy to permit no transatlantic interference in cisatlantic affairs, so it is the fixt and immovable policy of Great Britain to permit no condition which puts her vital lines of communication at the mercy of a possible enemy. The

policy in a sense is one of colossal impudence, as Bismarck said our Monroe Doctrine was, but we of all people should be able to understand it and to realize, unless a system under which effective internationalization of the seas is established, why Great Britain will not abandon it."

Germany will not recover any of her surrendered ships, the *New York Times* points out, her colonies in all parts of the world are gone, her foreign trade is only a memory, and her merchant marine is no more than a nucleus. The great naval and commercial fabric, raised with vast expenditure of gold and toil, "lies prostrate and dismantled," adds this daily, which thinks that "regarded merely as a spectacle of arrogant ambition brought low, the fall of the German Navy from its great eminence is a national tragedy for which no parallel can be found in history." "*Der Tag*" is here, notes the *Chicago Evening Post*, and mentions the fact that on this day there lie in the Firth of Forth, rendezvous of the Anglo-American Grand Fleet, 224,151 tons of German battle-ships, 121,800 tons of German battle-cruisers, and 18,800 tons of German light cruisers—in all, 364,751 tons of the finest ships of what was once the German Navy, the pride of the Kaiser. Contempt and ridicule are showered upon Germany by various editorial observers following the confession of Captain Persius, naval critic of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, that the fight off Jutland "did the business" for the German Navy, and this explains the failure of Germany's fleet to come out, remarks the *New Orleans Times-Picayune*, which proceeds:

"On May 31, 1916, the day of that battle, German confidence in its fleet and hopes for its success were at high level. Twenty-four hours later 'it was clear to every thinking man,' he writes, 'that the Skagerrack battle must be the only general naval engagement of the war.' The German losses were 'enormous' and the boasted fleet nar-

rowly escaped destruction, being saved 'partly by good leadership and partly by weather conditions.'

"German propagandists and German press agents, including the Kaiser, hailed the Jutland battle as a 'glorious' German victory and hoaxed the world for a time. We learn now from the German expert that the fight resulted in a disaster from which the German Navy never recovered. Secretly acknowledging its failure in surface sea warfare—tho it never dared make open confession—the German Admiralty sought to turn the scale by submarine warfare, and scored another and still more costly failure."

The German "yellow streak" is what impresses most of our editors, and the *Brooklyn Citizen* recalls that—

"In the Napoleonic wars the French fleets, altho inferior to



OUT AT LAST.

—Kirby in the New York World.



THAT WOLF AGAIN.

—Brown in the Chicago Daily News.

the British and commanded by admirals without the genius of Nelson, died fighting. France maintained her commerce on the high seas and French privateers captured many British vessels. Trafalgar, which saved Great Britain from invasion, cost Nelson his life.

"The young American Navy performed prodigies in the War of 1812. Admiral Cervera steamed directly into the jaws of death when he engaged the American Fleet off Santiago. The Russian Admiral Rojestvensky died fighting in the Russian-Japanese War. Only the German Navy has refused to fight and has ignominiously surrendered. The stigma of cowardice will rest upon the German Navy for generations. The work of thirty years destroyed in a moment of panic, for only fear was at the bottom of the surrender."

But the Washington *Star* and other journals believe there was nothing else to do, for "evidence is accumulating that the German High Command had practically lost control of the Navy," and it is known that the seamen were insubordinate and had, in fact, "mutinied and had prevented a final sacrificial sea fight."

Parallel with the comment on Germany's downfall as a naval Power is the high praise for the part the British Navy played in winning the war. The war could not have been won at all without the British Navy, which was the "one indispensable element of victory," says the New York *Evening Post*, which adds:

"Mahan, thou shouldst be living at this hour! The great naval theoretician, steeped in history and in fact, the American who first taught the English fully to know what their sea-power had wrought, would surely have thrilled with satisfaction if he could have lived to see the amazing spectacle of to-day. A 'fleet in being' has done its perfect work. With little actual fighting, its heavier ships having scarcely been engaged during the four years of war, there it has ridden at anchor on the north coast of Scotland. Apparently it was doing nothing. It looked as idle as painted ships upon a painted ocean. But in reality it was exerting irresistible and decisive power. . . . The Grand Fleet in harbor has exerted the invisible compulsion across the North Sea which finally dragged the enemy vessels to the most impressive and astounding naval capitulation ever seen."

In this consummate hour of triumph the Entente nations offer their heartfelt gratitude to the British Navy, remarks the Providence *Journal*, which thinks its "four-year record of gallant watchfulness against a hideous menace is one of the finest chapters in the annals of the race." The New York *Evening Sun* bids us always remember that but for the British sailors and the French Army "Germany to-day would rule the world and we should be slaves," while the Cleveland *Press* reminds us that the United States shares the triumph of Germany's naval surrender, and Americans "may give thanks for the power of their Navy no less than for the success of the United States Army, under General Pershing and Marshal Foch." It is noted in various quarters that by the elimination of the German Navy automatically the United States becomes the second naval Power of the world, and our participation in the patrol of the seas

strengthens in some minds the conviction that we must keep the American Navy in fettle. The Chicago *Tribune* observes:

"Secretary Daniels, with a comprehension of what national defense means, a comprehension growing out of war-time experience with an instrument of national defense, is advising the continuance of American naval construction, the upbuilding and maintenance of the fleet, and Daniels, saturated as he is with much error, is wholly right in this insistence. We hope it prevails."

The Indianapolis *News* supports Secretary Daniels in his wish to have the program of naval construction continued, because the war has "abundantly demonstrated the value of sea-power," and the Grand Rapids *News* urges that naval construction be continued for two reasons: "One is that we must maintain the greatest possible dominance of the seas, the other is that a cessation of construction would tend to upset both the metal and the labor markets."

On the other hand, there are dailies which question whether we need a great navy, and the Syracuse *Post-Standard* points out that "inasmuch as the President is going abroad in the hope that he may achieve a league of nations, which would call for the retention of only a fraction of the ships of war as a police force, Secretary Daniels should give his chief the benefit of the doubt." In the judgment of the New York *Journal of Commerce*—

"What is to be aimed at as the result of the infernal war from which we are just escaping with the necessity of building up our interests anew is a league of nations for securing friendly relations and enduring peace. No one is to dominate trade or rule the world. These nations are to acknowledge common rights and mutual interests in an advanced civilization. In the partnership for peace and safety each should contribute its share according to capacity and its interests at stake, and there should be no such use for armaments on land or sea as there has been. Great Britain should be in agreement with other nations as a strong naval partner, because its interests are so largely at sea. It can not claim to be dominant there as an overruling authority, but should become a strong member of the partnership that is to be dominant as a whole for peace and safety."

Washington dispatches inform us that owing to the signing of the armistice the naval estimates for the fiscal year beginning July 1 are to be reduced by \$1,180,315,573. The original estimate was \$2,644,307,046, and we read:

"The biggest reduction is in the Department of Ordnance, where \$313,421,716 is to be lopped off. The pay of the Navy is to be cut \$275,324,285, due to the smaller personnel. Naval aviation will be reduced \$133,770,700. Supplies and accounts in the Navy also are to be substantially modified.

"No reduction was suggested, however, in the second three-year shipbuilding program of 156 ships, calling for \$6,000,000,000 to build ten super-dreadnoughts, six battle-ships, and 140 war-ships and smaller auxiliary craft."

BOLSHEVIK MUTTERINGS HERE

IN A SMALL WAY that may mean little—or a great deal—Bolshevism, in no essential different from the doctrine behind the "Red Terror" in Petrograd and Moscow, has appeared almost simultaneously throughout the length and breadth of the United States. In New York and in San Francisco, in Chicago and Milwaukee, in Hartford, Conn., and Laredo, Texas, "the red flag has been raised," a writer in the *Hartford Courant* points out, "as the symbol of a political system

not merely in contrast with our own, but in definite antagonism to it." Great meetings in the Chicago Coliseum and in Madison Square Garden, New York, each with an attendance of more than ten thousand, became "glorifications" of that system of "economic and political tyranny, compared to which," in the words of the *Omaha Bee*, "the utmost despotism of the Czar was mild and beneficent." "Too wide publicity can not be given to these proceedings," declares *The Christian Science Monitor*, of Boston, in an editorial under the heading of "Bolshevism in America." Since the outbreak of the war, this daily cites evidence to prove Socialism in the United States has been "monopolized" by an "element of the population entirely out of sympathy, and generally at enmity, with American ideals."

Quoting Victor Berger, the Austrian-born Socialist Congressman-elect, of Milwaukee, and other leading "party" Socialists, the *Minneapolis Tribune* observes: "Socialism as exploited in the United States is admitted by its leaders to be off the same cloth as Russian Bolshevism," and calls for the exclusion of Berger, who has boasted of his indictment under the espionage laws, from Congress. To the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*,

"The amazing thing about this American-Bolshevik braggadoocio is that it assumes that a country that has revealed political, social, industrial, and personal control for several hundred years is to learn wisdom at this late day from those who have reduced their own country to a welter of suspicion with every man's hand against every other's and where the stomach is indeed in rebellion since the things produced and the men who are capable of producing them have been wantonly destroyed in farm and factory."

For the very reason that it has made such a record in Russia, several editors believe that Bolshevism will not spread widely in America, and the *New York Tribune*, reasoning that "proletariat" and "bourgeoisie," the "reddest words in the red's vocabulary," mean "two things that are practically non-existent here," reaches the conclusion that "fear of Bolshevism in America is an unsound political emotion." To all such reassurances the *Peoria Transcript* offers the grim reminder that "Lenine and Trotzky were lightly dismissed as cranks without a following, but they toppled over the Kerensky Government and threw Russia into chaos." Beginning with *The Wall Street Journal* and ending with the *San Diego Union*, a considerable proportion of the American press is convinced that "the rocks of Bolshevism loom menacingly ahead."

The present prominence of the case of Thomas J. Mooney, of San Francisco, a labor leader whose sentence to be hanged on December 13 was only recently commuted by Governor

Stephens to life imprisonment, is credited with playing a large part in the wide-spread activity of American Bolsheviki. Mooney was convicted of responsibility for a bomb explosion which killed ten persons during a preparedness parade in San Francisco on July 22, 1916. For labor men generally, Mooney's case has been "the center of a struggle between capital and labor, with Mooney's life as the prize." The evidence on which Mooney was convicted was all circumstantial, perjury was proved in the case of one of the State's witnesses, and the trial judge, T. J. Griffin, declaring that "credibility of some of the witnesses

testifying against Mooney" was questionable, asked for a new trial. The Bolsheviki in Russia used this case to indict American "capitalism." American radical and labor papers were bitter in their denunciation, and even conservative organs admitted doubt "whether Mooney was granted justice in the California courts." The commutation of his death sentence to life imprisonment, which the California governor explained he did at the instance of President Wilson, is acceptable neither to Mooney nor to his champions. Attention is called to the fact that the President asked not life imprisonment, but "the postponement of Mooney's execution until he could be tried on one of the other indictments against him," and the condemned labor leader issued the



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THE NEXT CANDIDATE FOR ELIMINATION.

—Darling in the *New York Tribune*.

following unequivocal statement from his cell:

"Governor Stephens, it is my life you are dealing with. I demand that you revoke your commutation of my death sentence to a living death. I prefer a glorious death at the hands of my traducers to a living grave. I am innocent. I demand a new and fair trial or my unconditional liberty through a pardon. If I were guilty of the crime for which I have been unjustly convicted, hanging would be too good for me."

Mooney's case, however, it is noted by the *New York Times*, seems chiefly important to the Bolshevist element in various meetings called to protest against his execution; as well as by radical papers throughout the country, as an excuse for waving the red flag and hailing the advance of the Bolshevist movement in America. *The New Solidarity*, an I. W. W. organ published in Chicago, is inspired to proclaim:

"The jackal press can not longer suppress the news of the revolution here at home. The day is not far off when this country will step beside the European fellow workers in the fight for freedom. Let the news from the other side strengthen our hopes. We American workers are not alone. The day is not far distant when the workers of all countries will not be satisfied with that ancient and fossilized idea, 'a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.' The idea that is taking hold throughout the world (the Bolshevist idea), is 'The World for the Workers.'"

The Butte (Mont.) *Bulletin*, published in the region where the I. W. W. won its first victories, heads a story of the Bolshevik uprising in Germany. "Will Same Thing Happen in United States?" and, according to the *Helena Independent*, openly waves the red flag and "champions the Bolsheviki."

The suppression of the red flag in New York City, after a small riot had been precipitated by its display in Socialist-Bolshevik demonstrations, has aroused editors throughout the East. "Under whatever name it may fly," declares *The Wall Street Journal*, "the red flag to-day represents Bolshevism pure and simple. Mayor Hylan deserves commendation for forbidding any public exhibition of a red flag in New York." The

Detroit *News* satirically observes, "this will, of course, immediately kill all social unrest and dangerous agitation." The New York *Evening World* comments:

"This is the moment of moments when labor in the United States ought to stand so far above the reach of prowling instigators of anarchy and violence as to be a constant example and guide to labor in all the revolution-racked nations of Europe."

The Los Angeles *Times*, whose struggle with organized labor has been long and bitter, is of the opinion that "there should be no temporizing with those who carry their opposition to our established form of government to the extent of flaunting a rival flag," particularly "the blood red flag of anarchy." "The red flag means lawlessness," declares the Des Moines *Capital*, commenting on the decision of the school board of the city of Chicago not to allow "citizens bearing the red flag" to conduct meetings in public school-houses. "It is a new symbol for an archaic thing," says the New York *Tribune*, "namely, for unrestraint." "Not to be tolerated," is the verdict of the New York *Morning Telegraph*, the Providence *Journal*, the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, and of our two large patriotic organizations, the American Defense Society and the National Security League.

On the other hand, the New York *Call* (Socialist) protests that the "red banner" stands for human brotherhood, and raises practical objections to a federal law suppressing it:

"A federal law of this kind would strike at thousands of local labor-unions all over the country. Red has been a color that they have instinctively chosen as a symbol of their aspirations, and, probably, a majority of such banners in this country are of this color."

But the heart of the problem is only to be reached, in the opinion of the Pittsburg *Leader*, through the adjustment of capital and labor. Says the editor of this daily, which circulates in one of the greatest labor centers of the world:

"Labor is not only to get more, but is to say just how much more and in what it shall consist. It is not, according to the labor program, a matter of respectfully standing while capital leisurely makes up its mind that it will grant this, that, or the other. It is that labor is to sit at the conference table while the terms are arranged—that labor is to have an actual voice in assisting the management of industry, commerce, and government."

"In other words, labor expects in future to 'sit in' at all gatherings which discuss the welfare of the nation, whether they relate to industrial prosperity or governmental policies. Labor, in fact, expects to have delegates at every point with a voice in determining every decision. That is the point which seems to have escaped most of those who have discuss the reconstruction period and its practical duties. There is to be an actual cooperation between capital and labor not merely theoretical as heretofore. Labor is to be an active partner, not silent."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE mailed fist is extended for a handout.—*Manchester Union*.

GENERAL CROWDER will let up on his crowding.—*Nashville Tennessean*.

THE Bolsheviks are against all capital except capital punishment.—*Newark News*.

EVERYBODY and everything in Germany seems to be groaning save the dinner-table.—*Anaconda Standard*.

THERE will be a great saving of paper on the next issue of the "Almanach de Gotha."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

ISN'T there a quiet little war going on somewhere to which a fellow can retreat to escape the horrors of peace?—*Chicago Tribune*.

A BOLSHIEVNIK, as we understand it, is a person who has Socialistic tendencies and hasn't the price of a square meal.—*New York Tribune*.

IT seems you are not yet at liberty to swallow your peach-stones. The Government requests that they be saved as heretofore.—*Chicago Tribune*.

THE chief reason most persons spend their incomes freely is because it takes next month's salary to pay last month's grocery bill.—*Indianapolis News*.

GERMANY may have congratulated herself that she had lost the war, but latest reports would seem to indicate that it is still on her trail.—*Philadelphia North American*.

THE Bolshevik Government displays a permanent policy consisting mainly of murder. It sounds like a bid for the immoral support of the Pan-Germans.—*Kansas City Times*.

ANOTHER curious thing about human nature is the way it would rather make \$25 a week and have to spend \$26 to live on than \$18 and have to spend \$17.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

THE chief difficulty in the labor situation appears to be the large number of people who know too much to work their hands, and who don't know enough to work their brains.—*Lawrence (Mass.) Tribune*.

IF the Allies have difficulty in determining what to do with the Kaiser they might hunt up some place as obscure as that to which Gen. Leonard Wood, the pioneer of preparedness, was banished.—*Kennebec Journal*.

"WHILE we are marching through Deutschland!"—*Chicago Tribune*.

THE Hohenzollern autocracy was canned, but not preserved.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

LET'S fill the Hun mouths with food so we can hear ourselves think for a few minutes.—*Indianapolis News*.

EVERY Hohenzollern seems to have had a hole picked out and the safe route to it charted.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

IT will pay bandits who have been holding up mail-coaches to turn their attention to milk-wagons now.—*Newark News*.

WHEN the Kaiser undertook to twist the tail of the British lion he bit off more than he could chew.—*Exeter (Mo.) Advertiser*.

NOW that substitutes for food have been discarded, we suggest that Mr. Hoover furnish a substitute for prices.—*Corpus Christi Caller*.

THE Kaiser and the Crown Prince are said not to be together. Each one has something to be thankful for anyway.—*New York Evening Post*.

BASBALL has been introduced into France. Just imagine nine excited enthusiastic Frenchmen talking to an umpire all at once.—*Los Angeles Times*.

AS we understand it, Lloyd George has called an election in Great Britain and Ireland in order that things may remain as they are.—*New York Evening Post*.

THE German Navy escaped defeat by staying in its base. The former Kaiser's mistake was in not prescribing the same policy for his army.—*Indianapolis News*.

THE British House of Commons has passed a bill permitting women to sit in Parliament. It will not be long until women will not be left standing any place except in cars.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

THE Dutch castle where W. Hohenzollern is staying is said to house one of the finest collections of antiques in the world. But probably the owner of the castle has locked them up.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

WE still have fears that some pro-German traitor will put Pershing's picture on a cigar-box with the sign "Three for five cents." The firing squad will kindly remain in service.—*Knoxville Journal and Tribune*.



THEY'VE LOST FAITH IN EVERYTHING BUT THEIR ABILITY TO FOOL AMERICANS.

—Ireland in the Columbus Dispatch.

FOREIGN - COMMENT



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THE SILENT TRAPALGAR.

The world's greatest naval victory took place on Thursday, November 21, when ninety ships, the flower of the German Navy, surrendered—without a shot being fired—to the Admiral of the Grand Fleet, off the coast of Scotland. "The real secret of victory in this war," says the *London Observer*, "has been hidden from the eyes of the multitude, but will be revealed in after years, spelled out in eight letters—D-E-A F-O-W-E-N." Here is part of the great German Navy that made the ignominious surrender.

GERMANY'S LAST HOPE

GERMANY'S WELL-KNOWN CLEVERNESS has worked out a grand plan that causes her to look forward to the future with confidence. She hopes to achieve at the Peace Conference what four years of the sword has not been able to get for her. Secrecy being essential, the whole scheme, with typical Teuton *finesse*, is loudly trumpeted through the press and proclaimed from the rostrum, so that if we are not warned, at least it is not their fault. It seems that, as usual, Germany is staking her all on one throw of the dice, and this time the little game is to cause dissension among the Allies, and particularly between America and Britain. The *Kölnische Zeitung* indorses the opinion of Dr. Paul Rohrbach, who in a lecture at Cologne predicted that Germany's chance will come when America and the Entente "start to squabble among themselves." He said:

"The victorious maintenance of our existence as a state will be achieved at the moment when, as is always the case in coalition wars, the various interests of the individual states that are engaged against us break out in all their brutality and turn upon one another. The fall in England's tonnage and the constant rise in America's tonnage will produce this critical moment and these conflicts of interest."

The *Berlin Vorwärts* thinks that the Peace Conference will be the moment to set the Allies by the ears:

"Everything that can still be saved and won can now only be won and saved in the negotiations of the Peace Conference. Even without weapons, the German people will be an important factor at the peace table. A people of seventy millions which can not be exterminated and which holds firmly together, remains valuable as a friend and dangerous as an enemy for the future which is now to be decided. We have promised of our own free will and our own conviction to join a league of nations in accordance with Wilson's principles. By this voluntary adhesion to the league of nations, we have much to give to the world, for which a forced adhesion can never supply a substitute. Even without arms we shall not be defenseless at the peace table."

Theodore Wolff, in his *Berliner Tageblatt*, sees the makings of a

number of pretty little squabbles in all of the Allied countries, and exultantly writes:

"In almost every country there is a movement which presses for moderation and a movement which presses for the sharpest measures. In France the Socialists are turning against Clemenceau. In England Henderson and his comrades are trying to put on the brake, tho there is little real difference between the Conservatives and the Liberals except that the former want to throttle us while the latter want to thrash us. The real division only begins at the point where the talk is of the foundations of peace—of the map of Europe and of the future shaping of the world. A wide difference is seen between the Northcliffe men and the English Liberals who have been won over to Wilson's principles, as in France between the Nationalists and the politicians of the Left, and, to cap it all, it is seen that there is no firm program as yet agreed upon by the Entente governments."

All shades of German opinion unite in predicting trouble between ourselves and the British, tho the wish is perhaps father to the thought. The *Kölnische Zeitung* writes:

"The thick fog of rhetoric which floats backward and forward over the Atlantic will not deceive anybody who knows. The English and the Americans feel themselves to be the greatest competitors in trade and they spy suspiciously on one another—still more as regards the future than as regards the present."

Dr. Paul Lensch, the famous "Socialist Imperialist," in his paper *Die Glocke*, chortles with joy over the prospect of a family row at the Peace Conference:

"In England people hulk themselves in the hope that the alliance with the 'Anglo-Saxon cousin' possesses eternal value, but from this expectation there will be one day an unpleasant awakening. The more independent the Union has become in this war as a world-Power, the more vigorously will she be able to support her special interests against England. There are plenty of conflicts of interest with the old sea queen. The part which New York will play in the future in the money market is primarily directed against the position of London, and the construction of an American mercantile marine hits at the decisive point the former position of England as the world's carrier."

"One must always remember that the true consequences of

war will appear only with the conclusion of peace. Until then the common hatred of Germany keeps the opponents together and bridges their antagonism. At the Congress of Vienna it was only by a miracle that war by Austria, France, and England against Prussia and Russia was prevented, and the coming Peace Conference may provide similar scenes."

In his organ, the Berlin *Deutsche Politik*, Paul Rohrbach argues that the future will inevitably give Germany her diplo-



THE GERMAN ATTEMPT TO SOW DISCORD.

THE AMERICAN FRIEND OF MAN—"Perhaps I can rescue some of my lost millions from the pockets of the Fallen." —Ulk (Berlin).

This infamous cartoon is typical of the German attempt to stir up trouble between America and the Allies, particularly Great Britain.

matic opportunity at the expense of the Allies if she only plays her cards rightly. What that "rightly" means, we can see when he comes to discuss Anglo-American relations, which he does thus:

"What was England before the world-war, and what is she to-day? Before the war she was the first world-Power, proud and unassailable, more independent in her policy than any other state in the world, politically and economically based upon her own dominating world-position. To-day she is dependent upon the United States, once her colony; what England achieves and what she is not to achieve at the conclusion of peace depends upon America's leadership . . . and even after the war English policy will feel permanently its dependence upon America.

"It does not need much wisdom to predict that whereas there are already strong conflicts of interest between England and America, the United States after the war will not hesitate to employ her power even against England. While England before the war stood politically independent and free on every side, she is henceforward tied in her decisions by America and, in part, even by Japan. At the moment German consciousness subordinates these things to Germany's own direct fate, but the altered world-situation will sooner or later make itself felt for us as well as for the rest of the world, and if we pursue the right policy the developments will be by no means to our disadvantage."

The latest German "menace" is recognized by the London *Times*, which writes:

"The important work of defining precisely the conditions of a just peace must devolve upon the Allied and American statesmen. President Wilson, who was among the first to forecast the main lines of such a peace, and who has, from time to time, added to them principles and precepts which experience of actual warfare has led him to regard as essential, has undoubtedly worked out in some detail a plan on which he believes the general postulates of peace should be translated into practise. If the Allied Governments have not yet progressed as far as he in this direction, they should hasten to make good their omissions and to draw up their terms of peace in accordance with the high

ideals they have always professed. Much—perhaps everything—will depend upon the spirit in which this is done. Provided that they preserve the moral unity and the firm acquiescence in joint sacrifice that have marked the armed struggle and keep before their eyes the goal of the greatest common good, they will be able to attain a joint program for peace, the justice of which will defy all the efforts of the beaten enemy to divide them. The Allied peoples would regard as intolerable any meeting of Allied representatives with cunning and unprincipled enemy diplomatists to haggle and dispute over the main terms of peace. They desire no 'peace conference' of the sort which disgraced diplomacy at Vienna a century ago, or which sowed at Berlin in 1878 the seeds of the present catastrophe."

But most British editors believe that the war has so firmly cemented the Anglo-American Entente that all the problems of the peace table can be adjusted without friction. On the British side this cordiality is undoubtedly strong, we are told, and the London papers point for proof to the extraordinary popular outburst last July 4, when Britain for the first time in her history spontaneously celebrated the Declaration of Independence. Space forbids adequate quotations from the pamphlet of the Independence-day speeches, put out by the Library of War-Literature, 511 Fifth Avenue, New York, but the remarks of Viscount Bryce and Mr. Winston Churchill, the Minister of Munitions, show that England is determined to let no German intrigue disturb the good feeling now existing between the two nations.

AMERICAN COLONIES IN AFRICA?—The future of the former German colonies is now much under discussion in Europe, and many think that America should bear her share of "the white man's burden." The *Manchester Guardian* says:

"Some of those who are interested in colonial questions are asking whether the time is not coming when America will reconsider her attitude with regard to undertaking territorial obligations in the backward regions of the earth.

"If the administration of the German colonies is to be added to the already enormous burden resting upon the British Empire, this burden—if it is to be carried alone by us or even shared in some manner between Great Britain and France—may become altogether too unwieldy. There is the greatest need in colonial administration of the efficient and liberal-minded help which America could supply.

"An obvious suggestion is that America might undertake the responsibility for the administration of Liberia. The miserably



THE BRITISH REPLY.

"The Get-Together Boys."

—*Evening News* (London).

disturbed and backward state of this black republic is sufficiently well known, and America has a peculiar interest in it because there is in the country a population of some 10,000 half-castes and negroes who are American citizens."

BREAKERS AHEAD FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

THE INK WAS HARDLY DRY on the armistice before a rejuvenated Poland, true to her former history, was engaged in two wars of her own, one with the Ukraine and the other with Prussia. Poland, at least, has made up her mind not to wait for the Peace Conference to decide her boundaries, and she shows an inclination to assert the doctrine of "self-determination" in no uncertain form. This doctrine that brilliant Roman weekly, *L'Unita*, tells us is a heresy and may prove one of the reefs upon which the whole League of Nations may be wrecked. Its view is enunciated in expressing some dissatisfaction with the Allied statesmen who were responsible for the terms of the armistice offered to Austria. The Italian weekly bitterly regrets that we did not insist upon intervening then and there on behalf of the Slavic nationalities instead of leaving them to work out their own salvation. *L'Unita* writes:

"The policy of the Entente Allies toward the Slav nationalities of Austria-Hungary is neither less nor more than a case of the right and duty of intervention which ought to be resolutely affirmed by the democratic parties of the Entente.

"This idea in many minds is cloudy and confused. The only one of the Allied statesmen who seems to have a clear grasp of all its constituent elements and all the consequences which it implies is President Wilson. Even Lloyd George does not make it clear whether he regards intervention in the internal affairs of Austria as a right and a duty of democratic justice, or simply as a useful war-expedient."

True democrats are urged to accept the dogma that the right of intervention is one which belongs inherently to the family of nations and can be exercised by that family whenever conditions seem to require it:

"Many backward democrats have not understood that if they really desire to work effectively for the League of Nations they must abandon without hesitation or regret the phantom of self-determination and affirm clearly and resolutely that this war must end the day of the old 'sovereign states' which recognized no authority superior to their own and regarded as a diminution of liberty and as a *casus belli* any attempt on the part of one state to intervene in the internal affairs of another."

L'Unita lays it down as an axiom that the right of intervention is indispensable to a league of nations, and that self-determination and intervention can not mutually exist in the same political area:

"A league of nations whose central authority had not the right to intervene continually in the affairs of each of the associated nations in order to control armaments, to guarantee the rights of national minorities, to eliminate disputes about customs and frontiers, to secure at least comparative homogeneity of political institutions between the associates—a league of nations which did not limit the right of self-determination as affirmed by Lenin and Count Burian, would be a mere mystification.

"As real individual liberty is inconceivable unless each individual sacrifices part of his own liberty to the requirements of civilized society, so real national liberty for all nations great and small can not be achieved without some effective limitations in the liberty of each nation. The absolute right of self-determination leads to the absolute right of peace and war. Would a league of nations be worth having which left to its component states this absolute right of peace and war?"

Passing from theoretical to practical questions, *L'Unita* tells us that not alone in Italy but throughout Europe the more old-fashioned politicians are offering a distinct if passive resistance to President Wilson's pet child, the League of Nations:

"Around this idea of the League of Nations, a silent but very bitter struggle is at present being carried on. The old diplomats and the Conservative Nationalist groups dare not oppose it openly—first, because this idea is resolutely and forcibly affirmed by President Wilson and the democracy of the United States,

and the United States have the whip-hand, and the whip is the only argument capable of making an impression on certain Conservative and Nationalist diplomats of Prussian mentality. Secondly, because it would be imprudent to defy the feeling of the soldiers, the majority of whom are fighting above all in the belief that they are helping to bring about a new international régime, under which a repetition of such an infamy as the



A PROPHETIC CARTOON!

"What we may expect in the year of grace 1920. The streets of Berlin are no longer cleared for empty court carriages, but for Uncle Sam, who rides through them on his golden calf."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin, August 12, 1903).

declaration of war by Austria and Germany in 1914 will be impossible.

"Not venturing openly to refute the idea of Wilson and the soldiers, these 'Prussians of the Entente' are trying to boycott it quietly. They smile over it sardonically. They talk of it as little as possible. They are preparing, when the time comes for final decisions, to bring against it all sorts of quibbles and obstacles, being here at one with the German and Austrian diplomats and militarists. For there existed a military 'International' considerably more solid than the Socialist one, whose program was to stir up and keep open as many causes of quarrel as possible, and the heart of this 'War-International' is in all countries, German or anti-German, the armament industry.

"The Bolshevik theory of self-determination and the pseudo-democratic prejudice about non-intervention, by giving a wrong slant to the democratic International and rendering it incapable of clear and coherent work on behalf of an effective league of nations, is playing into the hands of the military International. For this reason, it is necessary that these mental specters in the ranks of democracy should be faced without further delay and finally laid."

While influential circles in Italy see dangers and difficulties ahead, before the League of Nations can become a practical reality, equally influential circles in Germany are being rapidly converted. For example, Friedrich Naumann in his paper, *Die Hilfe*, writes:

"Our thoughts continue to busy themselves with the League of Nations, which is now, we are told, to be extended over the whole human world. We have got to find our adjustment to it somehow or other, for it is unquestionably on the march and will come either with our cooperation or in spite of our resistance.

"If the majority of the German people and their intellectual

leaders are once convinced that the League of Nations is inevitable, historically necessary, and practicable in itself, Wilson will find no better collaborators in the whole world than the Germans. We know by experience what it means to be conquered. We have a more lively sense than any other people of what a blessing it might be if mankind were demilitarized. For us it would mean a wider and freer zest in life."

None the less Dr. Naumann does not hesitate to confess that German opinion is somewhat suspicious of trusting itself to the mercies of an international council which they seem to think might possibly take a toll of vengeance for the past:

"It would not do for us to be slaughtered in the name of justice to the accompaniment of cosmopolitan psalms. Against such a hypocritical cruelty all sections and parties of our nation are at one. We do not mean that this is what Wilson has in mind, but as a proof that he has not, we hope he will soon find the right word to stigmatize the will for our destruction which sounds in the voices that come across to us from England and France."

A TRIBUTE FROM DENMARK—America's part in the war has moved Denmark to astonished admiration. Here is a meed of generous praise from the Copenhagen *Politiken*:

"What America has achieved is a world record which no European country can match. An army has been created which it has been possible to move to France and which has changed the fortunes of the war. A commercial fleet is now being constructed which in a few years will make America the greatest sea-power in the world; and, politically, America has gained a leading position within the circle of the Allies which will make it indisputably *primus inter pares*."

The *Politiken* is at some pains to explain our sudden and successful appearance in the lime-light of the world's stage and it finds the secret of our material and political success lies in the "melting-pot":

"If one asks what has been the reason for this almost explosive development of strength, the answer must be that the American nation is an extract of European youth, which, melted together for some generations, has produced a race of incomparable health. This young nation has the finest natural setting to develop its abilities, and has, by acquiring what it found most useful of European technique and culture in addition to its own improvements, given a new impetus which will be decisive for the future direction of its development."

"The British world outlook, the German power of organization, the Gallic logic, the Slavic imagination, Scandinavian broad-mindedness—all this has been transplanted in the American fertile soil, where it blossomed into a growth of exotic abundance."

"Problems which we in Europe in a tarrying way try to conjure away, the destruction threatening the war-devastated countries, America seems to solve with playful ease. The community is organized for war according to one will, capital is rationed, factories placed under state control, prices regulated, and tax systems worked out as if they were matters of course. The result achieved very likely surprised the Americans themselves."

BELGIUM'S TROUBLES NOT YET OVER

IN THE HOUR OF VICTORY we are apt to forget that much has to be done before the world is back to normal, and we are reminded of this by the Belgian Minister at Washington, who tells us that Belgium is going to be in a sad plight this winter and is still in need of all our aid and sympathy. He writes:

"Under the terms of the President's basis of peace, Germany must pay for the reconstruction of Belgium. There will, however, be an interregnum before collections can be made from Germany, wherein not only must the Belgian people be fed, but their industries must be started, their railways and canals constructed, destroyed houses must be rebuilt, raw material must be found to start factories, seed and agricultural implements must be furnished, in order that the people of Belgium may be put to employment and self-support at the earliest possible moment. Moreover, the whole population is undernourished and must have enlarged food-supplies instantly in order to enable them to go to work."

"The President's direction to Mr. Hoover that he should enlarge the activities of the Commission for Relief in Belgium to embrace the relation of the United States to this reconstruction program, and that he should handle all matters in connection with this American relationship is a matter of the most intense satisfaction to every Belgian."

"The enlarged shipments of food already started to Belgium to meet the present emergency, the large orders just being given for cloth, the great response of the American people to Mr. Hoover's appeal through the Red Cross for second-hand clothing, and the measures under consideration for prompt amelioration in other directions are all in line with the marvelous activity of the Commission

throughout the whole of the last four years."

"That Mr. Hoover and his associates in the Commission for Relief in Belgium and in the Food Administration are to have charge of this enlarged interest of the American people in Belgium will give a feeling of absolute confidence to the whole of our people and this evidence of America's continued solicitude will be an encouragement and stimulation to my people second only to their actual liberation from German oppression."

"The English and French Governments have already evidenced their solicitude in this matter and their willingness to cooperate and give support to Belgium in her task of rehabilitation. It must always be borne in mind that over four million of our seven million people are destitute and are to-day subsisting in soup lines; that except for the garments provided through the Relief Commission they have had no textiles for over four years; that the whole clock of industry has been stopt, and that the Germans have carted away to Germany all the machinery which they did not destroy in Belgium."

"They destroyed our railways, our mines, and our canals. Never before has a country been reduced to such a plight as ours to-day and never has a country had such friends. We have won the war. We must now bend every effort to restore our country and prepare it for its glorious future."



DIE NACHT AM RHEIN.

—Punch (London).

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



CHANGING FIGHTING MEN INTO TECHNICAL GRADUATES.

Disabled Canadians at preliminary instruction in house-wiring in the electrical laboratory of McGill University. They complete their training by doing practical work with contractors. Canada's industrial reeducation system is based on cooperation by the Government and the employer.

HOW CANADA HANDLES HER DISABLED SOLDIERS

WITH THE APPROACH OF PEACE the problems of reconstruction are looming large, and especially those connected with the returning soldier who can not work at his old occupation. Our neighbor, Canada, has been dealing successfully with this problem for three years and more, and her experience will be valuable to us, all the more because conditions in her case approximate our own much more nearly than any of those met in European countries. An account of Canada's industrial reeducation system is contributed by C. Norman Senior to *Industrial Canada* (September). Mr. Senior tells particularly of the cooperation of manufacturers and of the survey of industrial plants made to find wider opportunities to train disabled men with the least inconvenience to employers. Says Mr. Senior:

"About 45,000 casualties have been returned to Canada. A special staff of interviewers is maintained by the Reestablishment Department for the purpose of interviewing every one of these to ascertain whether or not his injuries or condition of health are such as to prevent him from returning to the occupa-

tion at which he earned his living prior to enlistment. The proportion of such cases has maintained a fairly constant average of about 10 per cent. An order in Council provides that all who are so disabled by their war-injuries as to be unable to resume their prewar vocations are entitled to be trained for new occupations. The training is given at public expense, while the man and his family are maintained through an established scale of pay and allowances, based approximately on military pay and allowances and the Patriotic Fund allowance.

"At the latest compilation of statistics (August 1) 5,045 disabled men had been approved for specific courses of industrial reeducation. . . . When the original interviewer reports on the probable necessity of training, a medical officer sees the man in question and confirms the report from the strictly physical standpoint. This being done, the veteran is brought before what is known as a Disabled Soldiers' Training Board for the purpose of recommending a suitable new occupation for which he should be trained. . . .

"The members of the Board act as advisers to the soldier. It is the business of the Vocational Officer to bring to the conference information as to the possibilities for training. The medical officer states whether or not the man's injuries are such as to interfere with the movements necessary to do given work. The



Illustrations with this article from "Industrial Canada."

BACK AGAIN TO SCHOOL-DAYS.

Convalescent Canadian soldiers improving the shining hour of spare time in hospital by making up the educational deficiencies of their youth.

business man is asked to advise as to whether or not there is likely to be permanency of employment at decent wages in any occupations that come under discussion. If further information is desired the Board sometimes adjourns until that information is obtained. Every effort is made to establish confidential, friendly relations with the disabled man and to show him that the Board has his interest at heart. Owing to the cost of a course of reeducation, great emphasis is laid on the making of a wise selection in the first instance; a little extra cost at the



ONE-ARMED APPRENTICES.

Maimed heroes from Flanders fields learning to be wheel-trucers. The company guarantees jobs when they have mastered the trade.

outset being more than compensated for by reduction of the number of false starts which might be made if men were carelessly trained for occupations at which they could not make good. A false start is also very discouraging to the man himself."

It was taken as axiomatic from the outset, we are told, that men should be trained fairly near their homes, a policy necessary in any country of wide extent. Existing technical schools, engineering departments of universities, and other centers of training were utilized and their facilities made available for the Department's needs. It was found, however, that only about twenty or twenty-five occupations could be taught in schools, and to do this efficiently large centers had to be established in half a dozen different places at great cost. To quote further:

"The psychology of the disabled man, very often well advanced in years, did not respond readily to school methods of instruction. Some variation was found necessary. It was finally decided that employers should be approached with a view to having men trained under actual shop conditions. A policy along these lines has been adopted and put into execution with great success. Manufacturers and employers generally have shown splendid willingness to cooperate in assisting the Department to conserve the country's labor resources.

"Systematic methods have been followed in the Department in order to give every man as wide a choice as possible and in order to occasion employers the least possible inconvenience. An industrial survey service was organized for the purpose of finding out and listing the occupations which could be performed by men having specific partial disabilities. . . . In a given shop it might be found that six men stand up and five men remain seated while operating machines, seven men walk about, eight men work at benches either standing or seated. The surveyor will note whether the shop is noisy, whether the air is good, in respect of each kind of work whether good eyesight is required, whether the tools or materials which have to be used are heavy or otherwise. These and numerous other details when tabulated opposite the name of the occupation under the heading of the firm name give the vocational officer the oppor-

tunity of judging whether or not certain men having specific disabilities could be trained for each individual occupation. . . .

"It is especially in the industrial reeducation that manufacturers are interested and their cooperation is urgently required. The value of this important work of conservation has become at once apparent to employers who have had the case properly laid before them. Some few instances of exploiting the labor of men who are supposed to be receiving training have occurred, but such men have instantly been withdrawn from the factory in question and no further assistance in that direction has been sought. On the other hand, the Department takes great pains to recommend the right man for the right job in its training work, and there have been very few instances of malingering. Inasmuch as the man is on pay and allowances from the Department he can easily be penalized for such conduct, and the Vocational Officers have power to do so.

"As mentioned before, courses have been approved for 5,045 men, and of these 1,990 are at present receiving their training. On August 1 the number of men who had received their training and gone into employment was 1,081.

"Fewer than 5 per cent. of the men in Canada who have been offered courses of training have refused them, and in some cases this was because they were able to go into a line of work for which they did not require training. A few over two hundred have begun courses of training and left them before the course was completed. Of these there were also some who found they were able to take employment in other lines without the training to which they were entitled."

SAVING COAL WITH PEAT

PEAT HAS LONG BEEN A FAMILIAR FUEL in certain parts of the world; but little has been done toward preparing it for use on a commercial scale, altho machinery for grinding it, drying it, and molding it into briquettes was on the market and in use in the United States half a century ago. When coal is plentiful and cheap, peat is forgotten, but in emergencies like the present it is worth while thinking about. The Canadian Government, which owns large peat lands, has been experimenting on its preparation for use as a fuel on the same scale as coal, and the results are described by a writer in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, November). The writer reminds us that peat, in its natural state, contains about 10 per cent. combustible matter and 90 per cent. water. The removal of this water constitutes the problem that must be solved by the peat engineer; and we read:

"The Dominion Government owns a large peat bog at Alfred, Ont., where exhaustive experiments were conducted some years ago and about 3,000 tons of standard peat fuel were manufactured and sold to householders in Ottawa and neighboring municipalities. The bog was then turned over to a private company for further development, but the company spent all of its money in getting ready to operate and had no capital left to carry on the enterprise; its plant was junked.

"The results of the manufacturing operations conducted at Alfred indicate that with strict business management, peat could be manufactured for \$1.70 per ton in the field. . . .

"Not more than 120 sun-drying days per annum can be depended upon in Ontario in the manufacture of peat, and as solar energy is the only known form of energy that is cheap enough to be economical in the manufacture of peat, therefore the material has to be laid out in the sun to dry after it has been excavated from the bog, and the minimum period under the most favorable drying conditions is about thirty days.

"When the committee was appointed last spring, its first task was to design a modern machine. Mr. Ernest V. Moore, of Montreal, was engaged as consulting engineer to design two plants; one of these will be similar to the one he already built at Alfred, but redesigned in the light of the experience obtained there. The other is an entirely new design, which, if successful, will no doubt prove a distinct step forward in the manufacture of machine-made fuel. It includes bucket excavators, a very efficient macerator, conveyors for laying the material in the field, spreaders, markers, and mechanical harvesters. An industrial railroad system will gridiron the bog and little cars will carry the material to the railroad, and, when the peat is dried, harvest it into a pile, and altogether it will be more simple and less costly per ton of output than any peat plant known. . . .

"As the fuel value of peat, compared with the average available anthracite, is as one to 1.8, 20,000 tons of peat will replace less than 12,000 tons of anthracite coal during the winter of 1919-20. The Government's present idea is to see whether this 20,000 tons of peat, manufactured at Alfred under commercial conditions, can be sold through ordinary dealer channels, or by some other entirely commercial means, so as to compete satisfactorily with other fuels.

"Peat appears to be a most desirable fuel from every standpoint excepting its bulk, and with the present fuel scarcity no one is likely to complain about that. . . . There is no clinker from peat, it ignites very readily, and its ash is very fine."

A BRIDGE THAT WORKS LIKE A KITE

AN ORDINARY PONTOON BRIDGE, after its component boats, planks, and other material have been assembled on the bank, can be thrown across a river three hundred feet wide in about half an hour, the work requiring a large number of men. How one man can throw a bridge over such a stream in five minutes is told in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago), by Halbert P. Gillette. Mr. Gillette's bridge works on the principle of a kite, the current of the river taking the place of the wind and the floating bridge swinging out across the stream just as the kite, attached to its string, swings upward into the air. What are called "rudder booms," built on this principle, have long been used in the Far West to deflect floating logs into a "pocket" in a river bank. These booms are so designed that one man can swing the boom across the river in a few minutes or withdraw it even more quickly. Writes Mr. Gillette:

"The force of the river current is made to do all the work of swinging the boom across the river, making the operation appear at first sight like lifting one's self over a fence by one's bootstraps. However, the principle involved is exactly the same as is applied in flying a kite in the air. The current of the river takes the place of the current of the air—the wind. The air-kite moves up and down in a vertical plane, whereas the river-kite moves in a horizontal plane, floating on the river.

"My application of this kite principle to a pontoon bridge is shown in the accompanying sketch. Upon a series of pontoons is laid a bridge floor, each pontoon being pivoted at its center to the floor-beam above. I have not attempted to show the floor-beams and stringers in the sketch, nor the details of the pivoting. A wire cable connects the bows of the pontoons, passes around a sheave on the rear pontoon and on to the drum of a winch. A similar wire cable should be used to connect the sterns of the boats, to provide against breakage of the other cable, and to speed up the swinging of the drawbridge where speed is an object. The rear end of the bridge is anchored to a tree or 'deadman' on the bank.

"First let us assume the bridge to be in the position shown in the sketch; then, to swing it back to the shore, all that needs be done is to throw off the dogs on the winches. Thereupon all the pontoons swing on their pivots until they point directly down-stream, and the entire bridge swings about the center of the rear boat as an axis, until the forward end of the bridge, A, reaches the position B. A converse movement occurs upon winding up the cables on the winches, so as to throw the A pontoons at an angle with the river current. Then the forward, or down-stream, end of the bridge at B moves in arc across the river to A.

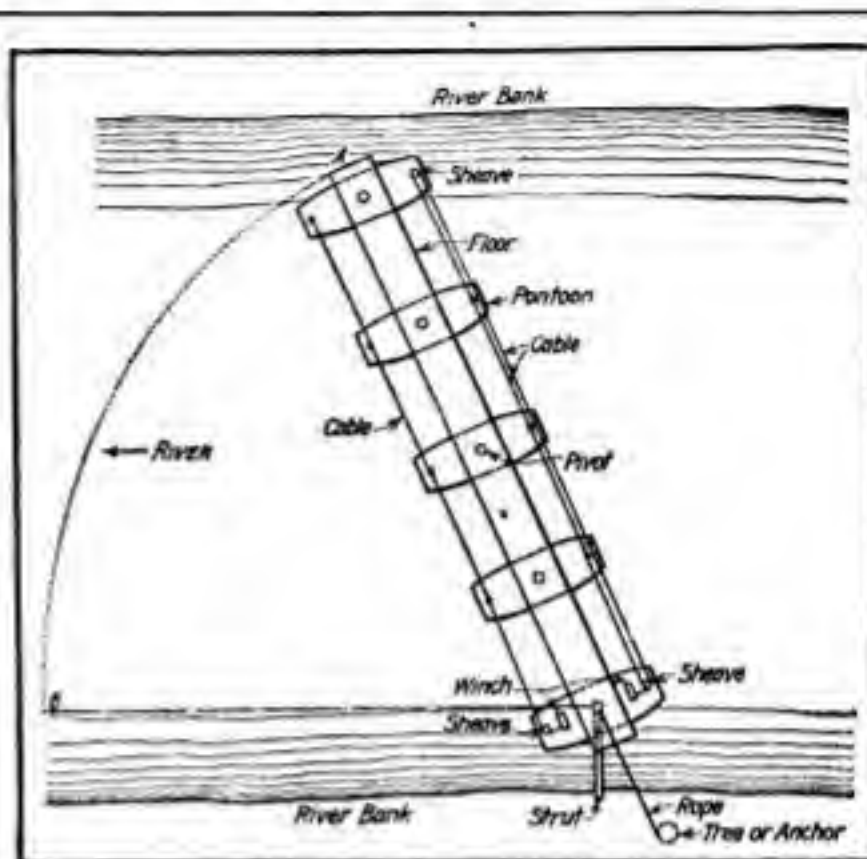
"If the length of the pontoon is great compared with its beam width, the bridge can be made to swing out to an angle with the current that will considerably exceed 45 degrees; whereas rudder booms are seldom designed to swing even to a forty-five degree angle.

"It often happens that a temporary bridge is needed. In such cases the pontoon drawbridge is worth consideration. It is superior to a fixed pontoon bridge wherever floating logs or ice are apt to lodge against the bridge. A pontoon drawbridge can be swung back to allow a log jam or an ice jam to release itself, or it can be kept swung back except at the times that it is needed. It does not interfere with navigation.

"A cheap pontoon swing-bridge can be made of air-tight barrels, held together to form rafts that serve instead of boats. A still cheaper design for pioneer purposes is one in which cedar or pine logs are used to make the rafts that serve as pontoons."

THE CHEAPNESS OF LIGHT

THAT THE AVERAGE AMERICAN FAMILY pays no more to-day for its light than it did in the day of the tallow candle is the assertion of an editorial writer in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago). That it has about twenty times as much light for its money is an incidental fact that seems to the writer worth notice. Even if his esti-



PONTOON BRIDGE ON THE KITE PLAN.

River-currents take the place of air-currents. The air-kite moves up and down, but the river-kite moves horizontally, and one man can throw a bridge across a stream 300 feet wide in five minutes.

mate of \$2 a month for electric light should appear a little low, there is enough margin to make his comparisons remarkable. Here is at least one necessity, he says, whose cost to the average family can be compared with what it was a century ago, tho we use it in twentyfold quantity. Whose labor brought about this result? And has he been paid what it is worth to the world? The writer hurls these questions at the thinkers who would credit the coal-miner, the fireman, the engineer, and the wireman with it all. He writes:

"Of all the necessities of life there is probably but one that annually costs each household no more to-day than it did a century ago. That necessity is light. According to Dr. Walton Clark, president of the Franklin Institute, the average American family in 1815 used sperm-oil and tallow candles that cost \$22 a year. This \$22 purchased 25 candle-power-hours per night, or 9,000 candle-power-hours per annum, from 1815 to 1855. Then came kerosene, which at that time was two-thirds as expensive per candle-power as tallow candles. However, instead of reducing the annual outlay for light, the average family continued to expend about \$22 a year, for which were secured some 13,500 candle-power-hours.

"During the decade of 1865 to 1875 the tallow candle was completely displaced by the improved kerosene-lamp and illuminating gas; and the average annual cost for lighting each house was about \$24. Gas then sold at \$2.50 per 1,000 cubic feet, and the family that used gas entirely spent about \$34 a year.

"From 1875 to 1885 kerosene was reduced to 22 cents per gallon and gas to \$2 per 1,000 cubic feet. The average family spent \$30 a year and secured 76,000 candle-power-hours. During the next decade the price of kerosene dropt to 13 cents per gallon and gas went down to \$1.50; but with this reduction of 40 per cent. in prices came a reduction of only 17 per cent. in the annual expenditure for lighting, the average yearly cost then being \$25 per household.

"Between 1895 and 1905 kerosene had practically disappeared in city houses, for gas had not only fallen to \$1 per 1,000 cubic feet in the larger cities, but electric current had fallen to 10 cents per kilowatt-hour. Using electricity at this price, and

with 'carbon-filament lamps,' the average family secured 50,000 candle-power-hours yearly, for which was paid \$25.

"During the next decade (1905-1915) an astonishing advance occurred in the science of economic illumination, both with gas and electricity. The Welsbach incandescent gas-burner, which had been invented in 1887, was enormously improved, and coincidentally the mazda or 'tungsten-filament' incandescent electric lamp was developed.

"To-day, with gas at \$1, a thrifty family can secure 200,000 candle-power of gas light for \$15 a year; and a similar family, using electricity at 10 cents, can secure 125,000 candle-power-hours of electric light for \$18 a year.

"Supplementing the foregoing figures of Dr. Clark, the editor is able to say that his appraisals of electric plants and studies of electric rates in many cities have shown that the average family using electricity spends about \$2 a month or \$24 a year for light. The \$24 ordinarily buys 240 kilowatt-hours; and, using mazda lamps, each kilowatt produces about 1,000 candle-power, so that the 240 kilowatt-hours generate 240,000 candle-power-hours. The average useful life of a mazda lamp is 1,000 hours of steady burning, or about a year at three hours a day, and adding the cost of the lamps (four yearly) to the cost of the electric current (\$20 yearly) enables a family annually to buy 200,000 candle-power-hours for \$24.

"We thus come to two astonishing facts: First, that during the last one hundred years the average American family has not departed widely from an expenditure of \$24 a year for light. Secondly, that the family of to-day, altho spending almost the same sum annually for illumination as was spent by the family of a century ago, secures more than twenty times as much light! This astonishing result is due entirely to American inventors, engineers, and business men."

OLD RAILS FOR TIES—How a street-railway in Montana laid its rails on cross-sections of old track instead of on wooden ties, and gained certain advantages thereby, is told in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York, November 9). The construction, we are told, permitted the use of a lighter running rail and afforded a successful means of anchoring the whole in concrete. The writer, who gives credit for his facts to *The Concrete Highway Magazine*, says:

"The Helena Light & Railway Company made use of this construction, due to inability to procure a rail six inches high. The use of a four one-quarter-inch rail which the company was able to obtain would not permit more than two and three-quarter inches of concrete over the ties under the flangeway, and it was not considered that this thickness of concrete was sufficient. The company had on hand a considerable quantity of worn-out forty-five pound T rails, and these were cut in lengths of six feet and seven feet, and electrically welded to the track rails. . . .

"It was found that the track built as above described could not be lined nor could superelevation be given after the ties were welded. The specifications for concrete pavements required a thickness of six inches at gutter and eight inches at the center of the street. The depth of the track as built was eight and one-quarter inches. A depth of five and three-quarter inches of concrete was obtained under the steel ties, which was considered sufficient.

"The results of this construction were so successful that when Helena Avenue was paved, a year later, the same type of construction was adopted with but two exceptions. The first of these was the omission of reinforcements which were previously specified, and, secondly, the introduction of a longitudinal joint three inches beyond the end of the ties, the idea being to make the track construction independent of the street pavement. . . .

"Joints should be staggered, as the ties act as cross-hands and staggering tends to prevent cracks in the pavement. The heaviest cars operated over this line weigh eighteen tons."

IS THE INFLUENZA A CHINESE PLAGUE?

FACTS TENDING TO IDENTIFY the recent epidemic of influenza with a form of pneumonic plague that has raged in parts of China for several years past are adduced in *The Medical Record* (New York, October 12), by Capt. James Joseph King, of the United States Army Medical Corps. Dr. King believes that the plague was taken to France by Chinese coolies imported as laborers, whence it spread over Europe in modified form. The symptoms of the two diseases are similar, he says, and some of them have differed from those observed in previous epidemics. Both diseases seem to be due to groups of different germs, and some of these have been definitely found

in both. Dr. King thinks the coolies had among them "carriers" of the plague bacillus, and that this assumed new virulence and different form when transplanted into virgin soil. We read in *The Record*:

"We desire to present in this preliminary note a consideration of the similarity of the present epidemic to the epidemic of pneumonic plague which broke out in Harbin, China, in October, 1910, and spread rapidly and continuously throughout northern China at that time; and to suggest that this epidemic may be the same disease modified by racial and topographical differences. The origin of this epidemic was

suggested to the writer soon after its outbreak in our camps by Mr. Guy M. Walker, an eminent American authority on Chinese affairs. This suggestion led to an investigation of the reports of the pneumonic plague in China, and there is sufficient likeness of that epidemic to the present one prevailing in our cities and army camps to warrant a consideration of it.

"In the latter part of 1910 the pneumonic plague first appeared in Harbin, a town in Manchuria under Chinese control. Harbin is on the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and was the original hotbed of the disease. . . . From Harbin the plague rapidly spread in all directions, usually following the lines of traffic along the railroads. . . .

"This plague has been very serious. The mortality has been fearfully high. It has spread throughout China. Wherever the Chinese coolies from the North have traveled they have carried this disease. . . . In the early part of 1917, about 200,000 Chinese coolies, collected from the northern part of China, where the pneumonic plague has raged at intervals since 1910, were sent to France as laborers. . . . They made splendid laborers in France, and were in back of the lines during the German drive of March, 1918. No doubt many of them were captured by the Germans at that time. Hence the outbreak of it in the German Army and its rapid spread in Spain.

"So far as we know, this disease first broke out last spring, in the German Army, where it is said to have been very serious. We next heard of it in Spain, hence the name Spanish influenza. The name is really a misnomer, but it has stuck, probably because it is the first epidemic of influenza that Spain has ever had. Since our soldiers and sailors have been returning from the battle-fields of France it has become very prevalent and serious in our camps and cities all over this country.

"It is not necessary here to go into detail concerning the clinical data, except in a very general way. In the China epidemic there were few definite symptoms at the outset of the disease except the general malaise, prostration, loss of appetite, etc., soon to be followed by the pneumonic process and death. So it is in the present epidemic. There have been indefinite symptoms, great prostration rapidly followed by pneumonia and death in the most virulent forms. The outstanding features of the Chinese pneumonic plague were the high infectivity of it and the high mortality. So in this so-called influenza epidemic it is more contagious, is followed more frequently by pneumonia, and attended with a much higher mortality than in any previous influenza epidemic."



A VERITABLE RAILROAD.

Having a quantity of worn-out forty-five-pound T rails on hand, a Montana traction company cut them in lengths of six and seven feet as ties and welded them electrically to the track-rails. Two benefits were the use of a lighter running rail and the successful anchoring of the whole in concrete.

In the pneumonic plague epidemic of China, Dr. King goes on to say, the typical plague bacillus was found associated with the germs of pneumonia and similar diseases. Different strains of these organisms were found in different localities, and the virulence of the disease varied accordingly. In our influenza epidemic the influenza bacillus has also been associated with groups of these same germs, varying in character as the virulence and mortality of the disease have varied. He goes on:

"Thus we have shown a striking similarity between the pneumonic plague of North China and the present so-called Spanish influenza epidemic. It is not unreasonable to believe that the two diseases may be the same. The influenza bacillus and the *Bacillus pestis* (plague bacillus), in atypical forms, may simulate each other. We know that organisms may assume different forms and have different cultural characteristics in different conditions. The ordinary influenza bacillus is a short, slender bacillus. The plague bacillus is about the same length, but is generally fatter and broader. . . . It seems possible that the *Bacillus pestis* may have been present in a non-virulent state in the Chinese coolies, and assumed new virulence, vigor, and a somewhat different form, when transplanted into virgin soil. The high mortality and infectivity of this epidemic strongly suggest it.

"On this basis the epidemics which have followed all great wars may be explained. If a nation or tribe can survive any disease long enough it will acquire immunity to that disease. When, however, foreign people commingle freely and intimately, as in war, epidemics will break out. The inactive, non-virulent organisms in one race will become virulent in some other race which has not acquired immunity to that specific organism."

NATURE'S PRIMAL WAR

NATURE'S INSTABILITY—her lack of fixity—her state of constant flux and change—was long ago noted by the Greek philosophers. To call attention to it is simply to bid the reader note the course of life as he has experienced it, or, on a broader scale, the course of history—man's, or the earth's, or the universe's. Change is primary and universal. And it all reduces, according to Col. John Millis, of Savannah, Ga., to a simple geometrical fact, overlooked by most persons, but easily proved. Altho the sphere is the most symmetrical of figures and the largest possible with a given area of enclosing surface, spheres can not be grouped so that the resulting assemblage will have both these qualities. If they are in perfectly symmetrical form, they will not have maximum density; if they are compact, they will not be symmetrical. Lacking either symmetry or compactness, a gravitating system like that of ordinary matter can not be stable. Thus, matter is not and can not be at rest, but is forever oscillating between one form and another. Nature's flux is merely a struggle between forms of symmetry and those of maximum density. Colonel Millis's fundamental statement is easily shown to be true, he avers, without mathematics of any kind. He says, in substance, in *Science* (New York, October 11):

"This principle can be demonstrated experimentally and in a simple and practical way by means of a number of balls of equal diameter, like the hollow celluloid 'ping-pong' balls, or the rubber balls sold as children's playthings. Thick mucilage, varnish, collodion, sealing-wax, or any other available adhesive substance may be used for sticking the balls together."

"Place one of the balls on the table and arrange four others around and touching it with equal intervals between them in the form of a right-angled cross. Then place one ball directly on top of the central one, and finally one directly beneath it. The group has a perfectly symmetrical arrangement which admits of indefinite extension on the same system in all directions by the addition of balls. It will be clear that exactly the same arrangement results from placing on the table a number of balls in contact and in a single layer in 'square' order, or with the balls in rows both ways at right angles like the squares on a checker-board, and then placing another layer in the same formation with each ball directly over a ball of the first layer, and so on. The balls will have to be stuck together or very carefully placed or they will not retain this formation, but they

will fall down or spread and the pile will collapse under the influence of the gravitation of the earth.

"It soon becomes apparent that this cubical arrangement is not the most compact possible or not the one which permits placing the greatest number of the balls in a given volume. For example, after placing the first layer in square formation greater concentration is attained by placing each ball of the second layer over an interval or space among the balls of each group of four in the first layer rather than directly over another ball, and so continuing the succeeding layers.

"Now, undertake to effect the most compact arrangement possible, beginning with one ball, and place about a central ball on the table as many others of the same size as there is room for in one layer with all touching the central ball. There will of course be six side balls, all tangent to each other throughout as well as to the central ball, in hexagonal order. Then three more balls can be placed above touching the central one—and only three, tho there are six intervals among the balls of the foundation layer—and likewise three others can be placed below, making twelve surrounding balls, or a group of thirteen, all in mutual contact throughout, so that the position of each ball in the group is definitely fixed relative to its neighbors. This arrangement may be extended without limit, and it is the most compact, but it is not perfectly symmetrical throughout.

"It should be noted that the formation resulting from starting with a layer in square order and placing the balls of the next layer over the intervals in the first one and so on, is also this same rhombic dodecahedral arrangement, only differently disposed with respect to the table or the horizontal plane. It is what we so often see in a pile of oranges in the groceries and on the fruit-stands. In all horizontal layers of such a pile the balls are in square order, but there are other systems or series of layers in the pile, inclined to each other and to the horizontal, in which the balls are all in the hexagonal order, which is the closest assemblage possible in any one layer or plane.

"We have thus developed one arrangement—the cubical—that gives universal symmetry with the balls in contact throughout, but not maximum concentration; and another one that gives maximum concentration and density, but not universal symmetry. Now try for a formation that will give both."

Space forbids our following Colonel Millis through his investigation, but of all the other possible arrangements that he tries, not one is as symmetrical as the cubic or as compact as the other. Now for some of his conclusions:

"Now, regard the spheres as endowed with the property of gravity. They will tend to collect together in a group. The cubical arrangement would be entirely consistent with complete equilibrium of the attracting forces, but this can not be permanent, since it is not a formation of maximum density. The group will collapse on the slightest disturbance, and the members will seek another arrangement permitting greater concentration. The other grouping affords maximum concentration, but it too fails to give complete stability, for it is not perfectly symmetrical and the forces of attraction can not be permanently balanced.

"We can now in imagination expand the diameter of the balls to any extent limited only by infinity, and likewise their size may be reduced to any dimensions short of zero, while their number may be multiplied also without restriction. The above relations are true for the smallest units of matter that can exist as well as for the most gigantic. Furthermore, the truth of these principles is not dependent on the complete occupation by matter of each of the individual spherical spaces or volumes considered. These spherical spaces may be only the respective 'fields' of one or more portions of matter in a state of motion.

"The reason for the conviction and belief that these principles have an intimate and fundamental relation to the universal and eternal unrest of matter and to all physical phenomena of whatever nature will now be apparent. All material substances whatever, whether affected by influence of life or whether only dead matter, are alike governed by the physical and mathematical laws here outlined. Is there not therefore a remarkable and intimate relation between the 'simple geometrical principle' above explained and all organic existence and processes—all life, growth, repair, decay, and dissolution; even all mind, intelligence, emotion, and all reasoning and thought. The speculative philosopher might indeed go so far as to add all health, satisfaction, and pleasure; all sickness, distress, and pain; all relations and struggles among humans, all endeavors of man, all events of history, everything; and the psychologist may here note an analogy to the unending strife between good and evil which figures in so many of man's superstitions and religious beliefs, primitive and otherwise."

LETTERS - AND - ART



TYTYL CONFRONTED BY HIS ANCESTORS

Escorted by the *Fairy Berylune*, *Tytyl* comes to the abode of his ancestors and finds out how much they have to say in the matter of his choosing a wife. The Caveman first ancestor voices the accumulated family wisdom. *Light*, with the young first loves of *Tytyl*, who are all, by the way, ruled out, sit by at the right in the picture. *Grandma* and *Grandpa Tyl* receive the wondering adolescent.

MAETERLINCK'S NEW PLAN FOR PICKING A WIFE

THE MODERN YOUNG MAN, and the modern young woman too, are inclined to resent interference in the choice of the other partner to life's adventure. Time was when parents arranged things, and individualism was then in veyance, but each one who has essayed the married state likely upposes he or she had the whole say. Such a thing as ancestors 'butting in' would be an idea most preposterous, and much less could Destiny be allowed to have had any hand. How far modern thought has traveled away from the Greeks is brought out in Maeterlinck's new play, "The Betrothal." Destiny to-day starts out with a fine idea of itself and an imposing physical embodiment, but, contrary to the fixt idea of the Greeks, it shrinks to infantile proportions, tho it still thinks itself powerful. This is the philosophical key-note of the play that represents the sequel to "The Bluebird," that mixture of poetry and fancy that, a few years ago, delighted old and young in both continents. Whether the sequel will find enough philosophically bent to take delight in it remains to be seen. We got "The Bluebird" with the imprimatur of Europe, but the war has cast into our hands the whole responsibility of passing for the present on the theatric merits of "The Betrothal." Our critics, of course, display the usual variance. Mr. Corbin, of *The Times*, seems to have a mind impressed by abstractions, and reports himself "face to face with the theory of life and of love which is at once profoundly beautiful and not a little startling in its modernity." He finds "humor, too, and the lure of the land of faerie; but they are intermittent and evanescent as was the philosophic element in "The Bluebird." Mr. Broun, of *The Tribune*, is evidently more of an antique Greek and refuses to see any "very profound philosophic foundation" in the play. Maeterlinck's bantering with *Destiny* makes him quake a bit and say that "we rather think that when people make snoots at *Destiny* he has a rare chuckle behind the palm of his hand." The present play deals with *Tytyl*, come eventeen and feeling the promiscuous impulses of adolescent love. Mr. Corbin tells the story with some particularity:

he has seen, and exchanged glances with, in the neighboring countryside—the daughters of Miller, Beggar, Butcher, Mayor, and the rest. At the bidding of the *Fairy Berylune*, they come to the Woodcutler's Cottage and make love to *Tytyl*, one and all, with the frankness of dream-maidens. Their conduct is also accounted for by the fact that the jewel in *Tytyl's* magic cap divests all creatures of such trivial, surface traits as sex modesty and jealousy. But *Tytyl* is not able to choose from among them his future wife. This is not because they are all so charming and so willing—nothing as trivial as that, or as deservedly complimentary to these maidens—but because there is one test in the choosing of a mate which they somehow fail to meet.

"To solve the difficulty, the *Fairy Berylune* takes *Tytyl* and the bevy of his First Loves upon a journey. They go to the *Miser's* house, and *Tytyl*, by turning the sapphire in his cap, softens the old man's heart and opens his purse. The character of the *Miser* is very brilliantly portrayed by Cecil Yapp and the scene is most effective; but its inner meaning is certainly not self-evident.

"Much the same is true of the next scene, in which, owing to the fact that *Tytyl* has mislaid his cap, the bevy of maidens are seen in their workaday guise as cats and hoydens. But the philosophy of the fairy story becomes more palpable in the latter part of the play, in which *Tytyl* and his train reach the abode of all his ancestors, and then the abode of his children and children's children.

"The chief tenet in Maeterlinck's philosophy of love is that mating is no mere personal affair, but a sacrament, so to speak, of the family—in fact, of the race. He has said in one of his essays that the first kiss of true lovers is decreed and partaken of by all the multitudes of children that are to come.

"It now appears that ancestors take an equally intrusive part in this supposedly private transaction. Modern biology is discovering much the same truth, tho in different terms; and the eugenists are fumbling on the verge of it. But if there is science in this philosophy there is also humor. *Tytyl*, at least, is quite aghast at so multitudinous an intrusion!

"The ancestors are certainly a motley crew: rich man, poor man, beggar man, and thief are there, and also a sick man, a drunkard, and a murderer. These last bid fair to make our hero forever unhappy, and all his children, by urging a marriage of base or mistaken motive. But the Great Ancestors assert their sway. Their spokesman is a caveman of redoubtable aspect, but ripe wisdom. As played by Augustin Duncan he makes

"His morning dreams are haunted by the figures of the maidens

perhaps the most vigorous impression of the evening. The result of this ancestral scrutiny of *Tytl's* First Loves is that they are all rejected, or at least put on probation.

"And so they all troop along to the Abode of the Children. It is a spacious and dazzling region of azure and gold, a pictorialization of imaginative, splendid effect—the highwater mark, in fact, of a production which, in every detail of scene, lighting, and costume, is of the very first order. But it is difficult to escape an impression that the writing of the scene is not up to its investiture.

"Coming after the richly human transactions of the Ancestors, it seems diaphanous to the point of evanishment. Compared to it the scene in 'The Bluebird' of the Land of Children Not Yet Born is a masterpiece of fantasy all compounded of impulsive human nature and lambent humor. Those pale wraiths of varying stature who float about so aimlessly are all too feeble to sway the motions of any heart, to say nothing of the quick impulses of adolescence.

"It is, however, *Tytl's* six children, all in their prenatal lightness, who choose his last and true love for him. The wanderings of the bevy of First Loves has been accompanied by a paled figure who mutely pleads for recognition. The Ancestors have sensed in her an interesting possibility. But it remains for her six children to pounce upon her with instant recognition of their mother.

"*Tytl* is still at a loss to place the maiden. But in the morning, after he has awakened from his dream, a neighbor and her daughter come in for Christmas breakfast. The daughter is the mute follower of his dreams—the little girl *Joy*, grown up, whom, in the previous play, *Tytl* gave the bluebird. Their love scene, played by Sylvia Field in a flood of exquisite, virtual passion, is a fitting climax for a play which, with many inequalities and much baffling symbolism, is an undoubted work of originality and genius."

To Mr. Brown "the lad seems no very free person, with all his ancestors and descendants crowding in upon his choice," a thing which makes the critic puzzle why *Destiny* should shrink. Mr. Towse, in the *New York Evening Post*, posits this sentiment of *Destiny* as "entirely in accordance with the Master-nekian spirit," but he, too, finds it "not easy to reconcile this cynical contempt for predestination with the notion of a prenatal and postnatal influence." Mr. Brown finally ships his doubts and agrees to find "The Betrothal" if "not a work of profound philosophy," at least "a play of extraordinary beauty and charm," saying also:

"At this moment we can recall no stage pictures as beautiful, and all the effects are gained from comparatively simple combinations of curtains, even tho these are marvelous fabrics. Herbert Paus is the artist. The performance has an admirable orchestral accompaniment by Eric Delamater. And, best of all, the play has many moments of fine dramatic intensity. Perhaps the best of these was in the Abode of the Ancestors, where the various candidates for the hand of *Tytl* passed before the assembled council. Part of the credit for the thrilling and enthralling nature of this scene should go to Augustin Duncan as the *Great Ancestor*. Not many performances we have seen this year have so completely dominated a scene. Reginald Sheffield does well as *Tytl*, and there are vivid performances by June Walker, as *Roselle*, the innkeeper's daughter; Boots Wooster, as *Milelle*, the woodcutter's daughter; Cecil App, as a miser; Edith Wynne Matthison, as *Light*, and Sylvia Field, as the *Veiled Figure*.

"All the girls in the little group of *Tytl's* sweethearts play casantly, and they also dance attractively in some numbers set on by the Isadora Duncan dancers. All in all, 'The Betrothal' is one of the most successful combinations of many different forms which the theater has seen.

"Of course, it is a play which should please all ancestors, since it flatters them so. Few parents probably have the hardihood to think that anybody has deliberately chosen them as fathers and mothers. Sometimes the theory seems little short of incredible, but perhaps there are not quite enough first-class parents to go round."

Mr. Towse, again, finds here cause for much thanks in the relief furnished from contemporary theatrical fare:

"It contains every promise of being a great popular success. It is, most assuredly, an exceedingly notable artistic achievement. In providing such an entertainment, so rich in various charm, beauty, and fancy, Mr. Winthrop Ames has

once more proved himself a public benefactor. In these days an occasional demonstration in the theater that even the lightest of amusement is not entirely incompatible with exercise of the intelligence becomes of especial significance and value. There will, of course, be very general curiosity to know how this latest fantasy compares with its predecessor, and



THE GREEK BUGABOO

Destiny here, with *Tytl*, starts out manfully in his old rôle, played in the Greek drama, but before Masterluck's play finishes with him he has shrunk to a whimpering infant.

whether it is likely to enjoy an equal measure of public favor. But that is a question which it will be safer to leave to time to decide. That it is destined to delight many thousands of spectators, young and old, may be asserted with confidence."

FRANCE TO COMMEMORATE OUR AID—France is never behindhand in acts of graceful courtesy. As we have an imposing reminder of this in the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, so France has already taken steps to commemorate American aid in the Great War. A press dispatch from Paris gives the preliminary steps:

"The Councils of the Gironde and Bordeaux have given the initial subscription of 300,000 francs (\$60,000) toward the monument which will be erected at the entrance to the Gironde River to commemorate American aid to France and of which President Wilson has been invited to lay the corner-stone.

"The committee in charge of the erection of the monument is composed of many of the most eminent men in France. Former President Loubet is chairman of the committee, and among the other members are Premier Clemenceau, former Premiers Briand, Viviani, Ribot, Bourgeois, Barthou, and Painlevé, President Dubost, of the Senate; President Deschanel, of the Chamber of Deputies; Foreign Minister Pichon, Minister of Marine Leygues, and Minister of Instruction Laferrière.

"Others on the committee are Jules Cambon, Senator Monis, Henri Bergson, Ernest Lavisse, Pierre Loti, Emile Boutroux, and Gabriel Hanotaux, of the French Academy; Senator Dupuy, Senator Doumer, Senator d'Estournelles de Constant, and the Marquis de Chambrun, descendant of Lafayette."

GERMANY'S AERIAL PROPHET

THE FIRST REAL RECONSTRUCTOR of Germany may perhaps be the one who took the air route to a spot in Denmark, where he could see his country from the outside. Prof. G. F. Nicolai is the man who flew out of Germany to Copenhagen and left the German military authorities, who had vainly tried to muzzle him, reduced to the impotent expedient of demanding his extradition on the ground that he had stolen an aeroplane! Now, in the columns of the *London Times* he addresses an open letter "to him who to-day controls the destiny of Germany—one whom as yet, unfortunately, none of us recognize as the real power." He explains that he does not mean the Chancellor, nor the Kaiser, nor the Minister of War; "for all these have failed to see me righted." He is a "Great Unknown," whom Professor Nicolai invokes to "inquire into the facts here set forth." These are the recitals filling seven instalments in the *London papers* telling of the struggles of this obdurate professor with the authorities because he dared to criticize the Government for making war. Being a "civilian doctor," he claimed immunity from military dictation, and, after long making himself a thorn in the flesh, began to deliver in Berlin a series of lectures on "War as a Factor of Development in the History of Mankind." But these were promptly cut short and the lecturer was packed off to Dantzig, where the military oath was administered to him and he was degraded to the ranks. Of this final humiliation he writes:

"The War Minister, it is true, makes a point of asserting that I was not degraded; he has said so repeatedly and with emphasis not only to me personally, but also in the Reichstag. I do not know whether he means that I was never subjected to what I understand to be the orthodox ceremony of a regular degradation on parade—i.e., that my epaulets were never torn off my uniform—a ceremony which was in any case hardly possible in this instance, since we civilian doctors wear no epaulets. At all events, I had, in fact, fallen from the position of an officer to that of a private; from a position esteemed in Germany beyond all measure to one which is in Germany beyond all measure despised. . . .

"My degradation was another flagrant breach of law; for in the Constitution of the German Empire it is expressly declared that any one who refuses the military oath is to receive exactly the same treatment as those who have taken it. Thus the Constitution had been violated by the treatment I personally had received; but since I had to play only a passive part in the violation, I could submit to my degradation without further ado. The only demand I felt obliged to make was that I should be employed on duties connected with the medical service. . . . I spent my time as a clerk in all kinds of medical offices, where I performed inane tasks of every sort. Thus, for instance, at the beginning I was set to rule empty note-books, while at the end of my time I was allowed to fill in with a pen what others had written with a pencil; between these two extremes there were periods when I was given rather less idiotic work in the laboratory. It was all rather more or less the same to me. For the subordinate members of the hospital staff, to whose authority I was committed, always took my part; and so I was told in every office that, instead of ruling lines, I had better go on quietly with my own private work—which accordingly I did."

The doctor was still resolute and faced the alternative of going—"like the one and only Liebknecht," as he says—to jail, or taking flight to Denmark. He flew. His aerial exploits will furnish an interesting foot-note to the war; but at present his reflections on the subject of the rebuilding of Europe are of immediate interest:

"Independently of what may result from this my personal fight for justice, all those of us who claim the right to call ourselves good Europeans have certain duties which can not be evaded. It remains for me to say what I mean by that and whence I derive the audacity to believe that my flight from Germany may have a significance apart from my personal fate."

"When I left Germany I did so because much is rotten in the German Empire; because I could no longer breathe freely in a land which, for me as for so many others, was now merely a great prison; because, above all, I believed that here, outside

the confines of Germany, I could do something that would assist that unfortunate country as much as it would help humanity at large.

"Was this presumption on my part? Perhaps it was. That may be left to the decision of the generations to come. It will be manifest to their clear-seeing eyes, whether the way to Germany's greatness is to be won by the sword or with the weapons of the spirit. I can await the decision with equanimity, for I am convinced that all nations of the past who believe that they could rely on the sword have come to grief, and that to-day more than ever spiritual strivings are of greater import than physical force.

"But, since differences of opinion will not cease as long as men exist, it is necessary, if we wish to avoid catastrophes like those of 1914, that there should be a supreme Court of Appeal to settle disputes automatically and finally. There must be a central authority and an international control, whose duty it will be to see that no criminal groups of men produce those terrible means of destruction which modern science has placed in our hands, and use them for the selfish destruction of the peaceful work of mankind.

"Our world has been shrunken in size by the arts and sciences and easy intercourse, and contains immeasurable possibilities of harm; for instance, a small group of men with the robber-baron instinct could paralyze the whole trade of the world with armed submarines. A deliberate and complete organization of the world as a whole has therefore become a pressing and imperative necessity.

"To-day even men who a few years ago arrogantly rattled their weapons and looked to them to decide the welfare of the world are talking of the new unified Europe as a fact.

"The unification of Europe is now coming about and has been assisted by the war which rends Europe. For no member of the overwhelming majority of people who to-day detest the war can doubt that war will disappear only if either the states of the world combine into a single greater state, or if they bring into being a supernational organization and control armed with adequate powers. To-day the question no longer is whether the realization of so beautiful a dream is desirable, but merely what steps must be taken to achieve a goal so obviously necessary; and who is to do the work—the nations or their governments? This is a fact which all governments should ponder.

"It was to this simple and self-evident idea that I wished to devote myself. I know that I can so best serve the interests not only of Europe, but of Germany as well, 'my country' in the narrower sense. For Germany can develop into freedom and greatness only if it succeeds in finding its place as a useful member in this great whole.

"Organizing the world. That the world is ripe for being politically organized has been demonstrated by its ability to organize the massacre of millions with such marvelous and horrible completeness. It lacks only determined love to be able to organize itself for objects other than mere annihilation. The awakening of this love is the part of the work that I have chosen for myself. I am now a man without a country. I am free in the world, thanks to chance and by my own free will, just a German citizen of the world. Like old *Cleomenes* in the comedy of Aristophanes, I should like to conclude a private peace of my own with all those people who are still hostile to my country—not, like that old Athenian, merely to have plenty to eat and drink, but because I feel that some one must get up and make a beginning.

"I do not advocate to-day that weapons be laid aside. The fight is for principles; and until the new principle of the Brotherhood of Nations has been made secure, there must be no talk of peace. Otherwise all this slaughter will have been in vain. The fight must continue until the principles of justice are recognized by all nations of the world.

"I—a German—use no weapons in this fight. The only contribution that I can make to the attainment of this end is to cry out to the Germans: 'Remember your *Kultur*, and reflect that it would be even more important to protect German *Kultur* than portions of German territory, and that it is surely more important to defend German *Kultur* and freedom than, after all, to fail to hold French and Russian territory. Remember that the idea of world-organization originated among you, and that there is no reason for you to be surprised if this idea now turns against you, since you throw it aside and snatched at the alluring wreath of a German peace imposed by force.

"*Yes! Remind yourselves of what you really are, remind yourselves that once upon a time the greatest and finest representatives of humanitarianism were Germans. Then you will have peace; then will the world have peace."

LORE OF THE CHANTEYS

CHANTEYS SEEM EVEN MORE POPULAR in England than with us. Some time ago we recorded the impression that they had come back in our ship-building plants as a means of speeding up labor, and the best-known exponent of these traditional songs of the sea was secured to teach his store of songs to others. (See LITERARY DIGEST, July 6, page 38.) Now a man pops up in the *London Times* who has the most indisputable claim to authority, since his "ancestors have followed the sea as far back as can be traced." To understand his further claims, we shall have to notice that he calls his songs "Shanties," and a little later makes an elaborate defense of the form. Before that, however, he tells us he has "grown up" with sailor shanties, that his "contact and familiar intimacy with all the recognized shanties go back as far as he can remember," that he has "in later years compared, coordinated, and collected his boyish memories of the shanties with those of his very numerous sailor relatives and their respective circles of sailor acquaintances." All these credentials are enforced by the interesting information that he—Mr. R. R. Terry—has lived for some years in the West Indies—"probably the only spot where the shanty is still alive"; and that he has "lost no opportunity of collecting shanties from old sailors who worked in sailing-ships before the days of screw-steamers." By way of preliminary to his warnings, then, Mr. Terry, writing in the *London Times*, apprises us of this fact:

"The shanty is dead on the sea. If it is to be revived on shore (as seems probable) it is imperative that, when the old melodies find their way into print, the sailor atmosphere and sailor traditions shall be faithfully reproduced. With the exception of Capt. R. H. Whall's 'Sea-Songs, Ships, and Shanties' (the only authoritative collection in print), there is no indication of this. Other collections than that of Captain Whall (unfortunately for us it deals only incidentally with shanties) are the compilation either of a sailor who is no musician or of a musician who is no sailor. The ideal combination of sailor and musician has yet to come."

First, then, Mr. Terry settles the "shanty" versus "chanty" business, and passes on to a secondly, thirdly, and lastly:

"May I utter a protest against the pedantry which—because of a fancied derivation from (*un*) *chanté*—would spell it 'chanty' or 'chantey'? The result of such spelling is that out of every thousand landmen 999.9 pronounce it 'tehalnty,' rhyming with 'auntie,' instead of 'shanty,' rhyming with 'seanty,' as every sailor always pronounced it. The arguments in favor of 'chanty' are plausible, but conjectural. Were it worth while, I could prove by arguments more plausible, less conjectural, and equally unconvincing that the word is derived from a negro shanty, or hut. According to the Oxford Dictionary (which, by the way, spells it *shanty*) the word did not find its way into literature until 1869. That being so, surely it is more scholarly to spell it as the sailor always pronounced it."

"Secondly, I scent a public danger in the multiplication of editions by mere 'collectors.' Lacking nautical knowledge and experience, the 'collector' is too ready to accept bogus titles

and bogus tunes, picked up from any stray sailor—often quite uneducated, and not seldom afflicted with the bemused memory of the octogenarian. The last factor is not, I think, sufficiently recognized. Most of the sailormen now surviving from the old windjammers are necessarily in their seventies or eighties. I have lately taken down shanties from a number of them, and in the matter of accuracy I noticed a great difference between their versions of well-known shanties and the versions of the same shanties sung to me when I was a youth, and when these old men's recollections were thirty years fresher. Indeed, one old fellow's memory played him such tricks that when he sang his version of 'A hundred years ago' I immediately recognized



TYLTAL IN A QUANDARY.

Deserted by six sweethearts, all of whom he thinks he loves equally well, he does not see why he shouldn't have them all, but the jury of his ancestors finds that none of them will do.

it as a pastiche of three separate shanties, all well known to me. Even in the case of a sailor relative (seventy years old, but intellectually a young man) I notice differences between his present-day versions and those I noted down from his singing thirty years ago. The mere collector—'knowing naught of these things'—first catches his sailorman; takes down his comic mispronunciations and muddled melodies, and straightway puts them into print. Once in print an uncritical public accepts them as authentic and authoritative. And so one feels no surprise at eventually finding your correspondent alluding to 'shanadar' and 'whip jamboree' as if they were classics, tho the real fact is that the first is an ignorant mispronunciation of the world-famous 'Shenandoah' (surely too well beloved to deserve so grotesque a disguise), and the other a garbled mixture of 'Santy Anna,' and Heaven only knows how many more tunes, with a title unknown to any sailor I ever met.

"Thirdly, I am constrained to warn a trustful public against the habit of a certain type of folk-song hunter of attributing nearly every old tune to some 'mode' or other. There are no end of shanties which (melodically) fulfil certain 'modal' conditions, but are, nevertheless, in a key. 'Homeward bound,' some of the 'Stormalong' shanties, and many others are unequivocally in a major key, but because they end on the modern dominant (which is the final of the eighth mode) the folk-songer labels them eighth (I beg pardon, I mean *hypomixoludian*) mode.

"Lastly, as one whose chief business in life is concerned with the old modes, let me beg of future 'collectors' to drop these Mesopotamian terms, no matter what peace and comfort they bring to the soul. I grant that they sound dreadfully learned as compared with mere numerals; but the latter have the advantage of being accurate designations, which the pseudo-Greek labels are not."

CHANGING HEADS OF THE MORMON CHURCH

THE DEATH of the head of the Mormon Church, Joseph F. Smith, serves to remind people living afar from the seat of that social-religious body that America "still has solidly established within its borders a powerful hierarchical organization cast on Biblical and oriental lines." Thus the *Boston Transcript* characterizes the church which in

taken more than one wife recently and kept the marriage secret.

"He had been married six times and is survived by five wives, forty-three children, and ninety-one grandchildren.

"After the rioting at Carthage his mother fled with her little son and the other Mormons to Nauvoo, Ill., where she remained until Joseph was eight years old, when they were driven forth again, and the young boy drove an ox-team across the plains to Utah, where he became a herd boy, and then a missionary in 1852, when the late Brigham Young established his headquarters at Salt Lake City. Joseph Fielding Smith was only fifteen years old when he was sent to Hawaii as a missionary for the Mormon Church. Later he entered the army raised by President Young to intercept United States troops which were about to invade Utah and did active service as a scout until the so-called 'Mormon war' was ended.

"In 1890, when the Supreme Court of the United States had upheld the Edmunds-Tucker act making polygamy unlawful, he upheld the decision in public, but said that in his own case, altho contrary to law, he preferred the consequences rather than abandon his children and their mothers.

Like many other Mormons, he was subjected to prosecutions and fines. In July, 1915, the Federal officials at Denver, Col., were warned that there was a

plot concocted by bandits to seize the head of the Latter Day Saints Church and hold him in Wyoming for a ransom of \$100,000.

"Under his leadership the Mormon Church made many converts in Europe through its missionaries, and in May, 1911, the English people protested to Home Secretary Churchill against the Mormon propaganda being preached throughout Great Britain.

"As head of the church President Smith was trustee in trust of all the Mormon Church property, and, according to the creed of the church, was prophet, seer, and relator. He directed many big business enterprises and had a large private fortune.

"He was president of Brigham Young University at Provo, Utah, and of other educational institutions. He was a director of the Union Pacific Railroad and head of three other big industrial corporations. Before he was elected president of the Mormon Church in 1901 in succession to President Snow he made a tour through Europe to inspect the work being done there by the missionaries of his church. He served as a member of the Utah State legislature and of the City Council of Salt Lake City."

Compared with Brigham Young, *The Transcript* finds that he had "none of the massive ability of that really great lawgiver and statesman," nor any of the "spiritual audacity" of his uncle, the founder of the church, but—

"He was a prudent and sagacious religious leader and a good business man, and his people firmly believe that he possessed the key to eternal mysteries, as the authorized recipient of that 'continuing revelation' which is a part of every true Mormon's faith. It is needless to say that he was a polygamist and a patriarch."



SURROUNDED BY PART OF HIS FAMILY.

The late prophet of the Mormon Church is reported to have been married six times, and to be survived by five wives, forty-three children, and ninety-one grandchildren.

the past has come into conflict with legal authorities on account of some fundamental tenets of its creed. The late head of the church was an early advocate of polygamy, and after 1890 preferred to suffer prosecution rather, as he said, than abandon his children and their mothers. The group here shown gives an idea of how large were the responsibilities he had taken on himself. He is spoken of by *The Transcript* as "the last of the men in power in the Mormon Church who outdated the Exodus to Utah." Nephew of the original Joseph Smith, revered by the Mormons as a prophet, "he drove an ox-team on the long trek from the banks of the Mississippi to the Salt Lake Valley in 1846-47." He was brought up on the principles and beliefs of the Saints, and was, like his uncle, revered as "of the blood of the Prophet"; but, says *The Transcript*, "like every other Mormon, he had to make good his claim to advancement in the church or the community by humble and patient service through a long process of slow promotion." A sketch of his life printed in the *New York Times* gives details of a not uneventful career:

"Joseph Fielding Smith was born in 1838 in Carthage, Ill., where his father, Hyrum Smith, and his uncle, the original Prophet Joseph, were shot to death by a mob which stormed the jail where the two were confined shortly after they began to preach plurality of wives. Altho he was an avowed polygamist for many years, the late president of the Mormon Church changed his views latterly, and left a sick bed last October to attend the semiannual conference held in the Temple at Salt Lake City and denounced the members of the church who had

The Deseret Evening News (Salt Lake), organ of the Mormon Church, dwells upon a "unique advantage" that he possess:

"He did not have to 'come out of the world' and unlearn any of its traditions and errors; from the hour of his birth he was privileged to bask in the rays of the revealed and restored gospel, of which during the ensuing fourscore years he was to be so valiant a champion, so excellent an expounder. And the results have justified in every way the hopes that were cherished and the predictions that were made concerning his presidency. The Church has prospered amazingly, both in spiritual and temporal things. Missionary work abroad has gone forward with great vigor, and Zion at home has been strengthened. Evil has not been looked upon with the least degree of allowance, yet charity for the repentant erring has not been withheld. The spirit of union and harmony has been promoted and the body of the Church has been made a compact, potent force for righteousness and strong to resist the onslaughts of the adversary."

The successor to the dead prophet is Heber J. Grant, mentioned by *The Transcript* as the first head of the Mormon Church, who was born in Salt Lake City after the exodus:

"He represents the modern thought in Mormonism, which is to conform to the requirements of the law but to stand up in 'the meeting' for all the original tenets of the church, and at the same time to keep the whole Mormon community abreast of modern social and material progress. Mr. Grant illustrates in his own person the clever political 'split' that the Mormons always manage. The new president of the Mormon Church is a

extension than it has ever been before. But it is hard to see how it now offers that menace to the safety of American institutions of which it was at one time undoubtedly guilty."

WILHELM'S SACRILEGE AVENGED

THE KAISER'S TENDENCY to decorate churches with likenesses of himself has laid him or his effigies open to some rude treatment of late. When the British freed Jerusalem from the Turks one of the things brought to light was the fresco in the German church showing the Kaiser and his consort seated upon thrones with their laps the supporting bases of a church. In Metz, William sought a place in the sunlight of sacred history and, robed in the mantle of the Prophet Daniel, stood guard in a niche in the west front of the cathedral. An impression seems to possess some of our correspondents that William had the prophet beheaded in order to substitute his own *life* on the stone trunk, not omitting or adapting to Biblical fashions the upturned mustaches. If so the sacrilege has been avenged as Mr. Thomas M. Johnson's correspondence to the *New York Evening Sun* shows:

"The Metz Cathedral struck the key-note of the meaning of to-day's events when the French formally reclaimed the capital of the lost province of Lorraine.

"One of the stone figures on the façade is that of a monk, but the face beneath the cowl is unmistakable, with its pointed mustache, pointed nose, and sloping chin, which are those of the Kaiser himself, who ordered the head of Daniel removed and his own substituted.

"The devil a monk would be!"

"But to-day sacrilegious pride has its fall, for the Kaiser's head has been broken off, his hands are bound with chains, and upon his breast hangs a placard proclaiming: '*Sic transit gloria mundi.*'"

"The Kaiser has fled to Holland, and the rise and fall of unbounded ambition are typified by that statue."

George Wharton Edwards, in his recently published book on "Alsace-Lorraine," reports:

"One could hardly believe this to be true, but true it is—the name of banality. . . . That lovely piece of Gothic work which was sculptured in the eighteenth century by Blondel was demolished by the German administration, who gravely reported



WILLIAM AS A CRUSADER.

Decorating the German building on the Mount of Olives. Dr. John H. Finley, head of the American Red Cross Palestine Commission, furnishes this snap shot.



From "Alsace-Lorraine," Copyrighted by George Wharton Edwards.

BEHEADED BY THE METZ POPULACE.

William fancied himself as the Prophet Daniel, and so posed for many years in the porch of the Metz Cathedral, but the handwriting on the wall was veiled to him.

Democrat in politics, while the two Senators from Utah, both very able men, are influential Republicans. Whether ebbing or flowing, the political tide always turns the Mormon mill. At this moment the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is stronger in point of membership, wealth, and geographical

that Blondel's style did not agree with or carry out the original plans of the architects of the Cathedral. The removal of this master work of Blondel was nothing short of a crime. And one is led to believe and accept the explanation of the French architects who protested against the substitution, "That it was really because Blondel was a Frenchman."

There was a whole carnival of slaughter of Hohenzollern statues the night before General Pétain entered Metz. "William I. had toppled over from the horse of his equestrian monument, while Frederick III., who for many long years had pointed a menacing finger at France from the pedestal upon which he stood, had come down with a rope around his neck." Had William consulted the Scriptures first he might not have chosen Daniel as the prophet for himself to impersonate, seeing that thus he suggests putting Daniel's words into his own mouth as the reader of his own doom:

"And this is the writing that was inscribed: *Meuc, meuc, tekul, upharsin.*

"This is the interpretation of the thing:

"*Meuc:* God hath numbered thy kingdom and brought it to an end.

"*Tekel:* Thou art weighed in the balance and art found wanting.

"*Peres:* Thy kingdom is divided and given to the Medes and Persians."—Daniel v, 25-28.

SEEING THE "MOTE" AND FORGETTING THE "BEAM"

PHILADELPHIA AND LONDON have just been having a little tilt over their respective moral fitness for entertaining the soldier in his hours of leave. The net result, if we are to believe the accusations of both sides, would seem to indicate that the military man would better take his vacations in more innocuous thoroughfares—say, of New York or Chicago? The row was apparently started by Mr. Bok, of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, who went to England with other American editors as the guest of the British nation to inspect at close hand the conduct of the war, and he is reported to have said some harsh things about the dangers confronting the American soldier when off duty in London. The *London Saturday Review* feels that the charges might come with better grace if America herself, and particularly Mr. Bok's own home town, were above suspicion on the score of public morals. First, however, we all have to take a cut of the lash from this well-known critic of everything American:

"We can not stay to explain the paradox of materialism and idealism, side by side in the forty-eight sociopolitical laboratories which make up the United States. There is scant respect for law, as the lynching records show, and as President Wilson has lately bewailed with characteristic forthrightness. Divorce is notoriously common—witness the 'windmills' of Reno, Nev., and Sioux Falls, S. D.

"Dynamite and 'guns' continue to figure in labor strikes. The white-slave traffic still thrives under the rose; and the boss in politics and business has an ethical code peculiar to himself, as the mere mention of Tammany Hall and the Standard Oil concern will recall to any American.

"For all that, the United States is the most aggressively moral nation upon earth; and now that her sons are swarming over to Europe in millions, she is gravely concerned for the welfare of their souls and bodies. Liquor and women—*salutis enimis!* President Wilson has issued paternal admonitions, Mrs. Wilson and Dr. Anna Shaw published a letter to their Allied sisters, respecting 'the protection of our sons at a time of unequalled temptation and danger.' General Pershing was bombarded with warnings, and he sent home reassurance through shoals of correspondents. The Quartermaster-General in Washington (General Sharp) told the nation that the Commander-in-Chief in France 'is exercising every possible precaution to protect the officers and men of his command.'

"Now, there is nothing to laugh at in all this, however strange it may seem to our cynical adolescence. America is very young. . . .

"Here butts in Mr. Edward Bok, of *The Ladies' Home Journal*.

Mr. Bok is aghast at 'the apparently uncontrolled solicitation of our boys by women on the London streets, and in hotel lobbies, lounges, and restaurants.' It was the most disgraceful sight Mr. Bok had ever seen; and 'scores of amateur girls' lent a heinous touch to young America's impending damnation. Such a thing was inconceivable, Mr. Bok maintained, in the home cities, where all the 'red-light districts' were wiped out, and the women arrested or put to honest work.

"Protective zones were fixt around the American camps. 'But all this is of small avail if we send our soldiers, clean-blooded and strong-limbed, over here only to be poisoned and wrecked in the London streets . . . (and) morally crucified. It is unfair to them; it is unfair to the great cause for which we are fighting—it is certainly unfair to the American soldier.' Mr. Bok was grieved to say all this (and much more) 'while I am here as a guest of the British Government—it seems, in a way, discourteous.'

"There was on our part no 'official' reply, because we are a silent and polite people, with no gust for acrimonious dispute with our invited guests. As a matter of fact, London is by far the most decent of all great cities, as every traveler and man of the world is aware."

If this mere recital does not carry its own refutation of the charges, *The Saturday Review* turns to American sources as Mr. Bok's best answerers:

"A colleague of his own, Mr. W. C. Edgar, of the *Minneapolis Bellman*, dismissed the Bok sermon as 'hogwash,' *tout court*. 'I have been visiting London at intervals,' the Westerner pursues, 'for nearly thirty years, and in all my experience I have never found its street life so free of objectionable features of the kind described by Mr. Bok.' No American soldier needed a guardian after dark in London. And with that Mr. Edgar carried the war into the City of Brotherly Love: 'I was in Philadelphia, Mr. Bok's own delightful city, in May last.' It was then under martial law. 'Candor compels me to say that . . . the streets were more filled with courtezans, covertly, if not openly, plying their trade, than any of the streets of London I have seen.'

"It would be unkind to tell the whole truth about the City of Brotherly Love, which Mr. Bok contrasts so favorably with the British metropolis. But he can not be unaware of its 'government by murder,' and the recent revelations which rivaled the most lurid of Tammany régimes in New York, and shocked the whole nation besides. We prefer to let a great American newspaper, like *The Sun*, tell the story in brief:

"Philadelphia, long a seething caldron of factional politics, is now facing one of the most scandalous and astounding upheavals in her history as the result of the murder of a police detective in the 'Bloody Ward' on primary-election day.

"The Mayor, Thomas B. Smith, Police-Lieut. D. Bennett, and Isaac Deutsch, a political leader, are awaiting a hearing before the Criminal Division of the Municipal Court. Six gunmen, imported from New York, as tools in a gigantic plot to spread bloodshed and riot, to intimidate voters to vote illegally, and thereby swing the election for Deutsch, have thus far been arrested. The net is out for twenty-five other gunmen who were imported from New York and Newark; also for the thug leaders who marshaled them, and finally for the politicians and police officials who, it is said, connived to protect them, and even aided them in escaping from the city after the crime.'

"Now as to vice. Here Philadelphia's accuser is Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, the guardian of America's camp morals. Mr. Fosdick's report upon conditions in the City of Brotherly Love was so appalling that Secretary Daniels took drastic action owing to the flagrancy of 'the social evil and illegal liquor traffic.' But listen to the sweeping *peccari* of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and you will agree that there is no more to be said: 'Philadelphia has multiplied its den of iniquity. Its streets are crowded with women of the underworld; liquor is being freely supplied behind the red lights, and by the 'bootleg' process on the highways.

"Philadelphia is wide open. Gambling is prevalent, viciousness is running wild. Thieves and highwaymen stalk abroad . . . robberies are so frequent that they no longer provoke comment. Philadelphia has arrived at the stage where protection is afforded, not to the public—not to the troopers, the marines, and the jacks—but to the owners and managers of the vice-resorts. . . . Lawless police officials may pad their pockets by extracting greenbacks from criminals; that is only a feature. The system looks higher; it demands the support of the underworld for its candidates at the polls—and gets it!

"Mark you, this is not our voice, but Philadelphia's own!"

"At study, at work or at fun
I go like a Yank at a Hun.
On Campbell's Soup diet I never stay quiet
But keep every job on the run."



Second Robert Hughes of Springfield, Mass., and members of Company K, 104th U. S. Infantry, known as the first American regiment to be decorated for bravery in any foreign campaign. This photograph was taken directly back of the front in France.

On a fighting basis

Look at these boys of yours. Yes yours and ours—all-America's boys. Don't they look like healthy, sturdy, high-grade Americans fit to meet all comers? Don't they look well fed? They are. They belong to the best-fed army in the world.

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Campbell's Tomato Soup

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It combines the natural tonic and appetizing qualities of the fresh ripe tomato with other choice materials both nourishing and tempting.

It is especially valuable to strengthen digestion and aid the body processes which create energy and maintain a vigorous con-

dition. Served as a Cream of Tomato it is even more inviting and nutritious.

It comes to you perfectly cooked, seasoned, hermetically sealed. It is condensed by the scientific Campbell method so that all the freshness and flavor of nature are retained. There is no waste about it, no cooking cost for you, no labor. And the contents of every can gives you two cans of rich soup—a sustaining, body-building food.

Order it from your grocer by the dozen or more. This is the handy and economical way.

21 kinds 12c a can

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EDUCATION - IN - AMERICANISM

*Lessons in Patriotism prepared especially for THE LITERARY DIGEST by
the UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION*

THE GREEKS IN AMERICA

THE FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND GREEKS that constitute the Greek population of the United States, coming from Greece and Turkey, for the most part settled here within the last twenty years. In the eighties began the tide of immigration, tho there had been a few Greek merchants in this country as early as 1822. The Greeks who came here in the eighties were almost exclusively from the provinces and mountain districts, and until 1900 most Greek immigrants were laborers. But since that year immigration has included almost all classes of the Greek nation, who have been drawn hither by the success of their fellows in the United States, by the inducements of steamship-lines and their agents, and by the spirit of the colonizer. The tide of immigration rose steadily until 1912, before the outbreak of the first Balkan war, when about forty thousand returned to their country. From the end of that war until 1915, however, thousands of Greeks sailed back to the United States, but the Great War effectually decreased all immigration. Greeks can be found all over the country, but the largest centers of our Greek population are Chicago, New York, Lowell, Pittsburg, San Francisco, and Boston.

THEIR AMERICANISM—After the United States entered the war those Greeks who had not been able to get back to their country were advised by Premier Venizelos to serve with our Army. Before the treaty between this country and Greece concerning military service was signed thousands of Greeks were in actual service under the Stars and Stripes and many had already given their lives for their new country. Furthermore, the Greeks in the United States have also subscribed liberally to our Liberty Loans.

OCCUPATIONS PREFERRED BY THE GREEKS—Altho the Greeks are naturally merchants and traders, they are also engaged in agricultural and professional pursuits. The commercial lines in which they are most numerous are the hotel and restaurant business, as waiters, managers, and proprietors; the wholesale and the retail candy business and grocery and fruit business, and, notably, in the florist business as well as the shoe-shining parlors. As born traders they keep watchful eyes on the mechanism of any business in which they may be employed so as to master it completely, with the result that in a comparatively short while a dish-washer in a restaurant frequently becomes proprietor or manager of a little independent eating-place, which eventually he develops into a large restaurant or hotel. Not a few Greeks have ventured into the moving-picture business and own large producing companies. In almost every city will be found cafés owned or conducted by Greeks and chiefly patronized by their countrymen. As farmers they are mostly to be found in Florida and in the State of Washington. There are several large Greek importing and exporting firms in New York and in Chicago, which latter city contains the highest number of Greeks. Of the laboring classes several thousand are employed as workmen on the railroads and in factories.

GREEK SOCIETIES—That the Greeks very rarely become public charges may be stated on the authority of a police official in one of the largest cities of the country. The reason is that they have many fraternal and benevolent organizations in whatever section of the country they may be settled whose purpose is social, benevolent, and cultural. Usually these societies are formed by a group of Greeks coming from a particular locality in the homeland, such as men from Athens, Sparta, Samos, etc. New York City alone has over eighty Greek societies, and membership in about fifty of them is open only to those coming from the same home town or district. One of the large organizations that includes members from all parts of Greece is the

Panhellenic Union in America, the constitution of which states its objects to be as follows:

(a) To cultivate among its members and through them among all Greeks residing in America the spirit of mutual aid.

(b) To instil veneration and affection for the laws and institutions of their adopted country, to cultivate friendly relations between Greeks and American citizens, and to assist the former in obtaining American citizenship.

(c) To encourage the study of the English and Greek language, and to develop and propagate educational and moral doctrines.

(d) To give pecuniary and moral aid to members and those dependent upon them and to care for the sick and disabled members from the voluntary contributions of members and from other sources, and, as far as its means will permit, to extend its protection to Greek immigrants and laborers.

Another society whose purpose is to link Greeks in this country closer to their American fellows is the American-Hellenic Society, the president of which is Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and the vice-presidents Dr. Charles W. Eliot and Dr. Jacob G. Schurman. Both Greeks and Americans are on the General Council and on the Executive Committee of the American-Hellenic Society, and many Americans are becoming members of it.

GREEK CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—In almost every city where there are a few hundred Greeks there is an organization founded to establish and support a church and a little parochial school for the purpose of religious instruction. Many Greeks send their children to the American public school, for which they have a profound admiration, but also send their children to privately supported schools in order to have them taught Greek. The Greek Orthodox Church is a state-recognized institution that resembles somewhat the Anglican Church in its constitution. Recently the highest authority in the Church, the Metropolitan of Athens, visited the United States and made a study of his countrymen for the purpose of solidifying the organization of the approximately one hundred Greek Orthodox churches here.

ANCIENT AND MODERN GREEK—Modern Greek is derived directly from ancient Greek, and the difference that lies between them consists in a greater flexibility, in novelty of expression, and, as is the case with other European languages, a variety in the use of modern words invented for present-day use.

NATURALIZATION—The Greeks of better education are naturally more prompt to seek naturalization because they understand more readily the ideals of American government. Nevertheless, through the medium of the various fraternal societies a campaign of education in civic life is going on continually. Moreover, the Greeks have some twenty local newspapers, weeklies and monthlies, in various sections of the country while from New York two large daily newspapers are published that have a circulation wherever there are Greeks.

THE ANCIENT GREEKS—As we consider the share taken by modern Greeks in our national life and institutions it is inspiring to recall the fame and works of their ancestors, whose influence has permeated through the centuries the thought and achievement of the world in all branches of intellectual effort. The mere suggestion brings to mind Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, and Pythagoras in philosophy; Solon, the lawgiver; Alexander, the general, and Alcibiades, the politician; Herodotus, the "father of history," and Thucydides, the "founder of philosophic history"; Demosthenes, held to be the greatest orator not only of Greece but of all history; Archimedes, mathematician and discoverer of the equilibrium of the lever; Zeuxis and Apelles, the painters; Praxiteles and Phidias, the sculptors; Aristophanes, supreme writer of comedies; the key-stone of tragedy ancient and modern, formed by Aeschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles, and Homer, the epic poet of the world, whose song rings with magic unrivaled through the ages.



INSTEAD

Instead of brass for a stencil—Zinc. Instead of tin for the tip of a shoe lace—Zinc. Instead of copper, or brass, or steel, or tin, or aluminum—Zinc, for drinking cups, camera cases, alarm clocks, meters, buttons, containers for toilet preparations, pencil tops, bottle caps and hundreds of other articles.

The New Jersey Zinc Company, anticipating the necessity of conserving metals needed for war purposes, has developed many new uses for metallic zinc in its own laboratories. These laboratories, completely equipped and operated under the direction of highly-skilled chemists, are at the service of all manufacturers of metal products who have been deprived of other metals by the demands of war.

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55 Wall Street, New York

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*Manufacturers of Zinc Oxide, Spelter, Spiegeleisen, Lithopane,
Sulphuric Acid, Rolled Zinc Strips and Plates,
Zinc Dust and Zinc Chloride*

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CURRENT POETRY

ONE day of all the days of our lives we shall never forget—November 11, 1918—the day when the mad horror of war was lifted from the shoulders of an aching world. Not a few of us looked back that day to the German Navy's toast to "Der Tag" and felt the happy contrast. So did many a poet, and here are the thoughts of Richard Le Gallienne from the *New York Evening Sun*:

"THE DAY!"

New York, November 11, 1918

BY RICHARD LE GALLIENNE

"The Day!"

O fatal and fantastic toast
Your idle princes of the sea
Drank to each other, making silent boast,
With lifted glass, toward that immortal coast
Whose names are one—England and Liberty
The dream that Spain,
And even Napoleon had dreamed in vain.

"The Day!"

When France should die in very deed,
France whose grave soul is ever the world's
need—
Strange flower that we call France!
Flower that in a sword so swiftly turns,
Changing disaster into a dance,
And to dim lands that gropingly ascend
Brings wisdom like a friend,
Whose altar burns
With such clear flame of courage to the skies
That even her foes
Marvel that men so gay can be so wise,
And go to battle as lovers to a rose.

"The Day!"

When this Republic, born to make men free,
With all its golden youth but in its veins,
Of antique Force an easy vassal should be,
And wear the chains
Of kings once more that for three hundred years
She mocked across the sea.

"The Day!"

O Kaiser, can this be "the day"
You dreamed of? Did you mean
This day? November the eleventh day
Of the year nineteen hundred and eighteen?

In *The Venango Daily Herald*, of Franklin, Pa., Mr. W. P. F. Ferguson gives us another picture:

THE TRUE MEMORIAL

By W. P. F. FERGUSON

The trumpets peal their clangor and the drum
Rolls a mad prairie through the city's street;
The Flag streams bravely and the countless feet
Rear like a sea, as thronging thousands come
Triumphant. Far they lie, forever dumb,
Those brave young lives for noble years—
Lost to the Future, never more to greet.
The morns with gladness, seek ye now if some
Star-high memorial our hands may rear
To those who won but never saw this day,
To those whose blood cements proud
Triumph's arch
But pass not through? Go, rid the land of fear,
Base pride, foul dealing; every despot slay!
Thus make the years, for them, one glory
march!

The *New York Evening Sun* gives us a vivid war-picture, direct from the front, that does not incline us to any overtender thoughts of the defeated Germans.

ON THE ROAD TO THIEPVAL

By E. J. WHEELER

On the road to Thiepval there is much to see:
Shell-holes and dugouts and many a tortured tree
Furrows driven deep and long by the shrapnel of war
And hamlets ground to dust beneath the hammer-
strokes of Thor.

On the road to Thiepval there is much to learn
Of Kultur that has passed this way, never to
return;

Of *Deutschum* and "*Wesen Deutsch*," Goll and
Schrecklichkeit—

The cursed fruitage of them all lies plainly here
in sight.

On the road to Thiepval there is naught to hear
(Of song-birds or house-dogs or merry village
cheer,

For all the homes the Hun has left in this once
radiant land

Are narrow little plots of ground where wooden
crosses stand.

On the road to Thiepval the stars are shining
down,

The steadfast planets keep their course above
each ruined town.

And God's on high and Justice reigns, and Thiepval
road shall be

A hallowed road where France hurled back the
hordes of tyranny.

Out of the welter of war comes one un-
doubted blessing, the welding of three great
nations into a firm and lasting friendship,
more binding than any alliance. In *The
Outlook* we have the tribute of an Ameri-
can soldier to France and England, who
bore the "burden and heat of the day."

AMERICA TO FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN

By HAROLD TROWBRIDGE PULSFER
Master Signal Electrician, Signal Corps, U. S. N. A.

France! Britain! to your stalwart sons
We owe our hearthstones undented,
Our living cities—to your guns
The laughter of each little child.

France! Britain! in the deadly pall
That hangs athwart your eastern skies,
We see the measure of our call,
The need of holy sacrifice.

France! Britain! in your field we stand
As never nation stood before—
Henceforth the honor of our land
Speaks only where our cannons roar.

In gilded word and burnished phrase
There is no balm for blood that flows
From those who through infernal days
Fight liberty's eternal foes.

Before the judgment-seat of God
Ten thousand hopes will not outweigh
One single square of bloody sod
Held from the Hun in red array.

Late to the battle-field we come
Unready, tortured with the shame
Of seeing brothers grim and dumb
Dying—where we should feel the flame.

France! Britain! when the stars look down
Upon the last great battle-place,
Pray God we may have won our crown—
The right to meet you face to face!

What will the boys do when they come
home? How many will be content to go
back to the desk? Here's a woman's view
of it from England's great humorous
weekly, *Punch*:

THE CALL

By C. FOX SMITH

There's an office back in London, and the dusty
sunlight falls

With its swarms of dancing motes across the
floor.

On the piles of books and papers and the drab
distempered walls

And the bowlers on their pegs behind the door.

There's an office stool in London where a fellow
used to sit.

(But the chap that used to sit there's overseas.)

There's a job they're keeping open till that fellow's
done his bit.

And the one that job is waiting for is—Me!

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ture with the utmost of econ-
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absolute satisfaction to our
client.

How this is done is explained in our
book, "Aberthaw Construction Serv-
ice." How well it is done is testified
to by those who have repeatedly en-
trusted us with their work.

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BOSTON, MASS.



BUILT BY ABERTHAW

4 Passenger Coupe



This Reo Is a Joy to the Owner-Driver And Withal a Most Luxurious Equipage

R

HAVE YOU EVER RIDDEN in that four-passenger Reo Roadster—the model we have been making the past three years?

IF YOU HAVE you will agree that the seating arrangement was just about ideal for that type of car.

THAT MODEL was the result of many months of study—and many costly experiments in body building.

THE PROBLEM WAS to seat all four passengers well within the wheel-base.

THE IDEAL PLAN would be to seat the passengers directly over the center line between the two axles. That is impossible.

THE REO PLAN of advancing the driver's seat several inches in front of the main passenger seat; then making the emergency seat—the fourth—so it folds out of the way to permit entrance and exit of passengers, proved very nearly ideal.

WELL, THIS NEW REO COUPE is built on that same plan—we could find no way to improve on that arrangement.

JUDGING BY THE TREMENDOUS popularity of that model we felt we could not do better than to follow that general design in building this enclosed model.

IT IS ROOMIER even than was that popular roadster—two 200-pound adults find liberal room in the main seat.

ONE NOTICEABLE CHANGE in this model is facing the emergency seat the other way.

THE DRIVER'S SEAT is a joy—with its arm freedom and ample leg room. The form of the seat braces you for any emergency and makes driving not a task, but a recreation.

PERHAPS WE DID devote special attention to this feature—for the driver of such a car is generally also the owner.

ASK YOUR REO DEALER to show you this new Coupe—and to explain its many fine points. No expense has been spared to make this a finished and a well-nigh perfect four-passenger equipage.

FOR EXAMPLE: one detail small in itself but worth its weight in gold to you any night when driving in rain or sleet is that window wiper.

IT TAKES THE PLACE of the extra glass shield—always noisy—always smudged—that failed to do just what it was intended to do.

DRIVE THIS REO yourself, then you will know.

BY THE WAY, this is the ideal coupe for milady—Reo simplicity of control and Reo dependability make it that.

U. S. ROYAL cord tires on all wheels.

PRICE—SAME as the Sedan, \$2175.00.

The Gold Star

Passenger Sedan

In Factory Parlance This New Sedan Is The Finest "Job" Reo Ever Turned Out

TO SAY that this latest Reo is built and finished regardless of cost is to use a hackneyed phrase, but the only one that adequately expresses the fact.

REO BODY WORK has long been famous for its stability and hence for its durability.

IN THIS LATEST REO we have gone just a little bit farther than ever before in perfection of finish and refinements of details.

THE TIME HAS COME when the buyer of a moderate priced car need not deny himself any luxury of finish—need not apologize, even mentally, for any slightest detail.

FOR EXAMPLE: automatic window lifters, which until recently were found only in the most expensive cars, are now a standard in Reo enclosed models.

THE "FRAMELESS GLASS" with the felt covered rubber "anti-rattlers" adds that great luxury of a noiseless body—appreciated by the fastidious buyer.

FRENCH VELOUR upholstery in the rear compartment. Leather in front seats—in keeping with the fashion of the day for Sedans.

SILK CURTAINS harmonize in design and in texture with the rest.

TO MENTION the solid silver handles on window lifters; the same quality and design of lamp sockets; door handles, etc., is only to say that every last detail is in keeping with the whole.

WE ARE PROUD of this piece of Reo bodycraft. It is, as it should be—being our latest—our best.

MOUNTED ON springs of right design and Reo quality and equipped with Royal cord tires, this Reo is the last word in luxurious riding.

WE OFFER THIS SEDAN to the critical Reo clientele without a single reservation mental or otherwise.

WE CAUTION YOU however on one point—the number obtainable is most limited.

ONLY 25 PER CENT of the number our dealers asked for and we had planned to build—reduced as you know by government order to make way for war needs.

IT IS TOO LATE NOW to attempt to make any more—for this type of body cannot be hurried through, even were that the Reo way, which it isn't.

OF COURSE WE WILL make more—many times more—just as soon as we can get back to normal conditions.

BUT THAT WON'T HELP the family that needs a luxurious enclosed Sedan for the coming winter.

THERE WILL NOT BE ENOUGH to supply even a reasonable fraction of that demand—those who desire a cozy Sedan and who also insist on Reo quality and low upkeep.

YOU WILL APPRECIATE this when you hear the price—\$2175.00 plus freight and special Federal Tax.

SO DON'T DELAY. Place your order at once.

TODAY won't be a minute too soon.



Card of Values



"I'm for the useful and practical gift this year. I do not know of anything I'd rather have than some of the beautiful silverware like yours."

1847 Rogers Bros. Silverplate has the appeal of beauty that makes it dear to the woman's heart, and is a sensible purchase now when the expenditure of every dollar is considered.

It is a practical economy because it will give both pleasure and service for a lifetime.

1847 Rogers Bros. Silverplate is made in but one quality—the best. Your dealer will show a variety of patterns in which Tea and Coffee Sets, etc., can be had to match the spoons and forks.

*Teaspoons, \$3.00 a set of six.
Other pieces in proportion.
Send for catalogue No. Y-51.*

INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY
Meriden, Conn.

1847 ROGERS BROS.
SILVERWARE

1847 — Seventy Year Plate — 1917

And it may be black ingratitude, but oh, good Lord, I know
I could never stick the office life again,
With the coats and cuffs and collars and the long hours crawling slow
And the quick lunch and the same old morning train:
I have looked on Life and Death and seen the naked soul of man,
And the heart of things is other than it seemed,
And the world is somehow larger than the good old office plan,
And the ways of earth are wider than I dreamed.

There's a chap in the Canadians—a clinking good chap, too—
And he hails from back o' nowhere in B. C.,
And he says it's sure some country, and I wonder if it's true,
And I rather fancy that's the place for me,
There's a trail I mean to follow and a camp I mean to share
Out beyond the survey, up in Cassiar,
For there's something awakened in me that I never knew was there,
And they'll have to find some other chap to fill that vacant chair
When the boys come marching homeward from the war.

Sir Owen Seaman the editor of *Punch*, while he is a master of humorous verse, often has a serious message for us. Here is one:

FOR THE APOSTLES OF "NO HUMILIATION"

(Certain people have proclaimed their opinion that the German nation ought not to be humiliated.)

BY SIR OWEN SEAMAN

Rumors arrive as thick as swarming bees;
Our evening rags announce with raucous clamor
The latest wire, the semifinal wheeze
Transmitted by the fertile Rotterdammer,
Giving a local version
Of William Two's spontaneous dispersion.

They leave me cold. I care not how he pays
The heavy debt his deeds of wanton fury owe—
Whether he puts his orb to bed, or stays
On exhibition like an antique curio;
The reckoning we charge
Has to be settled by the Hun at large.

Here and elsewhere his advocates impute
Innocence to the *Boche*—a gentle creature,
Too prime perhaps to lick the tyrant's boot,
But otherwise without a vicious feature;
They'd have our wrath abated;
Poor child, "he must not be humiliated."

Why not? Against his army's bestial crimes
He never lifted one protesting finger;
The wrongs of Belgium drew his jocund rimes;
Over the Hymn of Hate he loved to linger,
Pressing the *forte* pedal,
And wore—for luck—the *Lusitania* medal.

He took a holiday for children slain,
And butchered women set his flags afutter;
Our drowning anguish served for light refrain
To berry patriots homing down the gutter;
On prisoners he spat,
The helpless ones, and thanked his *Gott* for that.

Had he but fought as decent nations fight,
Clean-handed, then we must have spared his honor;
But now, if Germany goes down in night,
Tis he, not we, that puts that shame upon her,
Shame not of mere defeat,
But such that never our hands again can meet.

Why should his pride of race be spared a fall?
Let him go humble all his days for sentence,
Why pity him as just a Kaiser's thrall,
This beast at heart!—the fear may fake repentance?
For me, when all is said,
I save my pity for our murdered dead.

Don't Cheat Your Boy on Christmas Morning

I wonder if you fathers and mothers wouldn't be surprised if you knew what your boy really thinks when you give him toys that are make-shifts—that aren't genuine—that soon have to be cast aside?

I've never got over being a boy myself. I know the importance to a boy of having things *genuine*. I know how disappointed he feels when he realizes that his toy isn't true; that the steel work in his toy skyscraper isn't like the real building he saw; that his toy motor won't work. He's hurt; he feels that he's been cheated.

I have studied and worked as hard to make Erector mechanically true as other men do to make a bridge strong or a building architecturally correct.

Your boy will build steel bridges, skyscrapers, battleships, machinery with Erector and never lose interest in them, because they're true! They're exactly like the real thing. Erector girders have lapped, interlocking edges (a patented, exclusive feature all my own) so your boy can build with square, four-sided columns—just like those in actual skyscrapers.

If you were to talk to your boy's playmates, you would find that most of them have Erector—and all of them know about it. They will tell you that Erector is the construction toy with every piece stamped accurately out of steel, scientifically made and correct in design and proportion; that it builds the most, biggest, and best models; that it has big reinforced steel wheels, grooved and hubbed for every engineering purpose; that most sets have the power-

GILBERT ERECTOR

"THE TOY LIKE STRUCTURAL STEEL"

Erector isn't just a plaything for a day or a week. It will keep him happy, busy and contented for many months.

Every toy store—and every department or hardware store which handles toys—sells Erector. It's the best-known American toy. Ask your dealer to show you the famous Set No. 4, the favorite of all the boys. It sells for \$5. Other Erector sets, \$1 to \$25. Write for Catalog illustrating and describing the complete line of Gilbert toys.



A.C. Gilbert PRES.
THE A. C. GILBERT
COMPANY
121 Blatchley Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

If your Boy already has a set of Erector, give him one of these other

GILBERT TOYS

GILBERT Electrical Sets

The most fascinating playthings for teaching, demonstrating and applying secrets of electricity. Your boy learns and plays at the same time. He can make a motor that will lift his own weight. Wire in electric door bells, operate toys and models with electricity—in short, do a hundred "stunts" that are being done by grown-up electrical engineers.



GILBERT Mysto Magic



With one of these Mysto Magic Sets, any boy can do wonderful tricks, just like real magicians; give shows at parties, churches, halls, and make money. These Sets contain apparatus for some of the most famous tricks of great magicians. Any boy can do them with a little practice and the aid of our fine manual of Magic Knowledge.

GILBERT Nurse's Outfit



Includes cap, apron, arm-band, scissors, absorbent cotton, adhesive tape, splints—everything for acting the real Red Cross Angel of Mercy. "First Aid" Primer in child language shows just how to do everything.

GILBERT Machine Gun

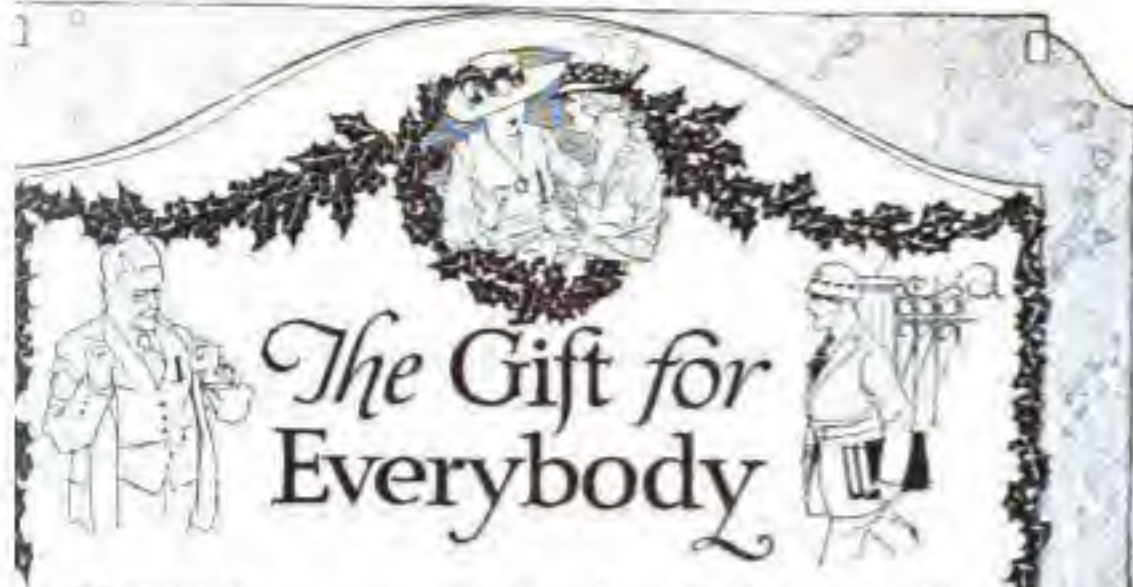


Has all the features of the real machine guns—detachable magazine, clip for 12 cartridges, air-cooled chamber, firing crank, automatic traverse, elevation, elevating crank, full circle swivel, etc. Works fast as lightning—10 shots per second. Gun is mounted on heavy tripod. Manual, free with every Gun, contains full instructions for organizing Machine Gun Company.

GILBERT Chemistry Outfit



Contains laboratory equipment and everything necessary for making interesting chemical experiments—electroplating, tests for metals, making soap, ammonia, ink, etc. With every outfit is a big illustrated manual which tells clearly how to conduct all experiments.



The Gift for Everybody

FOR 20 years the Conklin Pen has been the gift for sensible people. Make it *your* gift this year.

The Conklin's little *Crescent-Filler*, the pioneer of self-filling devices, is still the standard of them all. Cleanly, quick and positive in action, it fills the Conklin in 4 seconds. And just pilot a Conklin across the paper. Note the superb smoothness of the point. That's the "acid test."

Sold in handsome gift boxes, by leading stationers, jewelers, druggists and department stores everywhere. Exchangeable after Christmas if point is not perfectly suited to the handwriting.

Conklin's Self-Filling Fountain Pen

Non-Leakable



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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

THE YEAR'S BEST HOLIDAY BOOKS

TWENTY-FIVE EACH FOR ADULTS AND CHILDREN

I

THE TWENTY-FIVE FOR ADULTS

Adams, Henry. The Education of. An Autobiography. With introduction by Henry Cabot Lodge. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$5 net.

A rare book is this, but one bound to invigorate the thoughtful and to irritate the smug. It analyzes our whole national life and embraces a consideration of the cultural forces of the western world. Henry Adams, great-grandson of the second President and inheritor of the Adams traditions, struggled, in his education, against forces of the past which tended to keep him of the eighteenth or seventeenth century rather than of the nineteenth. His observations are, therefore, torn between opposing calls inside of him and outside. In the course of this analysis, which is governed by the exceptional opportunities Henry Adams had to witness American and European history in the making, we are given incisive, ironical criticism, in compact, yet crisp, utterances. They illustrate the workings of a comprehensive mind, self-centered that it may be wide in its decisions. Adams was a profound thinker, and his autobiography will make slow, careful reading profitable.

Croy, Homer. How Motion-Pictures Are Made. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$4 net.

Interest in moving pictures is so widespread that this descriptive manual, viewing the fast-developing science from every angle—old and new—will be eagerly read. For there is a fascination in following the development of film-work, especially film drama, with all its expensive and intricate detail. Mr. Croy leaves no aspect of the subject untouched. He delves into the history of its beginning; he traces its evolution and gradual introduction to the public, and then minutely explains the manner of conducting rehearsals, of preparing scenarios, of "faking" hair-raising scenes. He points to the usefulness of the movie in science, on the battle-field, and at the bottom of the ocean. His chapter on the future of the motion-picture emphasizes its educational value. The book is copiously illustrated with pictures showing the method and care manifest in celluloid art.

Davis, Arthur N. The Kaiser as I Know Him. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2 net.

All personalia which can throw light on William Hohenzollern must be interesting. Dr. Davis was the Kaiser's dentist until late in the war. Papers have facetiously blamed the doctor for not hitting hard on the nerves of every one of the Kaiser's teeth, especially as he remained the Court dentist for some months after America's entrance into the war. He does not fully satisfy us that it was necessary for him to hold his job so long and to listen to the Kaiser's diatribes against the world in general and America in particular. He gives us plenty of Court gossip and reinforces the popular idea of the ex-Crown Prince. There is much that casts light on Germany's internal condition and supports our conviction as to the psychology of the imperial bully.

PYRENE FIGHTS ON to make America Safe from the Great Enemy—FIRE!

FROM the beginning of the War, we have supplied our Allies with Pyrene Extinguishers for motor trucks, ambulances, war vessels, airplanes, cantonments, munition plants and all military property subject to fire.

After America entered the War, the military need for fire protection increased until our entire output was required.

Over 1,000,000 Pyrene Extinguishers are in the Service—and by fighting fires at the front have done their share to achieve the great result.

With the ending of the War, we take up with renewed energy the fight at home. Fire protection is absolutely essential to safeguard the great industrial establishments of this country, on which our future prosperity depends.

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Miller Accessories are produced by the makers of the Miller Uniform Tires—the talk of the tire world because of their Uniform Mileage and their cog-like tread that is *Geared-to-the-Road*. Uniform Mileage is solely a Miller achievement accomplished by Uniform hand-work that makes all Millers wear alike under like

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When having Tires and Tubes repaired by others request the use of Miller Repair Materials and you are sure of a longer-lasting job. (208)

Davis, William Stearns, Ph.D., in collaboration with Anderson, William, Ph.D., and Tyler, Mason W., Ph.D. *The Roots of the War. A Non-technical History of Europe, 1870-1914.* New York: The Century Company. Pp. 357. \$1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

The three professors in the University of Minnesota who wrote this book quote President Wilson as saying the roots of this war "run deep into all the obscure soils of history." It was to discover some of these roots and their fateful growths that they wrote the book. They found "three dominant factors in the international relations of the last forty years that enabled the Pan-German conspirators to bring on the great calamity in the precise form in which it finally inflicted itself upon the world": Alsace-Lorraine, commercial rivalry, and the overweening jealousy by the Pan-Germans of the British colonial empire, and the eternal Balkan question. How the three factors played simultaneously into the hands of influential German classes; how Bismarck focused them to carry out his designs; how the Kaiser used them to work his will are set forth with fine lucidity in chapters comprehensive in scope and clear in their analyses. Dr. Davis holds Treitschke mainly responsible for the German idea of outreaching domination, and quotes freely from his own writing in condemnation of him.

Edwards, George Wharton. *Alsace-Lorraine.* Described and pictured. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Company. \$6 net.

This handsome volume, rich in letterpress, abundant in illustration, and graceful in narrative, should prove a welcome gift just at the moment when France is vindicated and Alsace-Lorraine is freed from the German yoke. Mr. Edwards mingles history, anecdote, and travel in an agreeable fashion; he is a splendidly observant tourist. His infusion of personal contact with the people lends warmth to his descriptions. In addition, Mr. Edwards's crayon and brush are as colorful as his pen. He begins his book thus: "The one dominating purpose of the people . . . is their reunion with the mother-country, France. A temporary or final autonomy for the Lost Provinces . . . is out of the question. The people do not want it." Then follow detailed accounts of places, manners, and customs.

Faris, John T. *The Romance of Old Philadelphia.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.50 net.

Granting the wide range of Mr. Faris's sources—which represent extended reading—his complete reliance on sources imposes limitations on the book as to concentrated charm. We get the elements out of which Philadelphia was evolved; we do not always get Philadelphia. There is a deal of romance in home-building, the beginnings of city government, rudimentary business, and social life. Through manners and customs a city gets its features. Fascinating are the illustrations in a rich-looking volume. If Mr. Faris has not done justice to the social side of Philadelphia, to the lighter phase of President Washington's residence in the city, to the theatrical activity of the time—for it might almost be claimed for Philadelphia that it was the cradle of the American theater—he has given us in one way a source-book. The book's format is compelling.

Franck, Lena M. *Working My Way Around the World.* Rewritten from Harry A. Franck's "Vagabond Journeys Around the World." New York: The Century Company. \$1.35.

From the time when Harry A. Franck left college, and without money struck



Science has taken the guesswork out of repairing leaky radiators

WHY doesn't it occur to some car owners that "guesswork" is ancient history around a motor car?

They ought to know that soldering a leak is a risky job. The high heat of the soldering torch weakens the radiator. If the leaks are hard to get at they are never repaired right. And after laying up the car for three or four days—and paying a bill anywhere up to \$25—what guarantee is there that the radiator won't leak again—soon?

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Use "X" Liquid before using an anti-freeze. The "X" seals all the small holes that are present in your cooling system—and prevents the anti-freeze from leaking away. This saves money and protects your engine. "X" Liquid is the only repair product that works in alcohol or other reliable anti-freeze solutions.

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*Brush and Cream in One—
The Essential Gift for Men*

YES, multitudes of men have responded to our first announcement of this wonderful shaving brush that supplies its own lather from a fountain of cream in the handle! Not only thousands of men who shave at home, but sailors, soldiers and travelers, too.

Every day now a growing host are shaving the Warner way with only this Fountain Brush and a razor.

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This means no everlasting bother with separate tubes of shaving cream—no fussing with shaving sticks and soap and mugs. The Warner Brush takes the place of all those. It does their work better—and in half the time!

It is sponsored by Mr. A. P. Warner, whose products have always met high favor. The Warner Speedometer and Warner-Lenz are famous today throughout the world. Yet this new Fountain Brush serves even greater numbers. *It serves every man who shaves!*

Saves Cream and Effort

Simply turn the Warner control and the cream in the handle is released to the heart of the bristles. Each time comes precisely the right amount for one shave. The lather generates instantly inside the brush. So it's ready-prepared when it reaches the beard.

The Warner Brush is doubly prized as a gift because it is convenient and sanitary, and saves cream and effort.

Mennen's Cream—Rubberset Bristles

The bristles are genuine Rubberset—soft and thick. In the handle a cartridge of Mennen's Shaving Cream—plenty for 60 to 80 shaves.

This prized combination in the Warner Brush gives men the best that's known for shaving. And not only that, but convenience unheard of.

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The brush dries quickly—on the shelf, in the traveling bag or soldier's or sailor's kit. And it can't dampen other articles because of the telescope guard that encloses the bristles.

Every man who shaves will want this Fountain Brush. Read our free approval offer at the left.



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Go see this brush today at your dealer's. If his supply has not yet arrived mail us his name on the coupon printed here and we will send him a brush post-haste for your free inspection and approval.

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But if for any reason you don't want it after examination, you are not obliged to pay any money whatever. Go try your dealer today. If you don't find this brush then mail us the free approval coupon without fail.

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out for a tramp around the world, to the time, when, having accomplished his feat, he entered his home portal, there elapsed exactly four hundred and sixty-six days. His account of his adventures, detailed in a large book, is here condensed by his sister, and a fascinating record it is, chatty, full of resourceful experiments, ample with description, and sufficiently exciting in its varied encounters in the Far East to set atingle the imagination of many a wanderer. The experiment, executed successfully by the will to succeed and the willingness to work at any or everything, ably abetted by the gracious cooperation of the United States consular service, is one to tempt many youthful soldiers of fortune. But the Mr. Franek's enthusiasm is uppermost in what he describes, he does not fail to record the obstacles he encountered at every turn. The abridgment of the larger book is well done.

Harris, Julia Collier. *The Life and Letters of Joel Chandler Harris.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$3.50 net.

When Joel Chandler Harris was a young man the introspective habit he acquired made him tiresome to some people, provided his biographer is correct in her delineation. It was only after the first Uncle Remus stories brought him out of his provincialism that the Harris we know began to evolve, events in his career to take on a broader value, his comments a broader sympathy; and tho his reticence and shyness never deserted him, his attitude toward himself changed. What changed him more than anything else was his love for children. Mrs. Julia Collier Harris, Uncle Remus's daughter-in-law, has made a modest, excellent biography. Her depiction of Harris's family life, and of his association with the literary lights of his time, is full and satisfactory. Lovers of Uncle Remus will find here a wealth of personal anecdote and correspondence. It is a thick book of big enjoyment.

Jones, John Price, and Hollister, Paul Merrick. *The German Secret Service in America, 1914-1918.* Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$2 net.

We all are familiar with what constituted the villainy of German propaganda in this country. We have firmly fixt in our minds who were the arch-villains. In this book there is successfully attempted a survey of the whole menace, and, by way of illustration, there is a veritable rogues' gallery of portrait evidence. One of the authors was engaged in abetting the American Secret Service; this text, therefore, constitutes the findings of government agents. Organized villainy has never been so fully exposed. The reader is held enthralled by the story as retold, astounded by the network of deception, and elated by the way in which America brought, one by one, the Prussianized Germans from their lair. From this account we can reckon the work ahead of us in order to make the world safe for democracy. Such men as are here shown up can not change their spots in the twinkling of an eye.

Leupp, Francis E. George Westinghouse: His Life and Achievements. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$3 net.

Here is a direct narrative of the life of a very direct man. Mr. Leupp has painted the portrait of a self-confident inventor, whose mind was ever alert and who never acknowledged defeat, even under the most discouraging circumstances. The indefatigable labors of Westinghouse—which, probably, find fit comparison with the labors of Edison—surmounted all difficulties. From the very first experiments with his air-brakes to the last days of his

life he knew what he wanted and he went after it without hesitation. Westinghouse's life was an excellent example of self-reliance, encouraged by the stern indifference of his father, from whom he inherited his mechanical tastes. Mr. Leapp has shown wisdom in avoiding as much as possible the technical vocabulary of the scientific writer; and that is not an easy task to accomplish where one has automatic railway-signals and the alternating current machinery to explain.

Longstreth, T. Morris. *The Catskills.* New York: The Century Company. \$2.50.

To write a book which is at once an appreciation and a guide is an accomplishment. The present author has tramped the Catskills to some purpose; he has not fallen into conventional tracks, but, by use of the unusual phrase and exercise of humor, sketches people and places with vividness. To be a native means often to be blind to the beauty of one's environment. The Catskillers do not even know their legends. "Do you happen to have a Rip Van Winkle handy?" asked Mr. Longstreth of one of them. To which the answer came, "The bar's closed." But this enthusiastic nature-lover, atramp on an unexpected vacation, knows everything about the Catskills. And, what is more, he understands life and character. There is a chapter on John Burroughs, who is now the vital, wide-awake Rip of the mountains; it is an appreciation of wide sympathy and understanding. We cheerfully recommend the reading of this guide, which leads us, not in the way of guides, by rote, but in the way of appreciators, by grace of manner and expression. The copious illustrations add much to the text.

Mahan on Naval Warfare. Selections from the Writings of Alfred T. Mahan. Edited by Allan Westcott. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2 net.

Admiral Mahan's reputation is rather as a bookman than as a seaman. He was the only officer of our service who had shown not only this country, but others, that there was a philosophy of sea-power which had done much, if not everything, to shape history. He was the one man who had had the vision of statesmanship to associate the movement of naval vessels with the development of political ideals. The editor of the present selections appears to have realized this. He has divided his book into three parts, "Naval Principles," "Sea Power in History," "Naval and National Policies," and each division is a realization of Mahan's far-seeing. Such sections as "Application of the Monroe Doctrine," "The German State and Its Menace," "The Moral Aspect of War," show its timeliness. Historically, Mahan was constructive in his thinking on the Navy. But he was something more than a navy man. The selections are not condensed; they are complete in themselves. And herein the editor has shown excellent reticence. The book is to be warmly recommended as a furtherance of wider reading of Mahan.

Maurice, Arthur Bartlett. *Fifth Avenue.* New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.50.

Mr. Maurice has improved an excellent opportunity to depict something of one of the greatest avenues in the world through successive generations. He may have missed some of its atmosphere, both when New York was young and now when New York is cosmopolitan. His sight-seeing is literal, not creative. The Brevoort days of Fifth Avenue, the life of old New York below Fourteenth Street, the caravanserai fame of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel, the



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—rugged strength that conforms with the truck itself. And this suggestion, so apparent to the eye, is proven in actual service.

There is strength for any emergency. Terrific side thrusts—cruel pounding of bad roads—*every* demand of fast, heavy-load motor hauling is met with brute strength that defies wear.

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The Dayton Steel Wheel is the final motor truck wheel. It adds to truck appearance—it better truck performance, and outlives the truck itself.

Peace has restored the Dayton Steel Wheel for commercial uses. Progressive manufacturers are making it standard equipment. Look for the name Dayton on the spoke.

The story of Dayton Steel Wheels will interest you. May we send it?

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saga of wo-begone stage horses, the Reservoir days—everything of this kind about Fifth Avenue seems to be recorded. Personality, even in streets, means flavor. If you don't believe this, read Huneke's "New Cosmopolis," which, tho it grumbles at what New York has lost in recent times, at least recreates what is past, and recreates it in all its old-time atmosphere. A large part of the success of Mr. Maurice's book should come from the agreeableness of its manufacture.

McMaster, John Bach. The United States to the World War. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$3 net. Postage, 18 cents.

It has been the object of Dr. McMaster to present judicially and in logical order the facts leading up to America's entrance into the war. He has succeeded admirably, drawing upon diplomatic data and newspaper expression, and tracing step by step causes and methods. His fairness in every consideration is striking, and his analyses of conflicting opinion well balanced. Our problems began with the opening of the world-war. The United States became the hotbed of plots and plotters; as a neutral, our commercial and maritime rights aggravated many points in international law, openly disregarded by Germany, but debated and determined by other nations. These intricacies are dealt with one by one, with the result that Dr. McMaster has written a volume invaluable in its comprehensiveness and searching out of the facts. Every student will find it necessary for reference; every reader will find it interesting because of the orderly arrangement of the mass of data presented.

Morgenthau, Henry. Ambassador Morgenthau's Story. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2 net.

There has been no better analysis of the way in which Turkey became a tool of Germany than what is contained in Ambassador Morgenthau's story. Here the German Wangenheim becomes the hero of a monstrous plot and the Young Turk party dangles to strings of his own placing. As a writer, the Ambassador has a dramatic sense, and his drawing of character is excellent. There is no uncertainty in his mind as to the conditions which he had to face; he knew fully the men with whom he had to deal, and under no circumstances would he brook duplicity or evasion. Shortly after the armistice went into effect, and some time after the defection and surrender of Turkey, the papers contained a cable from Paris announcing that Talaat Pasha, former Grand Vizier and Minister of Finance; Enver Pasha, former Minister of War; and Djemal Pasha, former Minister of Marine, had fled from Constantinople, accused of embezzlement and other crimes. With these crafty gentlemen, Mr. Morgenthau had almost daily maneuvers. His delineation of them is masterly. But above them all looms the brutal figure of Wangenheim, the German Ambassador. Add to the sheer romantic color of this story the fact that what Ambassador Morgenthau writes is authentic and comes from his full knowledge of the historical, social, and economic conditions of the Near East, and his book becomes one of the significant, first-hand accounts of the Turkish situation.

Mühlön, Wilhelm. The Vandal of Europe. Translated by W. L. McPherson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50 net. Postage 16 cents.

An unexpectedly marvelous revelation is this of the state of German mind at the outbreak of the war, written by a former director of the Krupps. This, with

Lichnowsky's confession of German aggressiveness, should be overwhelming proof, by their very exceptional tone, of the utter inability of the mass of Germans to realize their true moral position before the world. Mühlön repudiated his country because his sense of true moral values made him do so. He reached conclusions by watching closely the unfolding of events; he realized the mania of the Germans and of the German press, and revolted; he acknowledged German treachery in the instance of Belgium. Germany, in fact, disgusted him. These impressions were kept in diary form. The present book is the diary. It pictures crisply the lie by which the Germans have lived. It cries out humanely in sympathy for humanity. It is a book deserving of wide and thoughtful reading; in the final reckoning it must be placed on the reference shelf as an invaluable document from a rare specimen—a German who repudiates his country to become a citizen of the world. As he himself says: It is a disgrace to be a German!

Near-East from Within, The. Anonymous. Only authorized American edition. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.50. Postage, 11 cents.

Published originally some two years ago and then out of print but still in demand, the English publishers, unable from war-conditions to send to America further copies, this is a reprint with new preface by the author now issued as timely because of the transformation that is to take place in the Balkan country in consequence of the results of the war. When first published, the book created a sensation, revealing as it did the inside history of the dealings between Germany, Turkey, and the Balkan States. Two editions were imported in response to public request, sent to the press for review, and extended notices were printed in papers of wide repute and standing with the book-reading public. One of these notices appeared in the *New York Times* and filled two pages; another in the *New York Sun* was written by Miss Jeannette L. Gilder and filled nearly a page, both articles illustrated with portraits from the book. Knowledge of the Balkan question can nowhere be better obtained than in these pages. In many places they supplement Mr. Morgenthau's later book giving his observations in Constantinople while serving there as the American Ambassador.

Nicholson, Meredith. The Valley of Democracy. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2 net.

George Ade, writing on Lafayette, describes a statue in his home town of the famous French general as a thing of foundry product, with a pedestal of riveted plate steel. And he adds: "There you have one difference between our native land and the Republic of France. We are long on foundries but short on studios." In "The Valley of Democracy," however, we find a passion for justice which probably is one way of showing our national genius, outside our utilitarian activity. Mr. Nicholson has traveled extensively for the materials of his book. To the Near West and the Far West, even to the Pacific coast, he has gone in search of those identifying marks which show Western inheritances, civilization, and reaction to war-conditions. He speaks wisely, sometimes ironically, of the "folks at home"; he separates the conflicting elements in a city like Chicago, and lauds the position of the Western farmer. One can see that Mr. Nicholson's chief interest centers in politics. The West produced Lincoln. It has not lost its love for oratory.

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*retouched photograph of 36x6 Goodyear S-V Solid Truck Tire
which has traveled 30,710 miles in hard freight transfer service
6-ton truck owned by Western Electric Company, Chicago*

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EVEN more telling than the record-breaking individual mileages made by Goodyear S-V Solid Tires are the very sizable general averages they maintain.

Indeed their most sensational scores are simply the peaks of a long list of other S-V marks set uniformly high.

In the case of the Western Electric Company of Chicago, twelve of these tires, though subjected frequently to gruelling punishment, have delivered a total of 313,200 miles of service.

All of them have been used on a 6-ton truck which transfers freight over a 65-mile circuit daily.

Under full cargoes of machinery and apparatus, they have been driven regularly across bumpy rail crossings and along bad stretches of block pavement that administers rapid-fire beatings.

And they have had to contend with the various sharp metallic objects that litter freight yards and work havoc with tire treads unless these are exceedingly tough.

Consequently the work done by these twelve Goodyear S-V Solid Tires may be

classed conservatively as hard service that tests to the utmost every bit of the stamina of a solid tire.

In this duty, their average mileage of 26,100 per tire stands out as a characteristic score quite in keeping with Goodyear Solid Tire performances under similarly trying conditions.

It is typical of the way in which these tires prove to truck owners the remarkable toughness of their treads and the firm bonding of the rubber with the steel base.

It should be added in important record that the lowest mileage delivered by any of the twelve tires was in excess of 22,000 and that the particular tire giving this mileage was severely injured by being driven for long distances in car tracks.

"The very high average mileages given by our Goodyear S-V Solid Truck Tires is decidedly gratifying to this company. No other tires that we have used approach their endurance in our freight transfer service."—J. W. Bancker, Asst. Gen. Superintendent, Western Electric Company, Chicago.

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O'Brien, Pat. Outwitting the Hun. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50. Postage, 14 cents.

Lieut. Pat O'Brien, of the Royal Flying Corps, in this volume sums up the elements that entered into his remarkable escape, in 1917, from Germans who had captured him. Dogged determination contributed much to his success in overcoming obstacles that might easily have discouraged one who had depended entirely on luck or miracles. The book is already famous among war-books of the personal experience sort, ranking in the same class as Empey's "Over the Top." Just seventy-two days elapsed between his escape from imprisonment and his arrival on safe soil. It is a thrilling and unique narrative.

Raemaekers, Louis. America in the War. New York: The Century Company. \$5.

In going through this volume at one sitting one will rise with a feeling that he has touched every point of meaning in the war. Raemaekers fulfils the requirements of the cartoonist; but fulfils more than that. The scorching irony of his drawings comes from a fundamental, all-inclusive grasp of the weaknesses and strength of the nations and of the men involved. He is an expert on William Hohenzollern and the ex-Crown Prince; he knows the underground alleys of German duplicity; and his pencil and brush make them glare forth in all their brutal significance. He is equally as successful in denoting nobility of purpose. Raemaekers wastes no line; he strikes at the heart of the matter. His cartoons here relate to American problems and actions. Facing each picture is some comment by a writer well known in a particular walk of life. These comments are not always as apt in their meaning as the pictures they describe. Yet the book is every bit worth while.

Schapiro, J. Salwyn. Modern and Contemporary European History. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.50 net.

Professor Schapiro, as a teacher of history, must have felt in the classroom the need for just such a thorough survey as he has produced here—with emphasis laid on the social, economic, and political forces that have developed since 1815, through diplomatic maneuvers on one hand and force of ideas on the other. The unification of Central Europe is shown, the onward march of social democracies traces the injection of ideas of universal freedom, and the rise of community unrest is noted. The book will undoubtedly find its place in the colleges, but deserves wider circulation. It is a concise survey of those living forces some of which have brought on the present European chaos, others of which are the hope and salvation of the future. The reader may not be wholly satisfied with the estimate of German thought; that we may question and the analysis of Russia must necessarily be incomplete, for Russia is incomplete. But, as a whole, the book is up to the minute, with stress laid on the revolutionary ideas which are to be either our Nemesis or our salvation. One does not doubt his conclusions.

Schreiner, George Abel. From Berlin to Bagdad. Behind the Scenes in the Near East. Illustrated. Pp. xiv-371. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Schreiner during the Gallipoli campaign and the Saloniki occupation was for nine months Associated Press correspondent in Turkey. In that time he had audience with the Sultan, been in correspondence with leaders of the Young Turks, including Enver Pasha and Talaat Bey, knew von Sanders and von Usedom.

and was thrown in with Halideh Edib Haunym Effendi, Turkish "writer, poet, and feminist." Then he saw many things from the inside. His volume is descriptive and impressionistic. He witnessed the attack on the Dardanelles and some of the Gallipoli fighting, went through Asia Minor, into Armenia (where he saw the results of Kurdish and Turkish massacres), Syria, and back to Constantinople. The narrative is intimate and interesting and reveals Ottoman incompetency in management and government as well as the Turk's capacity for stark brutality.

Smith, Munroe. Militarism and Statecraft. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

That Bismarck's diplomacy after 1871 had for its main purpose to avoid wars when possible, that it was essentially non-aggressive, and that in contrast with it German diplomacy in later years tended consciously toward war under militaristic pressure, is Professor Smith's principal thesis. The "Iron Chancellor," he says, distinguished between "a policy that aimed to realize or defend national interests" and one which "aimed at power." He constantly took account of "the imponderables," that is, of national or world-wide sentiment, conscience, and resentment at aggressiveness. His efforts made for control of militarists by diplomatic-political staffs. Professor Smith's volume contains four essays that have had most careful reading among thoughtful men and women. The man in the street would not understand them readily, but the man higher up has found them among the best of the war's literature. His book is in a class with the works of Chéradame, James M. Beck, and James Brown Scott as among the essential and convincing books we have had on the origin of the war.

Wood, A. C. Old Days on the Farm. New York: George H. Dorn & Co. \$1.50 net.

Mr. Wood gives us thumb-nail sketches of days on the farm that used to be. He glories in his rustic inheritance, and tho he does not set out to further a "back-to-the-farm" movement, does succeed in a rather scrappy manner in sending our thoughts back to the time when the "snake" rail fence was as famous as a city subway. He meanders through his subject and through a generously thick book, discussing the old-time association of cows and courtships, and lauding the old manner of dairying. His object is not to give advice to farmers, but to recall the farm life he knew, and the joys which city dwellers can never know. The result is a queer assortment of disconnected recollections and sincere love for his theme. The dominant note is sentimentality.

Wood, Edwin O. Historic Mackinac. Two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$12.50 net.

Indefatigable enthusiasm for a locality has gone into the making of these sumptuous volumes. Archives have been raked of all that bears on the Mackinac country, and the result is an anthology of copious quotation, embracing history, poetry, drama, and travel. Mackinac has been the haven of rest for many celebrities; their enthusiasms are here recorded. The survey begins with the French explorations and with the figure of Father Marquette. It goes through Indian massacres and fights between the French and English—all the text leaning heavily on sources. The second volume is chiefly concerned with extensive reproductions of comment from books long out of print. A compre-



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II

THE TWENTY-FIVE FOR CHILDREN

Abbott, Willis J. *Soldiers of the Sea. The Story of the United States Marine Corps.* New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50 net. Postage, 14 cents.

This is not a book for children, but the modern boy is not a child any longer; what more fascinating task for him than to follow the part played by the marine from earliest days in United States history. One morning during the Great War, while fighting at Château-Thierry, checked by a German onrush. As marines in large numbers did it, suddenly every one wanted to know everything about marines. Little was to be found in libraries. So Mr. Abbott set himself to the timely task of filling the deficiency. This book is the result—a spirited narrative and a real contribution to military history.

Austin, Mary. *The Trail Book.* Illustrated by Miss Winter. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2 net. Postage, 14 cents.

Mrs. Austin attempts to create an American Jungle Book. Whether she has done this or not lovers of Kipling might dispute; but she has ingeniously and cleverly strung together a series of stories which, told by animals or Indians, follow the trails etched on the surface of primeval America. To this task she has brought the authority of a student of folk-lore, but she has brought more than that—ability to present vividly and picturesquely the traditions of America's former inhabitants. These stories are narrated to a girl and boy (who are the children of one of the bold men in a great museum) by exhibits in glass cases which quite naturally become animate.

Barbour, Ralph Henry. *For the Freedom of the Seas.* New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1. Postage, 12 cents.

Mr. Barbour is equally at home, whether on the gridiron, the diamond, or "fort fathoms" deep in submarine "Q-4." It was a foregone conclusion that he would grasp a current event and describe the adventures of a hero in patrol service, as he would have his bravery roused through the ruthlessness of the German at sea. According to the demands of a certain type of boy fiction, it was to be guessed that his hero would be able to grasp intuitively the secret of good gunnery, and would win his laurels and outwit the Hun. All the characteristics mark the present story, and the one could not claim any lasting quality for it. Mr. Barbour shows unusual ability—to put his readers in possession of the essential spirit, and to describe, with gusto, the noteworthy features of service at sea during the strenuous days of U-boat menace. The book is action in it from cover to cover.

Bond, A. Russell. *The American Boys' Engineering Book.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$2 net. Postage, 14 cents.

What shall men do when boys know everything? Experience will have to go with fifteen! Here we have an engineering manual for youngsters in whose hands the theodolite is as familiar as the proverbial tin pail and spade. Mr. Bond, author and compiler of many practical books, has the

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Bryant, Sarah Cone. I Am An American. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.25. Postage, 12 cents.

What does it mean to say "I am an American"? Sara Cone Bryant tells children in no uncertain terms, and she analyzes, simply and directly, the organization of government and the upholding of justice, which, as a people, we have always believed in. The book is an easily comprehended guide to patriotism, specifically intended for young people and aimed at foreigners, who, either through ignorance or evil influence, have not grasped fully the meaning of loyalty. It discusses our past history and outlines events which brought us into the Great War. All is written in the simplest of language, with a propaganda spirit which does not forget to put in a strong word for woman suffrage.

Colum, Padraic. The Boy Who Knew What the Birds Said. Illustrated by Dugald Stewart Walker. New York: The Macmillan Company.

An artistic little volume is this, both in design and content. Mr. Colum writes well and mingles poetic feeling with entertaining narrative. It all began with the startling information that the world would come to an end when the Bird that follows the Cuckoo flies into the Cuckoo's mouth. But when that was about to happen, the Boy threw his cap at the Cuckoo's head, and covered it. For that the birds gave the boy lessons in bird language of all variety. The stories that follow, Irish in color, are the result. Rich in interest is this attractive book.

Dugmore, A. Radclyffe. Adventures in Beaver Stream Camp. Lost in the Northern Wilds. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.35 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Boy scouts—in fact, any healthy boy seeking for that stimulation in reading which consists in one adventure after another, falling thick and fast—will read this story at one sitting. Written by one famed for photographs of wild life, it presents authoritative accounts of Newfoundland habits of animals and fish; in addition narrating a Labrador saga of two boys who, through knowledge of woodcraft, and during a long winter when they were given up as dead by their parents, from whom they were separated while tuna fishing, were able to keep themselves alive, well, and active. One must not judge such a book from the standpoint of style. It is not literature, but a species of propaganda for the outdoor life. Captain Dugmore has utilized his knowledge to the full, and told simply for young people, with narrative as the vehicle, what he has previously told to older folk, about the caribou, beaver, and other inhabitants of the wild.

Dyer, Walter A. The Dogs of Boytown. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Mr. Dyer has written a very sympathetic story about dogs. He shows ample understanding of boy nature. In the course of adventures befalling two boys and two dogs there is introduced generous information regarding the "points" which go to dis-

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**Eastman, Charles A. Indian Heroes and Great
Chieftains.** Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.25 net.
Postage, 12 cents.

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Fabre, Jean Henri. Our Humble Helpers.
New York: The Century Company. \$2. Postage,
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many things which are marvelously new
yet happening hourly before our eyes.
Fabre's translator is Florence C. Bicknell.

**Hunt, Clara W. The Little House in the
Woods.** Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.50
Postage, 12 cents.

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place happenings in childhood, in a sum-
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grasp of a child's heart and mind. In her
work as a librarian she has advocated
type of book removed from the kinder-
garten uninspired volume. The pub-
lishers have reproduced Mabel B. Hill
drawings in tint, which make attractive
the pages on which they occur.

**Kay, Gertrude Alice. The Fairy Who Believes
in Human Beliefs.** Written and Illustrated. New
York: Moffat, Yard & Co. \$1.50 net. Postage, 1
cent.

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Lanier, Henry W. The Book of Bravery. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2 net. Postage, 16 cents.

There are different planes of bravery, says Mr. Lanier. "First, the rising planes of physical bravery; then that intrepidity of the mind which lifts still higher; and, finally, the courage of the spirit, which includes these others and so much else besides." His book is one of exciting adventures, graphically illustrated by impelling pictures, with heroes like Horatius, Richard the Lion-Hearted, and a long line down to the present. Thermopylae figures, and so do Zeppelins. There is no end of variety to the narratives offered, selected and arranged not in sequence, but to satisfy the five divisions of the book: "Facing Death to Avoid It," "The Treasure-Seekers," "Soldiers Who Knew No Fear," "Some Exploits on the Sea," and "Famous Deeds of Discipline." All readers fond of historical adventure will find in Mr. Lanier's narrative ample thrills.

Latham, Harold S. Under Orders. The Story of Tim and "The Club." New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

Boys' Clubs have done much in our recent strenuous months to sustain the nation. Events have awakened in young and old alike a passion for service, which has changed and strengthened character everywhere. Mr. Latham has taken this theme for his story, and he narrates it directly and by means of a series of small-town episodes, showing how temptation overthrew a young hero and in turn was conquered by the boy's awakened moral sense of right. The events are up to date. Tim, beginning with a War-Savings Stamp campaign, finally reaches the crest of his service by enlisting in the Navy.

Macmillan, Cyrus. Canadian Wonder Tales. With illustrations in color by George Sheringham. New York: John Lane Company. \$4 net. Postage, 18 cents.

Full of poetic feeling is this interesting book, which, tho not intended primarily for children, is none the less rich in the mystery and magic loved by them. A foreword gives the folk value of these tales, their academic and scientific significance. But one has only to read such of the stories as "The Baker's Magic Wand," "Jack and His Magic Aids," "The Boy and His Three Helpers," and "The Sad Tale of Woodpecker and Bluejay" to reach the rare, delightful flavor of the narratives. Not in a long while have we had such enjoyment from fairy-love as in this collection, which is further made distinctive by being handsomely printed and illustrated in attractive style. Tell a boy or girl that these tales are still recounted around the campfires of Canadian Indians, and the interest will be manifold.

Nicolay, Helen. The Book of American Wars. New York: The Century Company. \$2. Postage, 16 cents.

The Germans were right—America is not primarily a fighting nation, but then, if we must fight? We have had our wars, and the record of them shows that we could learn how to fight when occasion demanded. Once more it has become natural to recall our acquired accomplishments. Miss Nicolay exploits all of them, touching finally and lightly on our recent fight for humanity. She has approached her work seriously and done it carefully, with the result that young folk will find none of the staleness of the conventional history book, but a treatment based on wide grasp of facts. The note of national responsibility is sounded. Maps in an appendix are an excellent feature.

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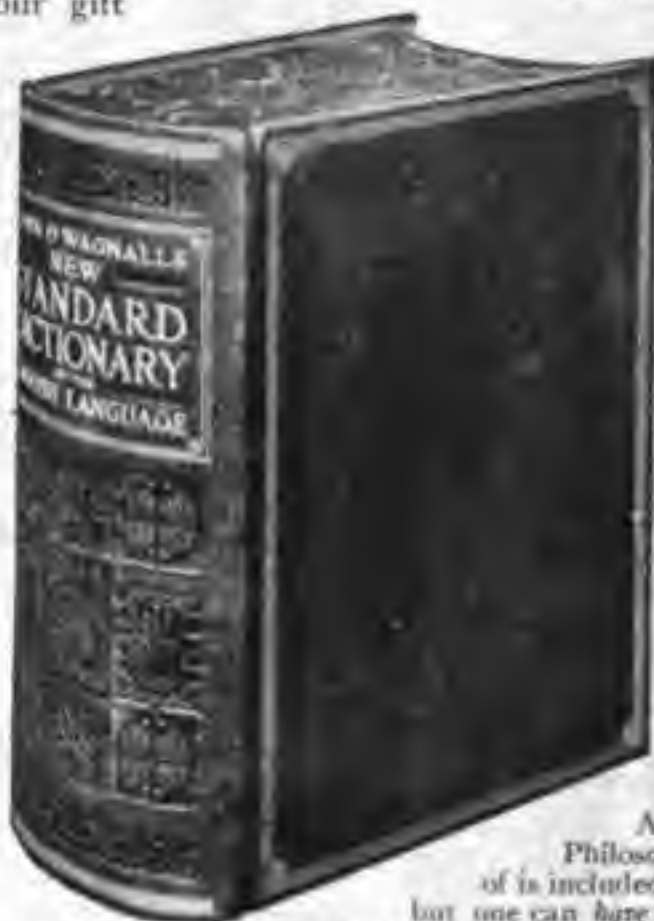
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Olcott, Frances Jenkins. The Book of Elves and Fairies. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2 net. Postage, 14 cents.

Miss Olcott's foreword announces the fairy godmother, pixies, spriggans, and fays who, whether from Ireland, Bohemia, Sweden, or elsewhere, sport through the pages of a fascinating collection of tales. For many months Miss Olcott has contributed weekly stories to the *New York Evening Post*, and the majority of selections here used were garnered from these. They are told simply, merrily, with literary tact. Here and there one meets with appropriate verses that fit in with elfin spell. There is no doubting Miss Olcott's sympathy with childhood, or her understanding of the appropriate materials for story-telling and reading aloud. The volume is agreeably printed, with illustrations in color, and cover design by Milo Winter.

Perkins, Lucy Fitch. The French Twins. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.25 net. Postage, 12 cents.

This is a nice, wholesome little story, told in text and in crayon. Miss Perkins's "Twins" books have won a deservedly familiar place in the nursery. They are written with feeling for atmosphere and considerable inventiveness as regards plot. Here we have a "war" story for young readers. The Twins live in Reims, and experience the excitement of the bombardment. They become refugees, and in a small French village meet with the Foreign Legion, particularly with two Americans in it, who are the innocent and valued means of discovering the plot of two German spies to signal to a German aviator the location of French ammunition-dumps. It is a brisk little book for readers living in brisk times.

Steel, Flora Annie. English Fairy Tales. Illustrated by Arthur Rackham. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The style adopted by this author is breezy, with a suggestion of good-natured irony. Some may be staid enough in love of original English fairy-tales to prefer the old versions, even when they sacrifice some of the up-to-dateness here shown. The spirit or event, however, is not changed. The vein is popular. As usual, Mr. Rackham is delightful. Who could want a better picturing of *The Three Bears* or of *Catskin*? It is a beautiful volume and will bring delight to many a nursery. Miss Steel gives pleasure in her manner of telling, and shows alertness of imagination.

Grimm, The Brothers. Little Brother and Little Sister, and Other Tales. Illustrated by Arthur Rackham. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50 net. Postage, 18 cents.

As an illustrator, Arthur Rackham has given infinite pleasure to young and old alike. His imagination is quaint and flexible; his line and color decorative yet simple; his fancy delicate. The Brothers Grimm have never had a more agreeable depicter, not only in this rich volume, but in a previous volume of Grimm issued by the same publishers. There appears to have been made an intelligent choice of material. Even tho we can imagine the shudder of parents over the savage in so many of the tales, we are glad the texts have not been shorn of their strength. Educators point to the Grimms as responsible for German ruthlessness because of the blood and thunder of their folk-lore. The opening story gives title to the book. The texts are unshorn.



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This is a story bound to appeal to ten-year-old readers, simple in its plot, yet with just enough mystery and adventure about it to excite one. It is told mostly by means of sentences written in large letters on two blackboards, and passed between a sympathetic little girl who is poor and a sick little boy who is rich. What happens because of this long-distance conversation from the windows of two houses changes the whole outlook on life of several people in the story, and helps to make the boy well and strong again. It is a clean, wholesome little book with good feeling about it, such as one got in "Sara Crewe." It is as attractive as its title.

Tomlinson, Everett T. Fighters Young Americans Want to Know. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50. Postage, 14 cents.

There is often accuracy, but lack of inspiration, in the recounting of specific deeds of heroism in our country's wars. Mr. Tomlinson, whose previous historical adventures for boys have made him ransack military sources for materials, has here gathered together some unusual episodes. As a writer his intentions are always good. His motives behind this new book are excellent. It is a timely venture on his part, to which he has brought experience.

Verne, Jules. The Mysterious Island. Pictures by N. C. Wyeth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50 net. Postage, 16 cents.

If readers were ignorant of Jules Verne, and did not know of the hair-raising events with which his stories abound, the color plates for this holiday edition of "The Mysterious Island," done by N. C. Wyeth, who will be remembered for his work in the Scribner issues of Stevenson's "Kidnaped" and "Black Arrow," would prove sufficient incentive for reading. Once a boy gets launched with the party which in the opening chapter flies off in a balloon gone wild, he will find it difficult to put down the volume. Here is such a Christmas gift as will delight the adventurous—a long, long story for long winter evenings.

Walker, Donald Stewart. Dream Boats. Portraits and Histories of Fauna, Fairies, Fishes (and other pleasant creatures). Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50. Postage, 14 cents.

The overdecorative, detailed, and symbolized drawings in line and color made us doubt whether this book would make the right appeal. The text explains things half philosophical and half dreams. Mr. Walker strives after effect. While his fairy explanations are sometimes forced, yet the book has charm in its color work and agreeableness in its print.

Woods, Margaret L. Come Unto These Yellow Sands. Illustrated by John Hancock. New York: John Lane Company.

The author of this story has read deeply in "The Water Babies." Parents who believe implicitly in fact, and want their children to give up fairies as part of their lives, should read what befell Sir Gorts and his wife, who were so scientific as to explain away much of the "make-believe" in their son's life. This boy, Darwin by name, knew the pixies. Robin Goodfellow in particular played annoying tricks on his father. In the end Sir Gorts was reformed, and Darwin was free to believe in fairies all he wanted to. The story is richly but crudely illustrated in color, reminiscent of Goble's illustrations for "The Water Babies."

Envions.—"What do you think of a man who will constantly deceive his wife?" "I think he's a wonder!"—*Cassell's Saturday Journal.*

THE SPICE OF LIFE

An Eye on the Future.—"Better be polite to every boy you meet. He might be your colonel some day."—*Jewell (Kan.) Republican.*

Hits the Mark.—**HUSBAND**—"It is a strange thing, but true, that the biggest fools have the most beautiful wives."

WIFE—"Oh, you flatterer!"—*Judge.*

His Notes Are Good.—"Is the living he makes on a sound basis?"

"You bet it is. He beats the bass drum in a band."—*Baltimore American.*

How to Do It.—"We have been married ten years without an argument."

"That's right. Let her have her own way. Don't argue."—*Boston Transcript.*

One Truthful One.—**FRANK**—"When you proposed to her I suppose she said: 'This is so sudden?'"

ERNEST—"No, she was honest and said: 'This suspense has been terrible.'"—*Medley.*

Secondary Consideration.—**WIDOWER**—"I suppose that when you recall what a handsome man your first husband was, you wouldn't consider me for a minute?"

WIDOW—"Oh, yes, I would. But I wouldn't consider you for a second."—*Orange Peel.*

A Bad Beginning, etc.—**SHE**—"When we go anywhere now we have to take the street-car. Before our marriage you always called a taxi."

HE—"Exactly. And that's the reason we have to go in the street-car now."—*Boston Transcript.*

Kings Still Ahead.—"There is a big difference between the kings of old times and kings now."

"In what way?"

"In former times the kings used to keep fools. Now, they let the fools keep them."—*Baltimore American.*

Kept His Word.—**HAROLD**—"I thought you made a resolution not to drink any more."

PERCY—"I did."

HAROLD—"But you are drinking as much as ever."

PERCY—"Well, that isn't any more, is it?"—*Pearson's Weekly.*

This Is Made in Boston.—"So this is your famous Beacon Street?" said Major X, as he strolled with his friend along past the State House. "Frankly, I'm surprised. I had always heard that it was a very exclusive street, you know."

"Well, so it is," said the other man.

"Eh! old chap, how can you say so? Why, it positively verges on the Common."—*Boston Transcript.*

About Time, Too.—An officer inspecting entries guarding the line in Flanders came across a raw-looking yeoman.

"What are you here for?" he asked.

"To report anything unusual, sir."

"What would you call unusual?"

"I dunno exactly, sir."

"What would you do if you saw five battle-ships steaming across that field under?"

"Sign the pledge, sir."—*Tit-Bits.*

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YOUR message, on poor paper, is like a diamond in the rough. People do not recognize its true worth. It joins the criminal procession from the mail-bag to the waste-basket, which takes such precious toll of American materials, time and effort.

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None genuine without this trade-mark

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That's a cough with a croupy rattle, so hurry for the Musterole and rub it in right over the chest and neck. How it will tingle at first and then grow ever so cool. And how it will reach in and penetrate right to the spot! It will dissipate all the stuffy congestion which causes that hacking cough.

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What Next?

CURRENT EVENTS

THE PEACE SITUATION

November 20.—Paris reports the Chamber of Deputies unanimously agreeing to a proclamation declaring that "President Wilson and the American nation and the Allied nations and the chiefs of state at their head have well deserved of humanity." This resolution is to be permanently inscribed upon all public buildings in France.

King Albert makes his entry into Antwerp amid great popular rejoicing. The French Government announces that the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor will be conferred on Queen Elizabeth.

A London message records twenty German submarines surrendering to Rear-Admiral Tyrwhitt thirty miles off Harwich. Over eighty more submarines are to be surrendered within the next four days.

November 21.—President Wilson's peace theories are criticized during a debate in the United States Senate.

Tokyo advises note Japanese newspapers suggesting that Japan and China raise the race question at the Peace Conference, to bring about an agreement to end racial discrimination throughout the world.

Premier Lloyd George authorizes the statement that the whole support of the British Government will be given to claims of the British dominions in regard to the future of the German colonies.

London reports the surrender of nine battle-ships, five battle-cruisers, seven light cruisers, and fifty destroyers of the German High Seas Fleet. Nineteen more submarines were also surrendered to a British squadron.

A dispatch from Amsterdam states that Prince Lieknowsky, former German Ambassador to London, has made the latest German appeal for clemency. The Prince says a cruel exploitation of their present situation would endanger the ideal league of nations. Therefore, "I do not appeal to pity, but to perspicacity."

The *Echo de Paris* states that the Allied governments have decided to send an official protest to the Dutch Government against the violation of Holland's neutrality by permitting German troops to cross Limburg in their retreat from Belgium.

The British War Office announces that the military situation does not admit of the commencement of demobilization.

November 22.—London reports that twenty more German submarines have surrendered, making the total thus far handed over fifty-nine.

King Albert makes a triumphant entry into Brussels accompanied by Queen Elizabeth and their children.

November 23.—Liverpool reports a great public demonstration as several thousand American soldiers sail for home.

Telegrams are reported pouring into the White House urging the appointment of Samuel Gompers as one of the American peace commissioners.

Declaring that its conditions are "only too justified by the manner in which Germany has waged war," the National Council of French Women, states a Paris dispatch, has declined to intercede with the Government to mitigate the terms of the German armistice.

President Wilson promises to pay heed to a petition from spokesmen of Schleswig asking for the right of self-determination for their oppressed kinsmen in the province wrested by Germany from Denmark.

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HEALTHY teeth need healthy gums to hug them. Else they will loosen in Pyorrhea. Tiny openings will come in the gums to act as the gateways of disease germs, which infect the joints, tonsils, or cause other ailments.

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November 24.—The League to Enforce Peace announces a "Victory Program," calling for the formation at the Peace Congress of a League of Free Nations, with judicial, administrative, and executive powers and functions.

At a meeting in Cairo, states a Paris dispatch, representatives of the Armenian settlement in Egypt and the Sudan adopted a resolution address to the Allied Powers and President Wilson claiming the right of the Armenian nation to independence and sovereignty.

The Wolff Agency states that Marshal von Hindenburg has telegraphed to the Berlin Government asserting that the German Army, because of the hard terms of the armistice and of the internal situation, is in no position to renew fighting.

The Associated Press reports the frontier of Germany crossed at several places by American Signal Corps units and ambulance workers.

A cable from Harwich announces the surrender of twenty-eight more German submarines. Included in this under-seas flotilla was the *Deutschland*, which came to Baltimore with merchandise and mail in July, 1916.

The National Security League appeals to the 500,000 American women who are cooperating in its propaganda to "be on the alert against sympathetic sentimentality for the defeated enemy and to stand firm for a peace of justice."

November 25.—Since a division of the enemy's surrendered fleet might arouse controversies among the Allies, says a dispatch from London, it is probable all the German war-ships will be sunk.

Documents published by the new Bavarian Government, Washington is informed, support all the evidence heretofore brought to light fixing the responsibility for the war upon Germany.

Basel learns that the Hungarian Government has requested the Allies to hold an immediate discussion of peace terms.

London reports a flotilla of mine-sweepers leaving the Firth of Forth to clear a passage for the British squadron to Kiel so that the remnants of the German Navy may be disarmed and interned.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

November 20.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen reports the Berlin Soldiers' and Workmen's Council passing a resolution against summoning a Constituent Assembly and demanding the summoning of a general Soldiers' and Workmen's Congress to "take decision as to the future of Germany."

Copenhagen also hears that several hundred persons have been arrested in Vienna on charge of conspiring with the Red Guards to proclaim a Bolshevik Government.

Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk sails from New York to take up his duties as President of the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

November 21.—Premier Clemenceau submits to the law faculty of the University of Paris the question of whether the extradition of William Hohenzollern can be demanded.

Geneva reports the retreat of the German armies continuing in the greatest disorder and adds that anarchy in Germany is worse than during the Austrian retreat from Italy.

November 22.—The Dutch Legation at Paris publishes a note stating that the kind of refuge granted to William Hohenzollern by Holland is similar to that given to all foreign refugees and that the Government could not make any exception on account of his former



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MILITARY
No 7

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position when he asked admission to Dutch territory.

An Amsterdam dispatch says it is now denied that the ex-Kaiser is about to return to Berlin.

Copenhagen is informed that a great panic occurred on the Berlin Bourse when it was reported that the extremists in several German coast towns had usurped the power of the local authorities.

November 23.—Dispatches received in London state that the Soldiers' and Workers' Councils in the Lower Rhish provinces have accepted the program of the Spartacus (Bolshevik) group by a big majority. Resistance to proletarian dictatorship is growing in South Germany. The Council at Bremen resolves to call on the Bolsheviks in Russia to help introduce communism, and a proletarian dictatorship has been proclaimed at Düsseldorf.

The Hague reports an extensive clandestine trading in arms in Berlin, and that the Supreme Soldiers' Council at Kiel protests against the usurpation of power by the insurgent Berlin Soviet. Many local Soviets are demanding the abolition of military discipline.

Amsterdam has a Warsaw dispatch stating that the new Polish cabinet set up by General Pilsudski consists principally of Social Democrats and members of the Peasants' League.

A Berlin newspaper avers that 278 persons have been affected by the downfall of ruling houses in Germany. Of this number thirty-three were of the Royal Prussian house and thirty-nine of the Bavarian reigning family.

Washington is informed that the Jugoslav National Council has withdrawn from the Democratic Mid-European Union.

November 24.—Stockholm learns that adherents of the Spartacus group at Berlin attempted on November 22 to seize the Berlin Police Presidency. German newspapers received at Copenhagen report that the United Workers' and Soldiers' Council have proclaimed Oldenburg, Oestrieskland, Bremen, Hamburg, and Schleswig-Holstein a republic, with the capital at Hamburg.

Basel reports that Grand Duke Friedrich of Baden issued a proclamation November 22 renouncing the throne for himself and descendants.

November 25.—It is officially announced in Berlin that the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council and the Government have agreed upon an equal division of power. The aim is "to defend and develop what has been achieved by the revolution and to suppress all counter-revolutionary activity."

London hears that, despite this agreement, opposition to such a government is growing outside Berlin. A greater part of South Germany, including Wurttemberg, Baden, and Bavaria, has declared it will not submit "to the terrorism of the dictators in Berlin who have replaced the Kaiser and militarism."

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

November 20.—Cables received in Washington state that an army of 100,000 men under General Alexeieff, former commander-in-chief of all Russian armies, is advancing on Moscow from the south.

Kief dispatches to Swedish newspapers report the Ukrainian Government overthrown and Kief captured by troops from Astrakhan. The Exchange Telegraph Company learns from Copenhagen that the situation in the East is causing anxiety in Germany and a great German army is marching eastward.

The Inter-Party League for the Restora-

tion of Free Russia presents a memorandum at the State Department in Washington asking the Government to recognize the coalition Omsk Government and declaring it imperative that Russia shall have full representation at the Peace Conference as "a free and independent country."

November 21.—An Associated Press dispatch from Vladivostok states that through a *coup* on the part of the Council of Ministers of the new "all-Russian" Government at Omsk, Siberia, Admiral Alexander Kolchak has become virtual dictator and commander of the "all-Russian" Army and Fleet.

November 22.—A dispatch from Vasal reports that General Skoropadskai, Ukrainian dictator, has surrendered, and General Denikine, leader of anti-Bolshevik forces, has been named as successor with the consent of the Entente nations.

November 23.—Washington learns from Stockholm of a Helsingfors newspaper printing an account of a terrible massacre in Petrograd. Five hundred former Russian army officers are reported murdered.

November 24.—A Paris dispatch states that 350 workmen in Jaroslav have been murdered by the Red Guards for rebelling against the orders of Bolshevik officials.

November 25.—A delayed message from Vladivostok says General Semenov, anti-Bolshevik leader in the Trans-Baikal region, has broken with Omsk leaders and is asserting jurisdiction over the Amur, Ussuri, and Trans-Baikal district.

GENERAL WAR-ITEMS

November 20.—The *Vorwärts* of Berlin learns on reliable authority that up to October 31, 1,580,000 German soldiers were killed and the fate of 260,000 was not known. Four millions were wounded and 490,000 are held as prisoners in hostile countries.

The Paris War Office reports French troops reaching the left bank of the Rhine and American troops, cooperating with Pétain's men, pushing forward into Luxemburg and Germany. Eight thousand Allied prisoners were liberated at Givet.

The entrance of Marshal Pétain into Metz at two o'clock yesterday afternoon is described in Associated Press dispatches.

London reports the British Government protesting to Berlin by wireless against the brutal treatment released prisoners are receiving in Germany. Unless this cruelty is stopt, it will be taken "into account in any question of revictualizing Germany or satisfying the requirements of the German population."

The British Admiralty states that Allied and neutral shipping losses in October totaled 93,000 tons, of which 84,000 tons were British.

November 21.—The New York *Tribune's* London correspondent cables that Great Britain is horrified and staggered by stories of ill-treatment of released prisoners by Germany, public opinion being inflamed to an extent only equaled by the worst submarine outrages. The London *Times* calls upon the Allied governments to compel the Germans to treat the prisoners in their hands without abuse.

London reports British cavalymen riding across the field of Waterloo on their way to the German frontier.

Copenhagen receives news of a bombardment of Vitikalu, by three Russian warships flying the red flag of Cronstadt.

When hostilities were suspended, American aviators had destroyed 661 more

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PERHAPS you recognize the symptoms: Expanding waistline—rising family—growing responsibilities. Oh, dear, yes! And also (sotto voce) hair conspicuous by its absence around the temples, perhaps!

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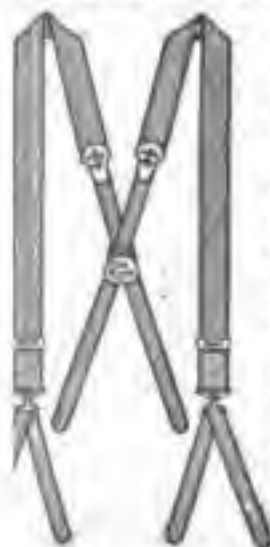
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for Auto Tyres. Double airways, prevent blowouts and punctures. Easily applied in any tire. Used over and over in several tires. Thousands sold. Details from Agents wanted.
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KADY SUSPENDERS are the choice of men who want comfort as well as quality and style. The famous Double Crown Roller causes



KADY Suspenders

to adjust themselves to every movement of the body without pulling and binding, and makes the trousers hang just right.

Leading dealers everywhere sell KADY Suspenders. Ask to see them! Wear KADY Suspenders for a week. If not satisfied, dealer will refund your money.

Look for name KADY on buckles
75 cents at leading dealers

THE OHIO SUSPENDER CO., Mansfield, Ohio

FOWNES

In leather, fur, silk or fabric, the name Fownes is a guarantee of quality, since 1777. Fownes sets the standard in style, fit and service; for Military and Civilian requirements.

At the Principal Shops

The name is always in the glove.

American art has produced FILOSETTE surpassing any imported fabric glove.



German planes and 35 more German balloons than the Americans had lost. The total number of planes downed by our men was 926 and the total number of balloons 73.

November 23.—General March announces the total casualties in the American Expeditionary Forces up to the signing of the armistice as 236,117, divided as follows: Killed and died of wounds, 36,154; died of disease, 14,811; died of other causes, 2,204; wounded, 179,625; prisoners, 2,163; missing, 1,160.

The Bosphorus having been cleared of mines, says a Paris cable, Allied warships have entered the Black Sea and visited various ports.

Saloniki reports that during their occupation of eastern Macedonia the Bulgarians deported 82,000 Greek residents, a large number of whom succumbed to famine, torture, and enforced labor.

FOREIGN

November 21.—Paris is officially informed that within five years France will have merchant ships with a total capacity of 6,000,000 tons, or double the present war-tonnage.

A cable from London reports active steps being taken by the International Socialist movement to establish a private system of wireless throughout the world. Stations are to be set up at once in England, France, Belgium, and ultimately in other countries, including America.

The Parliamentary Commerce Committee adopts a resolution against including most-favored-nations' tariff clauses in future commercial conventions, states a dispatch from Paris.

November 22.—The Peking correspondent of the Associated Press cables that China's contribution to the United States War Work Fund will be \$1,200,000.

The Japanese Ambassador at Washington informs Secretary Lansing that Japan has conferred decorations on General Pershing and several other American officers.

November 25.—It is officially announced in Lima that Peru has withdrawn her consuls from Chile on account of the renewal of anti-Peruvian rioting in Iquique and Antofagasta.

Santiago reports that the Chilean Government has decided to withdraw its consuls from Peru to avoid probable "unfavorable incidents" in case of outbreaks in Peru against Chile.

A circular distributed in Montevideo tells of the organization of the "Soviet of Uruguay."

A Basel dispatch states that the Bosnian national Government has asked Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia for an immediate reunion of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the Serbian Kingdom.

Washington learns that preliminary surveys of the coal-fields of Lens, France, indicate that it will take from eight months to three years to put all the mines in operation.

DOMESTIC

November 20.—The Postmaster-General announces consolidation of the services of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, becoming effective December 1.

The Seattle Metal Trades Council, representing about 35,000 workers, votes to strike to bring about the release of Thomas J. Mooney and his co-defendants convicted in the San Francisco Preparedness-day bombing case. The Council also asks British labor organizations to adopt similar measures.

It is officially announced in New York that no passports will be viséed by the

customs passport bureau unless applicants can show beyond the slightest doubt that they have urgent need to cross the Atlantic.

General increases in express-rates are announced by Director-General McAdoo of the Railroad Administration.

Continued naval expansion by the United States is recommended by Secretary Daniels at a conference with the House Naval Committee.

November 21.—Senator Lewis, of Illinois, introduces a resolution in the Senate proposing permanent government ownership of telegraph, telephones, ships, railroads, and other public utilities.

President Mackay of the Postal Telegraph protests against government control of the company's operations and declares that the Postmaster-General is taking money from the Postal to pay to the Western Union.

A Washington dispatch states that Assistant Secretary of War Ryan is moving for the complete exoneration of the four officers of the Aircraft Production Service who were found censurable by Charles E. Hughes and Attorney-General Gregory.

Representative Sinnott, of Oregon, introduces a resolution in the House appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a statue to Marshal Foch in Washington.

The Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice issues instructions to its field agents to continue their watchfulness and report all activities of German sympathizers in their communities.

The Alien Property Custodian sells the entire capital stock of the International Insurance Company to the Chase Securities Company for \$576,500. This sale marks the beginning of the end of German-owned or controlled insurance companies in the United States.

A dispatch from Stamford, Conn., reports the denial of a club-license to a Mannerehor, which announced part of its purposes to be the "perpetuation of German songs, the German language, customs, and sociability."

Chicago records the organization of the International Woman's Association of Commerce, which is to advance the interests of women in professional, industrial, and commercial work throughout the world.

The War Trade Bureau announces the removal of restrictions on the exportation of raw cotton to Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, and Japan. The order is effective December 2.

President Wilson signs the Emergency Agricultural Appropriation Bill, whose rider provides for national prohibition from July 1 next until the American Army is demobilized.

November 22.—William Gibbs McAdoo resigns as Secretary of the Treasury and Director General of the Railroads, to return to private business.

The American Red Cross sends out orders to all its chapters in this country to discontinue enrolments and to notify all persons enrolled that they will not be sent abroad.

According to the plan presented to the House Naval Committee, the United States naval strength will be about twice as great in 1920 as in 1917.

The Railroad Administration announces a program of expenditures amounting to \$909,000,000 for additions and betterments during the remainder of this year.

By a vote of nine to two the Senate Elections Committee abandons the investigation of the alleged disloyal speech of Senator La Follette.

The Texas Federation of Women's Clubs passes a resolution recommending

How Old Are You?

If you are over $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 60\text{—have you lost all of your teeth?} \\ 50\text{—have you lost some of your teeth?} \\ 40\text{—are some of your teeth loose?} \\ 30\text{—have you sore, bleeding, receding gums?} \end{array} \right.$

NOW take a mental glance at the condition of your mouth, teeth and gums.

THEN think of your age.

AT YOUR AGE, if your teeth and gums are in a state of health, you are in luck.

We say "luck" because you are an exception to the rule.

You are in luck because you are not a victim of

PYORRHEA

(RIGGS' DISEASE)

The rule is that 75% of all the men and women in the world, over 30 years of age, are victims of pyorrhea; and it is pyorrhea that is responsible for painful, bleeding, spongy, receding gums—loose teeth and loss of teeth.

Unsound teeth and the bacteria developed in gums afflicted with pyorrhea often are the cause of serious constitutional ailments. Bacteria originating in the mouth is easily distributed through the system.

What are you doing to prevent pyorrhea or to correct a pyorrhetic condition of your gums?

Our free educational booklet on the causes, effects, treatment and prevention of pyorrhea may interest you. It may center your thoughts on oral hygiene. It may induce you to act.

Write for the booklet today and at the same time ask for a free trial package of PYORRHOCIDE POWDER (antiseptic), a medicated powder, designed expressly as a co-operative home treatment for pyorrhea and for pyorrhea prevention. PYORRHOCIDE POWDER (antiseptic) aids in repairing broken-down diseased gums. It cleans and polishes the teeth.

THE DENTINOL & PYORRHOCIDE CO., Inc.
1476 Broadway, New York City

Sold for years exclusively upon the recommendation of the dental profession. Effective not only in the treatment of pyorrhea, but also in its prevention, when used regularly as a dentifrice.



Pyorrhocide Powder removes the mucoid plaques and the daily accretions which harden and form tartar—the principal cause of pyorrhea—and increases the vitality of the gums so as to aid them in resisting the attacks of pyorrhea germs. It is economical because a dollar package contains a full half year's supply. For sale by all good drug stores and dental supply houses.



Used in over 4,000 plants

Use the OIL paint with a glossy, tile-like, white finish. Made by a special process over which we have exclusive control. Contains no varnish. Its firm, yet elastic surface will not crack or scale, for it expands and contracts with temperature changes, and withstands vibrations.

RICE'S MILL WHITE (Barreled Sunlight)

The original "Mill White." It increases your daylight 19% to 36% by actual tests. Reflects every ray of natural and artificial light. Reduces your lighting bills. Resists dirt. Is sanitary and can be washed clean when other paints need re-coating. Remains white long after other paints have turned yellow under the same conditions. This we guarantee.

For all interior use in shops, factories, stores, restaurants, etc.

Sold in barrels, also in cans. Made in Gloss, Egg Shell and Flat.

Write for free booklet, "More Light."

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO.
29 Dudley Street, Providence, R. I.

that all places in which German goods are sold be publicly posted, and that American women pledge themselves to buy only goods manufactured by the United States and Allied and neutral countries.

November 23.—The Treasury extends another credit of \$5,600,000 to Belgium, making total loans to that country \$198,120,000, and a total for all Allies of \$8,184,576,666.

It is announced that during the week of December 8-15 a campaign for \$5,000,000 will be conducted in New York City to meet immediate needs of the Jewish populations of Europe and Palestine.

Admission of Germans and Austrians to citizenship, which was stopt during the war, will be resumed in New York County to-morrow.

November 24.—Washington reports that permanent government control of all radio communications is planned by the Administration under a bill now before Congress.

The Federal Government lifts the restrictions placed on the sale of Christmas goods in order that a more rapid establishment of normal after-the-war conditions may result.

The United States Employment Service reports that during the ten months' period, from January 1st to the end of October, approximately 2,500,000 workers were directed to employment, largely in war-industries.

November 25.—The nation-wide United War Work Fund campaign ends with an estimated total of \$203,179,038 in cash and pledges.

The Senate Finance Committee votes on strict party lines to accept the Treasury proposal for a \$4,000,000,000 tax provision to succeed in 1919-20 the \$6,000,000,000 measure being drafted for 1918-19.

Secretary Daniels informs the Treasury Department that naval estimates for 1920 have been reduced by \$1,180,315,000 as a result of the armistice. The original estimate on a war-basis was \$2,644,307,000.

Working with raw materials valued at \$40,000,000, the American Red Cross reports its patriotic women members produced 291,004,000 necessary articles, valued at \$59,000,000, during the last seventeen months.

Mr. Self Speaking

We bombed your Red-Cross hospitals, we strafed your open towns,
But war, you know, has many just such little ups and downs.
We starved your men in prison-camps, but should that make you mad?
Er—by the way—too harsh a peace would really be too bad.

We murdered kids and women and deported all your men,
But when you get severe with us, that's something else again.
Shall peace be just and durable? Then you had best beware.
Because if you're too strict with us, we'll weep, we will! So there!

—Chicago Evening Post.

BECOME AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

Executive Accountants command big salaries. Thousands of firms need them. Only 2,500 Certified Public Accountants in U. S. Many are earning \$8,000 to \$10,000 a year. We train you thoroughly by mail in 3 months. (For C. P. A. examinations or executive accounting positions). Knowledge of bookkeeping indispensable to begin—we prepare you from the ground up. Our course and service are under the supervision of William B. Gatterbury, A. C. P. A., former Controller and Inspector, University of Illinois, assisted by a staff of C. P. A.'s, including members of the American Institute of Accountants. Low tuition fee—easy terms. Write now for information and free book of Accountancy Facts.
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Ambrosia Chocolate Tixies

Pure, rich, wholesome chocolates. Different from any others you have ever eaten. Delicious almond and filbert nut centers—creamy filling. A most delightful holiday delicacy.

Send Them to Your Soldiers

The boys in the front-line camps rave about Tixies. You can give them an ever-lasting treat. If you wish to make a friend of the ordinary soldier, send Tixies. They always make a hit. Send \$2.00 for special holiday or soldier boys box (sold in \$1.00 packages), prepaid and insured anywhere in U. S. Money back if not satisfied.

AMBROSIA CHOCOLATE COMPANY
431-5 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.

For best conditions return unused chocolate to 431-5 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.



Old Virginia Fruit Cake

For the family dinner, the unexpected guest, the holiday feast, there is nothing so good as Old Virginia Fruit Cake, made for 37 years from the same old recipe, which calls for quantities of the finest fruits, nuts, and other good things.

Packed in its own tin box, it keeps indefinitely, like old wine, and is always deliciously fresh.

We ship prepaid, by parcel post, delivery guaranteed. (Money refunded on U. S. Return: 3 lb. tin \$2.25, 4 lb. tin \$3.00, 6 lb. tin \$4.00). Order today for your own cake, and let us send one for you to a friend, or your soldier boy as a holiday gift.

L. BRÖMM BAKING CO.

512 E. Marshall Street, Richmond, Va.

Sold in New York by Park & Tilford. Exclusive selling rights in other cities given to high-grade fancy grocers.

FREE: 3-COLOR MAP

Auto Highways and Trunk Lines within radius of 50 miles. Also valuable data for manufacturer and dealer. Write today—a postal will bring it. Address

BUREAU OF PUBLICITY

Chamber of Commerce

Department D1

OMAHA, NEB.

SEND ME \$1 TODAY

and I will mail you, postpaid, a beautiful 12 oz. Gift Box of

HESS BRAND PAPER-SHELL PECANS

FRESH FROM THE PLANTATION

GUARANTEE: Eat Six At My Risk

—If dissatisfied, return the balance within 10 days and get your dollar back. I could not make this offer if these were not the finest nuts Nature produces. Large size—note cut. Shell so thin you can break it with your bare hand, full of nut meat of finest flavor and wonderful nutritive value. Kernels easily removed whole.

Family Package, 30 pounds, delivered, \$10.

ELAM G. HESS, President
KEYSTONE PECAN CO.

Box 237, Mannheim, Pa.
Retailers: Keystone National Bank, Mannheim, Pa.



BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

SORE throat, coughing, hoarseness, loss of voice, bronchial and asthmatic troubles are quickly relieved with Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Not a confection but a genuine remedy with seventy years of success back of it. Contain no opiates or other harmful ingredients, hence are especially fine for adults and children.

May be carried in vanity case or vest pocket.

Four sizes, 15¢, 35¢, 75¢ & \$1.25 at all druggists.

John I. Brown & Son
Boston, Mass.

Safe
Handy
Dependable



COMFY SLIPPERS

are soft, casual, soothing

Wear them in the house instead of stiff leather shoes. Styles for every member of the family.

Daniel Green Felt Shoe Co.
111 East 13th St., New York

"Bob and Boo," a
wonderful storybook
for children, sent on
request.

Daniel Green
Comfy
Felt Slippers

DELICIOUS FRESH PECAN NUTS

A season's crop, direct from trees to you, delicious Pecans packed tight with toothsome nut oils. Rich and delicately flavored. Healthful and nutritious. High food value. Right size for eating. 2 lbs. \$1; 4 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$4.00; 20 lbs. \$7.00. (Weight by parcel post, prepaid, all orders in U. S. or C. O. D. by Express). Personal checks accepted. Remit with order to

COUR PLANTATION CO. LaCour, La.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

SORE throat, coughing, hoarseness, loss of voice, bronchial and asthmatic troubles are quickly relieved with Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Not a confection but a genuine remedy with seventy years of success back of it. Contain no opiates or other harmful ingredients, hence are especially fine for adults and children.

May be carried in vanity case or vest pocket.

Four sizes, 15¢, 35¢, 75¢ & \$1.25 at all druggists.

John I. Brown & Son
Boston, Mass.

Safe
Handy
Dependable





"That Advertisement Ought to Sell Paper for Us"

"For us," they say in every department of our mill. We don't talk in terms of "us" and "we" merely in our directors' room and with our salesforce. It's "we" and "us" and "our paper" with the paper machine tenders and the beater men—in the shipping room, and out where the big trainloads of raw material are shunted back and forth.

That is the result of the Hammermill Profit Sharing Plan—a plan by which every employee prospers with the company's prosperity—a plan which makes quality production, prompt sales, and dependable service as worth while to the newest employee as it is to the largest stockholder.

The effect of our profit sharing plan has been to create throughout our mill an intolerance of poor work, a quick conception in the mind of every employee that Service and Quality beget Confidence and Sales.

Instead of criticism we get suggestion; instead of lukewarmness we get enthusiasm.

Is it any wonder that Hammermill Bond is what it is—the first bond paper to be thought

of whenever a big order for printing is under consideration.

Even our method of showing samples is constructive. Instead of mere specimens of printing, we have prepared specialized portfolios applying to almost every general classification of business. The samples shown in these portfolios do more than show how well your own printing will look on Hammermill Bond. Not infrequently they present ideas that simplify a whole system, check losses and save many dollars in time and cash. Send for the portfolio that applies to your own line of business.

If you are a printer you may have the whole set.

As a matter of war economy and in co-operation with the Government, we have cut six colors from our line, and Hammermill Bond is now made in Pink, Blue, Green, Canary, Goldenrod, Buff and White, and in three finishes, producing a bond, a ripple, and a linen effect.

HAMMERMILL PAPER COMPANY, ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA

Look for this watermark—it is our word of honor to the public

HAMMERMILL BOND

"The Utility Business Paper"

FOR THE MAN WHO CARES

The
Florsheim
SHOE

YOU'LL know what comfort really is the day you put on a Florsheim Flexsole. Made over roomy "Natural Shape" lasts with specially tanned, easy bending, inner and outer soles of unusual quality. A shoe that satisfies—the kind you will ask for always.

Ten Dollars and up
Florsheim quality is economy. Look for name in shoe.

The Florsheim Shoe Company
Chicago, U. S. A.

Write for "Styles of the Times."

The Florsheim "Flexsole"



CAREFUL SUPERVISION

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
\$100 - \$500 - \$1,000

Secured by new Metropolitan fireproof Apartment Building (30 apartments) in Atlanta, Georgia, near center of business district.

Estimated annual income, \$20,000. Bonds maturing annually; interest payable semi-annually.

Under MILLER SERVICE safeguards, interests of bond buyers carefully supervised. Free from normal Federal Income Tax up to 4%.

Ask for booklet "MILLER SERVICE" and descriptive "Circular 138."

G. L. Miller & Company
1919 Hurst Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Also Miami, Fla.

UNDER MILLER SERVICE SAFE GUARDS

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
—MADE AT KEY WEST—

6%
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

For Re-investment

Never have we had a more attractive investment. List of 6% First Mortgage Real Estate Serial Gold Bond issues. All of the issues we recommend are marked by more than ordinary stability and safety. And all are backed by new, income-producing property of twice or more than twice the value of the issue. Mail your request today for our Re-investment List. Write for booklet "For Re-investment."

Federal Bond & Mortgage Co.
Harry W. Ford, Pres. (170)
90D Griswold St. Detroit

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THRIFT AS A HABIT ESTABLISHED BY THE WAR—WILL IT LAST?

PREDICTIONS have been freely made that one beneficial outcome of the war will be the establishment in this country of a thrift habit lasting for a considerable period. Financiers, including savings-bank managers, have sought with much zeal to bring that result about. When the Government decided to issue Liberty Bonds at 4½ per cent., some apprehension existed in savings-bank circles as to the effect these offerings would have on savings-bank deposits, in that the interest return was greater than was paid by savings-banks. Losses occurred in their deposits, but they were not great enough to give real concern. Managers of these banks knew that in consequence of higher wages paid to labor and a return of peace, they would make large gains in deposits eventually. Since the war came practically to an end, a prominent official of one of the larger savings-banks when questioned as to the future voiced confidence in the outlook:

"An immediate response to peace is not expected by us. People are still paying on their partial payment subscriptions to Liberty bonds. Later, however, the savings-banks look for increased deposits due principally to the saving habit that has become fixt with the people, as a result of participation in government bond offerings, and the urgent appeals to practise economy and thrift during the war. True, we must face the reduced wages that are bound to occur, but the living cost must also decline commensurately with any wage depreciation. Peace has already brought into the savings-banks money that has been hoarded during the war by persons mostly of foreign birth who foolishly labored under the impression that were their funds on deposit in a bank they might be confiscated by the Government."

That the savings habit has been much promoted by the Liberty Loan campaigns is a general belief in financial centers. Now that a fifth loan is practically assured in the early spring this influence will be further increased, and at the same time, as remarked by *The Wall Street Journal*, it "gives another turn to the situation for savings-banks." In banking circles there has been discussion as to whether another very large loan could be successfully floated if the interest rate were 4½ per cent. Opinion has become quite general that the next bonds will bear interest at a higher rate, probably 4½ per cent. Now that the war is ended and patriotism can not be the leading selling slogan, more attractive features will have to be presented to enlist support. Should the Government float a bond issue bearing interest at 4½ or even 5 per cent., savings-banks may again be subject to further withdrawals, especially if resort is had to short-term borrowing. The writer notes, however, that "little anxiety is visible on this score."

Perhaps no better illustration of the thrift habit people have acquired could be presented than returns made by the savings-banks of Boston on October 31, last. At that date these banks had \$321,078,609 of deposits as against \$317,834,000 four months before and \$319,894,000 on the same date in 1917, the previous banner total for the end of a banking year. Therefore, since last spring deposits and the

interest added thereto "have more than held their own, a phenomenon in itself, considering the immense loans to the Government made by the people of the Boston district and record gifts to war-charities." Characteristic as this showing is of the traditional New England thrift, it is also accepted as a "sure sign that lessened Government need for funds will be quickly followed by a sharp rise in savings that will surpass the record reached early in April, 1917, before the Government began to sell war-bonds."

The subject of the thrift habit was recently discussed in a more general way by Ingalls Kimball, in the *New York Times Annalist*. Mr. Kimball pointed out that some danger exists that a relapse from the habit may occur as soon as the demands of the Government for money shall cease. Following are points from his article:

"It is reported that more than 25,000,000 people subscribed to the last Liberty Loan. Leaving out duplications, it is fair to infer that 20,000,000 separate individuals are saving by this method. No estimate of the number of individual purchasers of War Savings Stamps has been attempted, but as more than \$800,000,000 worth have been sold, it is probable that nearly half the population has this year saved money in one of these new ways. And it is not unreasonable to think that fully \$5,000,000,000 will have been gathered, before the end of Government financing, from people who are not usually investors—wage-earners, mainly, who do not save at all, or whose savings go into the savings-banks. The total savings-bank deposits of the United States in 1917 were \$5,418,000,000. In other words, the war-savings of the nation, gathered in less than two years, amount, roughly, to the sum total of savings-bank deposits, including interest accretions, accumulated in more than a hundred years of quiet, earnest effort!

"To what extent is it possible to continue, for the permanent benefit of the people, the plan which has been so successful in the flotation of government loans? In considering this question it is worth while to examine the system and see which, if any, of its elements can be continued in effect, now that the war is over. The thrift machine set up by the Treasury was as follows: 1. small-unit government bonds; 2. non-interest-bearing Thrift Stamps; 3. War Savings Stamps—a short-term obligation paying interest at maturity.

"This was the mechanism. What was the power that actuated the machine to such wonderful effect? 1. salesmanship, including every modern device of advertising; 2. distribution: (a) through retail stores; (b) through employers, by partial payments (usually pay-roll deduction).

"From these simple elements was built up a campaign that induced the people to save in a new and unaccustomed way at least twenty times as much as they had ever before saved in the same time. None of the elements was unimportant, but salesmanship, probably, contributed most. The selling campaigns of the Liberty Loans and War Savings Stamps were carried on by the largest and most effective selling organization ever put together, under the direction of the ablest men in the United States, and with an energy and devotion that were unimaginable. This selling force was irresistible. Everybody bought because everybody was asked, or begged, or told, to buy. Under the same stimulus almost anything would have sold.

"Next in importance to the direct sell-

We can make deliveries now

WE are ready for peace, going full speed ahead, with the factory never busier. We will keep it going. Pierce-Arrow trucks are available to meet the peace emergency as they were available in the war emergency.

If you have transportation difficulties, come to us. We have served successfully 148 different lines of business, in which we met every condi-

tion of service successfully. This includes your business—and your difficulties.

This is no time for experiments. Everyone wants means and methods which have been tested and tried and have proven equal to the need.

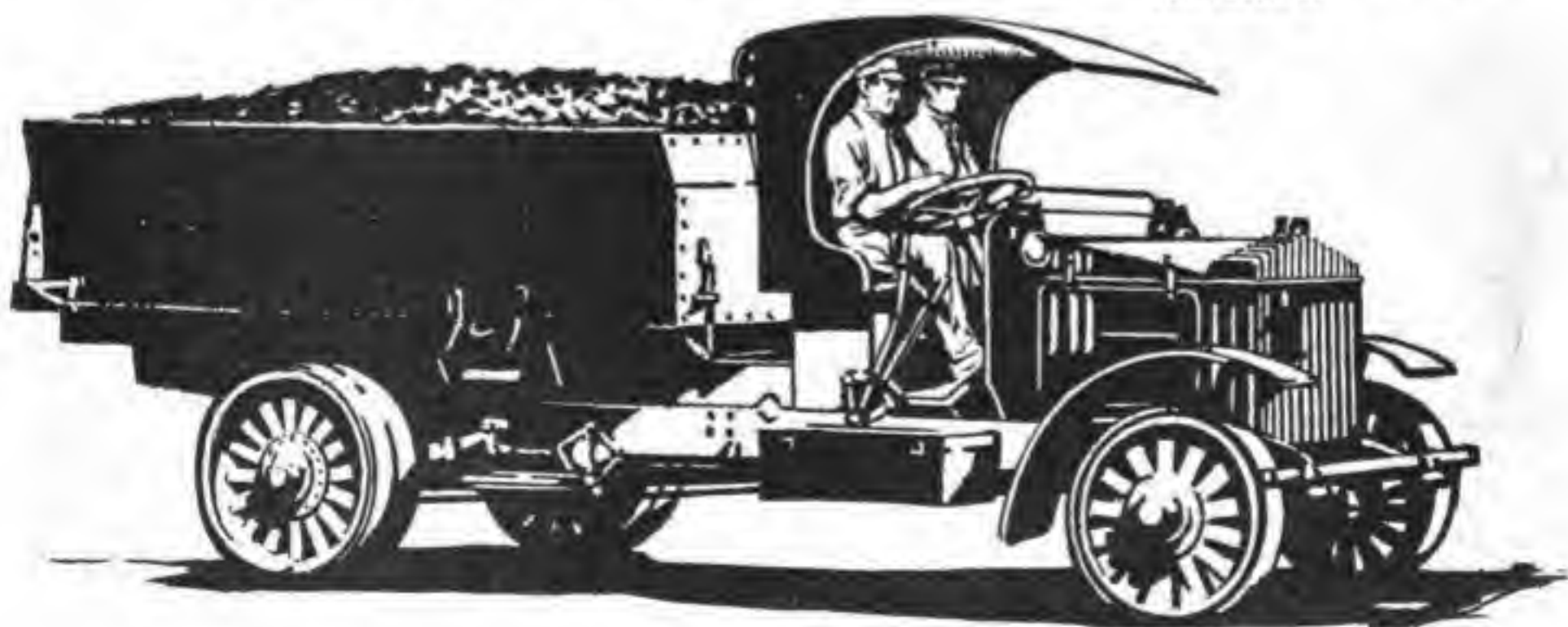
Pierce-Arrow trucks met every demand of the war and will meet every demand of peace.

PIERCE-ARROW

Delivers more work in a given time;
Loses less time on the job and off the job;
Costs less to operate and less to maintain;
Lasts longer, depreciates less and commands
a higher resale price at all times.



THE PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.





FISHING FOR AN HOUR OR TWO IN A NEARBY MILL POND ON RARE OCCASIONS WHEN THERE WERE NO SHOES TO BE MADE. PRACTICALLY THE ONLY PLAYING W.L. DOUGLAS EVER DID.

W.L. DOUGLAS WAS PUT TO WORK PEGGING SHOES AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.

STAMPING THE RETAIL PRICE ON THE BOTTOM OF THE FACTORY PROTECTS THE WEAVER AGAINST UNREASONABLE PROFITS.

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

\$3.30 \$4.00 \$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.00 \$7.00 & \$8.00

BOYS SHOES

Boys 10 to 12

\$3.00 \$3.50

You'll never need to ask "What is the price?" when the shoe salesman is showing you W. L. Douglas shoes because the actual value is determined and the retail price fixed at the factory before W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. The stamped price is W. L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, workmanship and style possible to produce at the price. Into every pair go the results of sixty-six years experience in making shoes, dating back to the time when W. L. Douglas was a lad of seven, pegging shoes.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

CAUTION—Before you buy be sure W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom and the inside top facing. If the stamped price has been mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

For sale by 105 W. L. Douglas stores and over 8000 W. L. Douglas dealers, or can be ordered direct from W. L. Douglas by mail. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes through the mail, postage free.

W. L. Douglas

President W. L. DOUGLAS
SHOE COMPANY
141 SPARK STREET
BROCKTON - MASS.

ing effort came distribution. For the first time in the history of finance it has been made easy to save; for the first time the great retail channels of distribution have been thrown open to saving; for the first time millions of wage-earners have learned the value and ease of "Saving at the Source" by pay-envelope deduction of a dollar or so a week toward a Liberty Bond."

Mr. Kimball questions whether or not we are to lose the benefit of the great lesson of thrift and whether some plan can be devised to make us keep on saving. No problem of reconstruction seems to him more important than this, "yet in no one of the announced conferences on reconstruction do I find mention of it." He then goes on to say:

"The greatest thrift lesson in the world is thrift, no matter what its motive. A great many hundred thousand persons in this country have found themselves this year possess of \$100 or more in one piece for the first time in their lives, often without realization of how they got it. Will that lesson last? Will the wage-earner, now that loan drives are over, keep on saving, going weekly to the bank to put in his dollar. The answer to these questions is, unfortunately, 'no.'"

"It would be perfectly possible to continue the issue of War Savings Stamps, and there are many advocates of this plan, but it is doubtful if distribution could be permanently maintained on anything like its present scale. Merchants and banks, with rare exceptions, would scarcely continue to handle them, for the cost is not inconsiderable, and there is no compensating commercial gain. In the Post-offices alone their continued sale would set up competition with the present postal-savings system, which would serve no good purpose and would be highly confusing.

"Can the savings-banks successfully undertake this great task? I believe they could. I believe a national savings-bank, operating through commercial banks, stores, and employers all over the United States, making its investments through a small, compact, very highly paid and very efficient and very stringently supervised board of executives in one city, supporting a vigorous, numerous, and far-flung selling organization, similar in many respects to the industrial life-insurance organizations, could undertake this work and, were it possible to act quickly enough, could keep the thrift movement going without losing the amazing momentum which it has now acquired."

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PUBLIC OPINION *New York* combined with *The LITERARY DIGEST*

DECEMBER 14, 1918

Vol. 59. No. 11. Whole No. 1495

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

MAKING WAR ON OUR CHIEF PEACEMAKER

RIGHTLY OR WRONG, he goes to Versailles to represent America, and the time has come, say some of his keenest critics, to see that our President is not placed at a disadvantage at the peace table by a fire of fault-finding in the rear. The fact of Mr. Wilson's going being accepted, says such an avowed political opponent as the *New York Tribune* (Rep.), "we can not afford to seem petty about it." The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) knows of nothing "to be gained for our cause or for the dignity of the nation by a national controversy" over it. The choice having once been made, the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Ind.) likewise can not see how "matters would be helped by a barrage of political criticism following the President from Washington and discounting his prestige in Paris." This daily, widely read by Republicans and counting a Republican ex-President among its contributing editors, goes on to point out that Mr. Wilson "has made himself — and surely it was not an un-American action — the foremost spokesman of the forward-looking liberals of Europe," and asserts that "if Woodrow Wilson had not gone to the Peace Conference there are long-submerged millions on the plains of Czecho-Slovakia, in Jugo-Slavia, in Poland, and even in Russia, who would feel that a powerful friend on whom they had confidently counted would be absent." So consistent a critic of administration policies and performances as the *New York Globe* (Ind. Rep.) declares that the people of this country "do not doubt the sincerity of their President's devotion to great ideals," and "recognize he deems himself embarked on a high and noble enterprise"; it further admits that the honor paid America's chief in Europe is a tribute to this country, which should make us proud and will also "knit us closer to our neighbors and partners." The politically

independent *Boston Christian Science Monitor* is fully convinced that President Wilson "goes to the Peace Conference with the full faith and confidence of the great mass of his fellow citizens." The American people, the *Boston Herald* (Ind. Rep.) is inclined to believe, are disposed to trust President Wilson "to perform

his duty in his own way." Influential Republican leaders in Congress advise party associates, still foaming against Wilson and hoping to hamper him, that the people will not "tolerate any meddling" in so important a matter. All sensible people, according to the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) now hope for "a calm and dignified attitude on the part of Republicans and everybody else, so that the President of the United States, when abroad, will not appear to have left a squabbling people behind." And the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), declaring that if the President succeeds in his "most difficult task" at Versailles, "he will be welcomed home with an enthusiasm from which even his most confirmed critics



LEAVING CONFLICT HERE TO MAKE PEACE IN EUROPE.

will be able to detract but little," adds these words of advice to readers of all parties:

"Nothing is to be gained in behalf of the United States by keeping alive for the wonderment of Europe the spectacle of a sullen and resentful volume of public opinion, revealing a divided nation and a consequently weakened power at the peace table. Having rightly or wrongly determined to make himself a central figure at Versailles, the President is entitled to the reinforcement of the American people in his efforts to bring about a peace acceptable to them. We need not fear that any of our immortal privileges are to be bartered away, nor any of our fundamental doctrines and laws set at naught. The President is too good a constitutional lawyer to send to the Senate of the United States a treaty which public opinion would not permit that body to ratify. While the President is abroad let us, therefore, temporarily forget partizanship and regard

his errand as one justifying our hopes and demanding our prayers."

Yet the murmuring and dissatisfaction can not be blinked in any study of the realities of the situation. The *Washington Post* (Ind.), calmly surveying the field from the seat of government, concludes that "for good or ill, President Wilson leaves for Europe without the united support of the American people." The consequences of which it plainly sees:

"When the President goes into conference with the executive heads of the larger Allied governments he will find that each of them is supported like a stone wall by the people of his country. Mr. Lloyd George has shrewdly called an election for December 15 in order to receive fresh from the British people a mandate to stand firmly for the interests of the British Empire in the peace negotiations. Premier Clemenceau is the living voice of France, and France's aims are thoroughly understood by every Frenchman. Premier Orlando is backed by the people of Italy in a clear-cut program. Thus each of these leaders enjoys what Mr. Wilson now lacks—that is, the united and sympathetic support of all the people in putting forth a clear-cut national program.

"Mr. Wilson unquestionably looms far above any other statesman in expressing the aspirations of the free and freed peoples of the world. His opinions will have immense weight in the preliminary conferences, notwithstanding the fact that the Allied premiers are not under any illusions concerning American politics. They are as well aware as anybody that Mr. Wilson was unfortunate at the November election, and that his spokesmanship for America is therefore impaired. But they are quite ready to yield him the first place as spokesman of the enlightened sentiment of the world. It is only when specific peace arrangements begin to be considered that the Allied statesmen will be slow to yield in matters directly affecting their national interests."

Moreover, the *Washington daily* explains that "if Mr. Wilson's power in the conferences should be lacking because of the lack of consolidated national support, it will not be entirely because of political differences in this country, but partly because the

people do not know Mr. Wilson's intentions." It is this feeling, that Mr. Wilson has refrained from taking the people of the United States into his confidence on a matter in which they are vitally interested, that explains the disappointment which greeted his address of December 2 and which was manifested both in Congress and in the press. In Congress the lack of cordiality shown to the President was marked, say all the Washington correspondents. Mr. Wilson, it will be remembered, told the Congress that he was going to Europe because of the desire of the Allied governments for his "personal counsel" in the "interpretation and application" of his fourteen principles of peace. The President further asserted that he had sought to express the ideals of our soldiers and sailors, who have accepted his "statements of them as the substance of their own thought and purpose." It is now, he said, his duty to see to it "that no false or mistaken interpretation is put upon them and no possible effort omitted to realize them," to play his "full part

in making good" what our fighters "offered their life's blood to obtain." The *Spokane Spokesman Review* (Rep.) calls this "disappointingly unrevealing." The *Indianapolis Star* (Rep.) calls this defense of the trip to Europe "lame and almost insulting in its inadequacy." Specifically, says the *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.), the American people have practically no knowledge of what the President "intends to say in respect to the freedom of the seas and the league of nations; we are quite ignorant of the measures he will recommend for deliverance and safety of the Russian people, where the need of immediate action is imperative; and we are quite as much in the dark as to his purposes concerning certain questions of territorial apportionment in Europe which are becoming acute." The *Kansas City Star* (Ind.) can find in his address "only the slightest possible reference to the position to which he intends to commit the United States." No one, remarks the *New York Globe*, "can honestly say whether he is with the President in his policies, for



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"GOOD-BY!"



PERSONALLY CONDUCTED.

—Fitzpatrick in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.



SCHOOLMASTER—"I don't want any monkey-shines while I am away."

—Thomas in the *Detroit News*.

BOW AND STERN ASPECTS OF OUR PEACE VOYAGER.



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MR. HENRY WHITE

THE FIRST DELEGATION TO INTRODUCE AMERICAN IDEAS INTO A EUROPEAN PEACE SETTLEMENT.

the President does not reveal them." The *St. Paul Pioneer Press* (Rep.) puts it this way: "one hundred and ten million people of the world's mightiest democracy occupy, in the present situation, a position similar in all respects to the President's class in political economy at Princeton." Mr. Wilson, the *New York Sun* (Ind. Rep.) observes, says he is the servant of the people, then "the servant goes out slamming the door in the face of the acknowledged master, standing in dumb surprise and awaiting an explanation of the errand." The *Sun* insists that the famous fourteen points are Wilson's, but not America's. "The rearrangement of boundaries is Wilson's," it says; "the tribal nations are Wilson; the freedom of the seas is Wilson. The President's utterances have rushed across the continents, like an engine running wild but drawing no load; no load, as yet, of authoritative American acceptance." The *Evening Sun*, in spite of Mr. Wilson's declaration that he is going to Europe as a duty to those who fought to obtain the ideals which he has stated, remains "convinced that some of our noble youth fought and died for something plainer than Wilsonism—for their country." The same daily is of the opinion that 95 per cent. of the people of this country view President Wilson's expedition "with misgiving and dislike." Aside from the matter of precedent and constitutionality, we are told,

"They are doubtful as to whether the propositions which the President is going to urge really express their aims and purposes in the war or in peace-making. They doubt whether these propositions—some or all of them—represent the aims and purposes, the ideals or the practical needs of the European Allies. They, therefore, fear that opposition, and possibly misunderstanding, may result from the President's urgency of formulas which accord with the thought neither of Europe nor America. . . .

"The people feel that the President is running the risk of humiliating contradiction and even defeat, and they feel that in his person they too may suffer a blow to their just pride."

The *Sacramento Bee* (Ind.) declares that there is "a constantly growing undercurrent of feeling all through this nation that President Wilson is leaning toward leniency to the defeated Hohenzollerns." Some correspondents witness to a similar idea in Allied lands. Carolyn Wilson writes from Paris of a suspicion among strong nationalists in France that Mr. Wilson's idealism may lead him toward undue generosity to the common foe. A Washington correspondent of the *New York Evening Sun* hears that Allied statesmen "are not entirely sure of the President," and quotes from the *Milan Corriere della Sera*:

"Wilson's points contain generic affirmations; they have got to be rendered more precise." Mr. Isaac Marcossou, in a newspaper statement made after his return from Europe, says:

"There is a feeling of apprehension and uncertainty in Europe over the departure of Mr. Wilson for the Peace Conference. The feeling among the politicians I can best express this way—they don't want a peace of phrases; they want a peace of results."

But in all fairness it must be said that the reports of an eager desire for President Wilson's presence at the peace table on the part of nearly every nation and class in Europe vastly outnumber the hints of uneasiness about his coming. The London press express a general satisfaction at his decision and see the old aloofness of the United States at an end. The *London Daily Chronicle*, for instance, says that the first preliminary to peace is President Wilson's own interpretation of the principles now accepted by all parties. The London correspondent to the *New York Evening Post's* financial page reports "universal satisfaction in the city at President Wilson's projected visit." British rejoicing over the President's visit has also been testified to by British visitors in America, representatives of the nobility and clergy vying with soldiers and labor leaders. Mr. Arthur Gleason, both a soldier and a worker, contends, as quoted in the *New York Globe*, that "the meaning of the British labor program is precisely the same as the meaning of President Wilson's fourteen points." A correspondent of the *New York Globe* and *Chicago Daily News* declares that all through France the people are looking to the coming of our President to hasten the dawn of final peace. It is noteworthy that but one ruler is named in the resolution passed by the French Chamber of Deputies:

"President Wilson and the American nation and the Allied nations and the chiefs of state at their head have deserved well of humanity."

Romain Rolland, the French author, appeals to President Wilson as the world's greatest "moral authority," and the one man who can ward off an era of "bloody anarchy" and "class warfare." "You," he says, in an open letter to Mr. Wilson, "are still at this hour the only one who can speak alike to both the proletariat and the middle classes of all nations and be listened to by them—the only one who can to-day (can you still to-morrow?) act as an intermediary between them."

Every troubled European country, writes a Washington correspondent of the *New York World*, "is making a dead set to

get the President to sponsor its cause at the peace table." New nations and old, the Czecho-Slovaks, Poles, and Jugo-Slavs, Turkey, Austria, and Luxemburg, all have problems which they think the head of the one disinterested nation can settle to their satisfaction. Even "Germany is inviting the President to visit Berlin," but the *World* writer is confident that the President is not going to enemy lands except perhaps to visit our army of occupation, and "the hope of having this country cham-



"GOSH!"

—Chaplin in the *St. Louis Republic*.

pion the cause of the defeated nations before the Peace Conference is doomed to disappointment likewise."

The President's visit to Europe is justified by the *San Francisco Chronicle* (Rep.) "as an act of courtesy to associated and enemy nations." They are entitled, it thinks, to the presence of the only living man who can interpret those peace propositions which they have accepted but do not understand. The *Springfield Republican* (Ind.), which has been supporting the President strongly during recent controversies, can not understand the outcry against his going to the Peace Conference. For one thing, it points out, his fourteen points may be as "vague" as his critics assert, but "the more 'indefinite' the more need there may be for the President himself to interpret them in person," and—

"It may also be said that those who esteem very lightly the President's knowledge and judgment in the tangled and obscure affairs of Europe should desire that he meet face to face the foremost Entente statesmen for a direct exchange of views and for the correction of immature, unpractical, or prejudiced opinions."

That Mr. Wilson will be a "tower of strength" for righteousness and justice at the peace table is the prediction of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. And Mr. Gompers adds that "all delegates from countries sitting at the peace table and devising the terms of the treaty are not prompted by the highest spirit of freedom, justice, and democracy." The *Newark News* declares that democracy having won the war must now win the peace treaty, or "the way is open to socialism," as the only preventive of future wars. The *News* denounces those who are attacking President Wilson's attempt to realize ideals which have been accepted by "the forward-looking people in all the Entente countries who demand the peace of righteousness, justice, and liberty."

Victor Murdock's *Wichita Eagle* (Ind.) similarly turns upon the foes of the President's program, saying:

"The splendid platform which the President outlined when America entered the war, and against which no protest whatever was then raised, save by German militarism, has now been accepted by all the nations concerned as the basis of the peace soon to be negotiated. But all those interests in America and elsewhere whose privileges are menaced by such a peace, all those anti-Christian individuals who seek a peace of vengeance, all those men who turn to the past rather than the future, are working assiduously behind the scenes against the President's plans. Those in Europe who want such a peace as he has outlined, and as has been promised, urge him to come to them and lend the weight of his great personal influence to their efforts. The American under these circumstances who would not bid him go and who would not in every possible way uphold his hands while he is there, is but a poor American indeed. Such a man discloses himself, indeed, as an enemy of that great cause for which so many Americans have died and for which so many more have gallantly risked death."

It seems to the *Seattle Times* (Ind.) that Mr. Wilson is performing "a great service to this country and to the world." Governor Capper's *Topeka Capital* (Rep.) declares that "if Mr. Wilson failed to feel that he has such an opportunity to bring peace to a confused world as will not be offered to another statesman for centuries to come, he would be without vision."

WE TURN TO THE PURSUITS OF PEACE

WITH THAT "QUICK INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE" which President Wilson imputed to the American people at large in his recent "Farewell Address," we are beating our swords into plowshares so universally, so unostentatiously, that, as one commentator prophesies, "we may be reconstructed before we know it." In two large particulars, it is true, we may not fulfil our historian-President's surmise that reconstruction "promises to outrun any inquiry that may be instituted and any aid it may be offered." The final disposition of the railroads and allied problems of government ownership, and the present unstable relation between prices and wages, both of which questions are discussed in separate articles in the following pages, have set plenty of publicists, authorities, and interested persons by the ears. While "leading railroad men of the country," as reported by the *New York Times*, met in New York City "to consider the return of the roads to private ownership," plans were being laid at a huge "reconstruction conference" of the United States Chamber of Commerce at Atlantic City "for a final fight against paternalism in government," and Mr. Charles E. Hughes, chief counsel for the Commercial Cable Company, was starting suit to annul the Government's seizure of the company's cables.

The President's recommendation that the work of reconstruction, in so far as it may not be performed by private initiative, be left to the "existing agencies" has singled them out as small storm-centers during the "dissolution of the great American war-machine." These arms of the government service, together with their time-limits, are as follows:

- Control of Railroads—Twenty-one months after the war.
- Control of Telegraph and Telephone Lines—During the war.
- Food and Fuel Control—When state of war is ended.
- Espionage Act—End of the war.
- War Trade Board and Export Control—End of the war.
- War Finance Corporation—Six months after the war, with further time for liquidation.
- Capital Issues Committee—Six months after the war.
- Reorganization of Government Bureaus under the Overman Law—Six months after the war.
- Alien Property Custodian—End of the war, with extension of time for certain duties.
- Government Operation of Ships—Five years after the war.
- Aircraft Board—Six months after the war.
- Agricultural Stimulation—End of the present emergency.

Housing Construction—End of the war, except for ship-builders.

Labor Employment—During the emergency.

Minerals Stimulation—As soon as possible after proclamation of peace.

The War Industries Board—During the emergency. (This board will be dissolved, and "its agencies placed at the disposal of other governmental departments," on January 1.)

Some commentators, mostly of Republican political tendencies, view the use of these agencies in reconstruction with extreme alarm. The *Chicago Tribune* declares flatly that—

"The proposal of the President to allow present agencies to preside over the critical and complicated conditions in which we already are involved is neither reassuring nor safe."

Such extreme sentiments are unusual, altho the *New York Sun* protests vigorously against the slowness of our demobilizing activities, and the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* enters a sweeping protest against our "Reconstruction Chaos." The burden of *The Post-Intelligencer's* complaint is that "we are still groping around in the dark, talking about reconstruction as if it would take care of itself. It looks like a *Topay* reconstruction that is just going to grow up." The *Washington Post* offsets this Pacific coast uneasiness by an equally sweeping assertion that reconstruction is going all too fast, and the *Spokane Spokesman Review*, striking an average between these extremes of alarm, expresses an opinion to the effect that "the President has sound views on reconstruction." The agencies in charge, it avers, "have acquired a grasp of national and international affairs that should be turned to account in the solution of the country's manifold problems. . . . They have built up the organization. . . . The experienced workman who assembles an automobile is the logical person to disassemble it."

In the disassembling of the war-automobile, the *Houston Post* believes, the question of agricultural labor ought to receive some of the attention that union labor, as represented by Mr. Gompers, has attracted to itself in large measure. A score of agricultural papers are in more than hearty agreement. *The American Agriculturist* says:

"The victory for liberty is due largely to American farmers. Uncomplainingly they accepted prices below cost of production, that war-workers at high wages might be satisfied to maintain maximum production. The billions of war-profits which farmers sacrificed through government control of prices during the war-years, entitle them to fair treatment in the transition back to peace. Farmers were last to benefit from war-inflation—if, indeed, they profited at all. They must not be first to suffer from peace deflation."

"The favoritism shown by the Government to labor in recent years is in marked contrast to the restrictive policy toward farmers," declares *Farm and Home*, and argues that "farmers must either enjoy profits that will enable them to pay high wages or the price of labor must come down." Through the medium of the Federal Agricultural Extension Service, and possibly through great reclamation projects on which returned soldiers will be offered employment, agriculture may be helped to a fair division of the blessings of peace.

No less important than the agriculturist's reconstruction worries are those confronting working women, a writer in the *New York Tribune* insists to the extent of several columns. "Sex equality in wages" is demanded, as an important part of the readjustment by Mary Van Kleeck, director of the Women in Industry Service of the Department of Labor; nor must the women who have taken men's places be dismissed now that the soldiers are returning, say half a dozen authorities. Reassurance along these lines is offered by a New York bank official, who "has just completed a tour of the principal industrial and jobbing centers east of the Mississippi, covering a wide range of industries" and reports that "ninety-five per cent. of the industries we got in touch with stated that female help employed at manual labor had proved so satisfactory that it would be continued."

A VANISHED RAILROAD GHOST

THE SPECTER OF GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP of railroads, which some critics believed the Administration held in a dark closet for disclosure after the war, is found to be non-existent in President Wilson's statement on the railway problem before Congress on December 2. And this unexpected climax now brings the opposite fear to some railroad



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NERVE!

—Murphy in the *Chicago Herald and Examiner*.

executives and owners of stocks and bonds, large and small, that there is danger of calamity should the control of the lines be shifted suddenly back to private management. Frankly, Mr. Wilson avowed to Congress that he has "no confident judgment" of his own on the policy to be adopted toward the railroads, "a question which causes me the greatest concern." He expressed the belief that we may hope for the formal conclusion of the war by a treaty by the time spring has come, and went on to say that the twenty-one months to which the present control of the railways is limited, after formal proclamation of peace shall have been made, will run at the farthest only to January of 1921. Now, the full equipment of the railways, which the Federal Administration had planned, could not be completed within any such period, said the President, who pointed out, moreover, that the present law does not permit the use of the revenues of the several roads for the execution of such plans "except by formal contract with their directors, some of whom will consent, while some will not, and therefore does not afford sufficient authority to undertake improvements upon the scale upon which it would be necessary to undertake them." What is it right that we should do with the railroads in the interests of the public and in fairness to their owners? the President asked, and at the same time he confessed he had no answer ready, tho he did believe it serviceable "to set forth as explicitly as possible the alternative courses that lie open to our choice."

"We can simply release the roads and go back to the old conditions of private management, unrestricted competition, and multifarious regulation by both State and Federal authorities; or we can go to the opposite extreme and establish complete control, accompanied, if necessary, by actual government ownership; or we can adopt an intermediate course of modified private control, under a more unified and affirmative public regulation and under such alterations of the law as will permit wasteful competition to be avoided and a considerable degree of unification of administration to be effected, as, for example, by

regional corporations, under which the railways of definable areas would be in effect combined in single systems.

"The one conclusion that I am ready to state with confidence is that it would be a disservice alike to the country and to the owners of the railroads to return to the old conditions unmodified. Those are conditions of restraint without development. There is nothing affirmative or helpful about them. What the country chiefly needs is that all its means of transportation should be developed; its railways, its waterways, its highways, and its countryside roads.

"Some new element of policy, therefore, is absolutely necessary — necessary for the service of the public, necessary for the release of credit to those who are administering the railways, necessary for the protection of their security-holders. The old policy may be changed much or little, but surely it can not always be left as it was. I hope that the Congress will have a complete and impartial study of the whole problem instituted at once and prosecuted as rapidly as possible. I stand ready and anxious to release the roads from the present control, and I must do so at a very early date if by waiting until the statutory limit of time is reached I shall be merely prolonging the period of doubt and uncertainty which is hurtful to every interest concerned."

Judging from the present outlook, nothing definite will be done toward carrying out the President's suggestions on the railroads at this session of Congress, thinks the Washington correspondent of the *New York World*. The Democrats are busy preparing the large supply bills that must be passed before adjournment in March, and the Revenue Bill is far from final passage. Senator Underwood (Dem.) and other leaders claim it is out of the question to enact important railroad measures during this short session, and they think "it would be absurd to undertake it." In the *New York Tribune*, Mr. Carl Snyder asks us to consider the situation if the President should decide to return the roads to their owners:

"It is well known that opinion as to the desirability of immediate return, even among the railway managers, is extremely divided. It is evident that if the unfavorable results of September and October should continue, the desirability of this return would be immensely lessened. It would place the roads in a genuine predicament. It is well known the roads are in none too good condition. Expenses for maintenance have risen very heavily, and in spite of this the last accounts show an increase in the number of locomotives and cars under repair. It is likewise well known that expenditures for renewals and improvements have been this year at the lowest ebb. The budget made out by Mr. McAdoo at the beginning of the year called for an outlay of something like \$1,300,000,000. The actual expenditure for ten months was under \$450,000,000.

"In the face of the present cost of living and the prevailing high prices, and especially with the urgent demands for still higher wages, it would be very difficult for the roads now to make a drastic reduction in wages. And whatever may happen in the next six months or so, there is no present indication of a heavy decline in the cost of supplies."

The financial editor of the *Chicago Tribune* quotes Mr. John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and director on four railroad boards, among them the Pennsylvania, as saying in substance:

"Events which have transpired since the period of the war have led me to completely change my views toward government control or ownership of railroads and transportation utilities. I was opposed to such a proposition in the beginning, but now believe that the salvation of the railroads lies in government control.

"A reversion of the properties to the original owners would mean a kind of chaos and inability to meet conditions of labor, railroad credit, and rates, and the people as a whole will stand more from the Government or municipality than they will from private owners of transportation properties.

"Under present conditions it would mean almost bankruptcy for a number of lines to be given back to their original owners. Their credit has been destroyed. Under the heavy expenses under which they are now operating they would not be able to borrow money and they would not be able to maintain rates or cause a readjustment of wages without serious difficulties. These things the Government can do."

WAR-PRICES AND PEACE WAGES

HIGH PRICES HAVE NOT HEARD that the war is over, even though the Versailles Conference is officially distributing peace to the nations. "The fact is becoming a national wonderment," complains the *New York Tribune*, expressing a feeling that has gone beyond the stage of "wonderment" in many editorial columns. Still more disconcerting is the threat that wages may return rapidly to a peace basis. In fact, prices and wages, which represent to the average American such fundamental considerations as what he must pay for a living and how much he can get to pay with, are threatened, in the opinion of most authorities, with a period of fluctuation likely "to try our national stamina and judgment to the utmost." When prices and wages do not keep "at least within hailing distance of each other," it is pointed out, financial crises and "hard times" may be expected. Just now "the whole world wants the goods which are on Uncle Sam's shelves," as the *New Orleans Item* observes in an editorial consideration of "Why Prices Will Stay Up," while wages are threatened with depression by "the demobilization of millions of troops and the release of thousands of employees from war-industries, all of whom must now be absorbed by general business." "In other words," announces an official of the Council of National Defense in a widely circulated bulletin of warning, "we face a continued high cost of living and a possible reduction of wages." President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, addressing a New York mass-meeting in celebration of the part that American labor played in the war, in agreement with this judgment, declared to his audience of working people that "we are in greater danger now than at any time during the war," and called upon American labor to "resist to the uttermost" any attempt to reduce wages or lengthen hours.

"By all means let us strive to hold wages at their present level," agrees the *Spokane Spokesman Review*. "But the American people must not unwisely shut their eyes to the fact that the high cost of living is the prop that supports high wages. Knock out the prop, and the wages will fall." This belief in the necessity of continued high prices if we would hope to have continued high wages is very general among our editorial political economists. If prices fall, "business will be disorganized all along the line, and there would be a sudden and dangerous amount of unemployment," declares the *Duluth Herald*. At the same time, numerous journals express the opinion that high wages are not the only factor tending to make prices "abnormally high." "Profiteering" is given as a main contributing cause, especially by editors with radical tendencies. The *Chicago Tribune*, one of several large dailies which are employing skilled investigators to look into the present high cost of living, considers this factor important. In any investigation of prices, says this journal, "we shall find there are elements which ought not be there":

"We shall find 'profiteering,' that is, inordinate charges, protected by artificial conditions which ought to be and can be corrected or removed. The price of a commodity to the consumer is made up of a chain of profits, from those of the producer to those of the distributor. If the processes of production are wasteful, the charge for production will be unduly high. If the processes of distribution are wasteful, the charge for getting commodities to the consumer will be unduly high. The more complicated the latter system, the more the consumer must pay for it."

The *New York Evening Sun*, in a brief comment on "Meat," gives a concrete illustration of another factor that has forced prices upward:

"One does not need to be a patriarch to remember the happy days when he could buy the choicest porterhouse steak for twenty cents a pound, and other meats in proportion. But those who think the war is responsible for all of the increase would do

well to realize that had there been no war at all we might be as badly off. In the last fifteen years the estimated rise in population is about 20 per cent., but in the same period there has been a decrease of 2 per cent. in the total of beef cattle here. The result is obvious in the increased cost of meat, of shoes, and leather.

"Nor is beef the only meat-supply that has not increased in proportion to the population. It is only a part of the whole agricultural problem. 'Back to the land,' or import labor, sums up the possible alternative solution. And how many are really going back to the land?"

A third factor in "this tremendously complicated matter of prices" is pointed out by the *New York Tribune*. A decline in the cost of living and of prices generally is "not usually one of the close sequels of a great war," this authority remarks, and offers an explanation:

"In the last generation an economic writer, after a broad survey, declared that, as a rule, prices were higher after than during wars. This apparently was true for some time after our Civil War. According to the figures compiled by the Aldrich commission, the gold price for a large variety of products (over two hundred) was higher in January, 1866, than in January, 1865, and that was apparently top-notch for the days of the rebellion.

"The fact seems to be that almost every war is accompanied by a large issue of some kind of paper money. In the Civil War it was our greenbacks. In the present war, in this country it was the less obvious, but none the less powerful, expansion of bank credits. With this 'easy money' and with general employment at high prices, there always remains a huge purchasing power that is not quickly exhausted. There is usually much more extravagance after a war than while the war is on. And that may be the case now, not merely in America but in all the warring countries of Europe."

Even taking into consideration all that can be done to stop profiteering, the editors who agree with the *Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union* that "Prices Will Come Down" to any noticeable extent in the near future are few and far between. "If wages can be kept up, why should prices fall?" ask several papers, and the *Chicago Tribune* comments:

"High prices in themselves are not an evil. What we are interested in is the relation of the cost of living to our earnings. Periods of high prices have been periods of prosperity. We need to look coolly and thoroughly into the facts of high prices and find out why prices are higher than they used to be.

"Our point, in short, is that uninformed complaint against the fact of high prices is likely to get us nothing but trouble. We ought first of all to ascertain the factors of cost in each step with the understanding that service must be paid a fair profit. When this is done we shall be able to weed out the factors that are not worth the cost or reduce their profits, and we shall avoid attacks upon the factors of profit which it is our selfish interest to protect."

On the other side of the balance, the wages side, extremists of the persuasion that labor editors call "capitalistic" are sure that a reduction is on the way. "The returning soldiers will tend to force a liquidation of wages," prophesied a financial authority, in a statement that received nation-wide publicity, and inspired rather warm denials from labor leaders and labor papers. "Business leaders intoxicated with commercial power must not be permitted to batter down wages," declared *The*

American Coal-Miner, an organ of the United Mine Workers of America, in a typical retort:

"Labor must accept no reductions. Having patriotically mined the coal, manufactured the munitions, built the ships, and offered their sons, that made possible the defeat of autocracy, labor will not accept as its reward a reduction in wages."

Sweeping governmental regulations to produce the gradual return of war-workers and soldiers to peace-time industries are under way, and the *Chicago Daily News* sees reason to hope that, if wages must fall, the process will be gradual, and will take place only after prices have reached a lower level. A very gradual decline in the present high level of both prices and wages is expected by the *New York Journal of Commerce*, the *New York Evening Post*, and several business authorities quoted by the *New York American*. "This would not in the least impair the purchasing power of the workman," *The Post* thinks,

"since wages are relative; and relatively to prices, four dollars a day may mean the same absolute wage as five or six." The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* also emphasizes this difference between nominal wages and "real wages," as measured by purchasing power, and argues for a "readjustment," which should not be made "arbitrarily, either by employers or employed." Many workers not in the class of those whose wages have been raised by the war would be benefited by a reduction both of prices and of war-inflated wages, the *Houston Daily Post* believes. "There is necessarily a relation between one branch of work and any other branch of useful labor," this daily points out, and this relation will have to be considered in making adjustments:

"Take the case of 750,000 American school-teachers, for instance. Outrageously underpaid and almost living from hand to mouth when the war commenced, they saw their wages shrink in purchasing power until they had scarcely sufficient food.

"Millions of others were in the same boat, and that is the situation now upon the threshold of the task of reconstruction.

"We state it as an economic fact that with the purchasing power of money so unstable, so fluctuating, no one can say now what a just and honest money-wage will be six months hence.

"Indeed, it is not entirely beyond possibility that prices may rise so much higher that the unions for which Mr. Gompers speaks will have to have higher wages or starve."

Price regulation in most industries, following the plan of the Federal Food Board requiring all food-stores to display "fair-price" schedules, is recommended by a writer in the *New York Evening Post* as a means of overcoming the "unstable purchasing power of money," and a minimum-wage law to prevent wage-cutting is advocated by the *New York World*. But the whole situation is so new, so delicately balanced, and so "fraught with unpleasant consequences if carelessly handled" that most commentators confine themselves to attempts to clear up the problem by a statement of it rather than by the offer of specific remedies. As seen by the *St. Louis Star*, the situation takes on these general outlines:

"How to give labor a larger and deserved share of its product without upsetting our industrial system, and especially ruling us out of foreign markets, save for raw products and foodstuffs, to reach which we have built, and are building, a large merchant



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AND STILL THE BLAMED THING DOESN'T FALL.

—Darling in the *New York Tribune*.

marine, is a problem which will call for all the wisdom, all the patience, all the forbearance, and all the patriotism possess by those who lead labor and those who control capital and the great mass of our population who do not definitely class themselves with either. Democracy is entering a new and brighter day, with more of the brightness of the world for the toilers. It is the task of the people of the United States to see that the entry be one of peaceful progress and not explosion."

MR. KITCHIN'S PLAN OF TAXATION

OBJECTION IS MADE by Mr. Claude Kitchin, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, to a sentence in an editorial quoted in these columns a few weeks ago from the *New York Times*. This Independent Democratic daily was attributing the Democratic defeat of November 5 to popular dissatisfaction with the taxes framed by Mr. Kitchin's committee and, more particularly, to the discontent with his way of doing it. "He openly express his purpose," said *The Times*, "to put his taxes chiefly upon the North, because the North had wanted us to go into the war." This statement, Mr. Kitchin writes us, was "a deliberate falsehood." "I never made such utterance nor entertained such a sentiment . . . or anything akin to it," he avers, and the charge is "without a shadow of foundation."

It was on January 26, 1917, that Mr. Kitchin was supposed to have made the above remark about taxing the North. Turning back through our office file of *The Times*, we find that its

Washington correspondent reported Mr. Kitchin as using these words at that time to a group of Southern Democrats in the Democratic caucus:

"You can tell your people that practically all of this tax will go north of Mason and Dixon's line. The preparedness agitation has its hotbed in such cities as New York. This bill levies a tax on those who have been clamoring for preparedness and are benefiting because of preparedness appropriations."

The next day Mr. Kitchin declared on the floor of the House that this statement of his language was inaccurate and he gave his own version. When the extract just quoted above was read, this colloquy followed, as reported in *The Congressional Record* for January 27, 1917, page 2130:

MR. KITCHIN—"I notice the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Rogers) read a statement from a New York paper—the *New York Times*—in which it is said that I said in the caucus last night that most of this tax—practically all of this tax—will come from north of Mason and Dixon's line. I did not say that, nor anything of the kind. I never mentioned the Mason and Dixon line, nor did I mention New York City; but I will say now that this tax will go to pay appropriations practically all, or most all, of which will go north of the Mason and Dixon line. The appropriation for preparedness will go for the most part to shipyards, munition-makers, and so forth. These happen to be north of the Mason and Dixon line."

MR. NORTON—"Will the gentleman yield? Where does the gentleman think the tax will fall—south of Mason and Dixon's line?"

MR. KITCHIN—"I think most, or the greater part, will be levied north of Mason and Dixon's line."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

It's soon to be McAdieu.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

THE Huns want to put the "bon" in the conference.—*Columbia Record*.

BEING a Hapsburg is apparently a non-essential industry.—*Columbia Record*.

THE recent slogan of "work or fight" must now give way to the old rule of "work or starve."—*Sedalia (Mo.) Capital*.

PERHAPS nothing better expresses the melancholia of Mr. Hohenzollern than to say he is as happy as a king.—*St. Louis Star*.

PEACE on earth, good will to men, means something this year. Not a war going on upon the whole planet.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

IT'S enough to dampen even the pleasure of a first trip to Europe to go off with the knowledge that the whole family thinks your real place is in the home.—*Philadelphia North American*.

INSTEAD of p'otting to regain his crown, Bill ought to be glad to retain the place where the crown used to be.—*Washington Post*.

WOULD it be proving too much if the United States should get on very well for six weeks without a President?—*New York Evening Post*.

ALL we see left for the high-school seniors is to come back next year and join the third-grade geography class.—*Knoxville Journal and Tribune*.

THE Bolsheviks are gaining control of Germany, and those who wondered how she ever could be punished sufficiently are answered.—*New York Tribune*.

MOSES proclaimed only ten commandments as against President Wilson's fourteen—but, then, Moses didn't have the Germans to deal with.—*Montgomery Advertiser*.

A FORT SCOTT, Kan., Democrat explains the recent defeat of his party by saying the Democrats "are all in France." Either there or holding jobs in Washington, where they can't vote.—*Kansas City Star*.

THE brewers will have to find new use for their plants after December 1, and we should think it would then be possible to print Mr. Arthur Brisbane's papers direct from the brewery.—*Grand Rapids Press*.

MR. FORD ought to get out a rattling good newspaper.—*St. Louis Star*.

A FEW months ago Belgium was to be held as a pawn.—*Albany Journal*.

APPARENTLY all the Pan-Germans have become panhandlers.—*Columbia Record*.

THE Hun battle-ships had a disgraceful ending, but the submarines had a disgraceful beginning.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.

HUNGARY has delivered the first real stroke against secret diplomacy by appointing a woman ambassador.—*New York Evening Post*.

LET the soldiers bring home all the French brides they wish if they will only leave the cooties behind them.—*Nashville Tennessean*.

IF Mexico only knew what was good for her, she'd reform and become an American winter resort. There's money in it.—*Anaconda Standard*.

COUNT that day saved whose low descending Hun steals from thy hands no fruits of victories won.—*Columbia Record*.

THE fate of the German imperial colors: The black has been abandoned, the white has been used, but the red is still there.—*New York Sun*.

AS we understand the Russian situation, the difference between a Bolshevik and a bourgeois is about thirty rubles.—*Columbia Record*.

SOME persons have an idea that Woodrow Wilson and William Hohenzollern are playing ping-pong with autocracy.—*New York Telegram*.

ONE trouble with government ownership of railroads is that it would also prove in all probability railroad ownership of government.—*Jacksonville Times-Union*.

"WHAT shall be done with Constantinople?" is one of the peace problems. Travelers say a good hard rain on the streets would do well for a starter.—*Kansas City Times*.

SOME women are a bit disappointed because the war ended before they could finish knitting the mate to that sock they started when we first joined out with the Allies.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

A TOPEKA man has a theory that if all prohibition elections were held at night the country might never go dry. He says it is voting in the morning that puts territory into the prohibition column.—*Kansas City Star*.



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MR. HOHENZOLLERN—"I wonder what I'll get for Christmas."

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

FOREIGN - COMMENT



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THE MOMENT OF VICTORY.

French soldiers swarming over No Man's Land after the last shot was fired at eleven o'clock on November 11.

THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

GREAT SIGNIFICANCE is attached in Britain to the fact that the Allies have amended the President's famous Fourteen Points so as to enter the Peace Conference without being committed to any definition of the four words "freedom of the seas." The London papers exhibit a lively interest in this question, the most of them indorse the opinion of Lieutenant-Colonel Repington, the military critic of *The Morning Post*, who remarked: "I have not the slightest idea what freedom of the seas means, nor have I met any one who can tell me." If the British papers are a little vague as to the exact definition of the term there is no want of unanimity in their opposition to it. All classes of opinion are agreed that this is a subject that had better be left alone. For example, the *London Times* reports Mr. Macpherson, the Under-Secretary for War, as saying:

"We are an island. Our one security is our Navy. We can never submit to anything that can weaken this one security."

Archibald Hurd, the naval critic of the *London Daily Telegraph*, thinks that freedom of the seas is another way of saying "abolish the right of blockade," and he argues that—

"In war, as recent events have shown, effective freedom of the seas, as of the world, demands maintenance of ancient sea rights which have repeatedly proved to be the salvation of civilization. Philip II. of Spain, Napoleon, and the Kaiser were defeated, and the American Union was saved thereby in the Civil War. Abolition of the blockade and of contraband would reduce the value of sea-power seventy-five per cent., because it would enable great continental armies to be sustained almost indefinitely. The sea controls the land, and so-called freedom of the seas means military autocracy by land."

Another prominent naval expert, Mr. A. H. Pollen, of the *London Pall Mall Gazette*, agrees, and remarks:

"Germany was defeated largely because, at last, she was effectively besieged by sea. Had neutrals been free to supply her, the war might have continued another year. Had all supplies, especially from America, been stopped from the first, it would have been over long ago. Non-combatant trading with Germany has cost Europe and America millions of lives and fifty billion dollars. If this is freedom of the seas, it has been a costly luxury."

The *Manchester Guardian* is the only English paper that professes to know the President's mind on this subject, and it tells us:

"By freedom of the seas he did not mean that naval fortresses such as Gibraltar or fleets should be interfered with, but that in peace or war there should be freedom of neutral navigation except when action was taken by the League of Nations. Submarine action, it was argued, had changed the whole question of blockade, and the two island kingdoms had more to gain by this freedom of the seas than countries with land borders."

In the course of an exhaustive article the *London Spectator* makes this flat statement:

"When the time arrives for presenting to Germany the final terms of peace for her acceptance or rejection, it will be of the utmost importance that all the associated Powers should speak with one voice. To this end it is essential that each Power should frankly state its own point of view wherever that, either in substance or in fact, differs from views expressed by other members of the great partnership. In the affairs of nations, as of individuals, frankness combined with courtesy is an essential element of good fellowship. For this reason it is most desirable that the newspaper press and the public men of Great Britain should make clear without delay that in no circumstances can an island Power, which is also the center of a sea-linked Empire, consent to what is called 'the freedom of the seas' if that term carries the meaning which has usually been attached to it in this country."

The reason for this definite rejection is then given:

"Let us see, then, what would be the consequences of the 'freedom of the seas' that we have always repudiated. President Wilson demands 'absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas outside territorial waters alike in peace and in war.' Now, in peace there already is absolute freedom of navigation. Therefore what President Wilson must mean is 'in war as well as in peace.' That is the real issue. The President of the United States apparently proposes that when two nations are at war they shall only fight on land, or within their own territorial waters. No reason is advanced for this limitation of the area of warfare. War at sea is in no respect more cruel than war on land; in some respects it is less cruel."

"The idea underlying this proposal is that the seas outside territorial waters are the common possession of the whole world,

and what is common to all should not be used as a battle-field by some. That is certainly an attractive idea, but will it bear examination? The sea is not merely a vacant space; it is also a highway. The effect of President Wilson's proposal, strictly interpreted, would be that a belligerent could use the sea as a safe highway for his troops up to the three-mile line, which is the boundary of territorial waters. The Germans, for example,



A GERMAN IDEA OF THE FREE SEAS.

—Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

would be at liberty to organize a gigantic fleet of transports loaded with men and munitions, and these transports might move up and down the coasts of England and Scotland seeking a safe landing-place, and as long as they kept outside the three-mile limit they would be immune from attack.

"Merely to set forth such a proposition is sufficient to condemn it in the minds of islanders who know, whether from history or from island instinct, that their long freedom from invasion is due to the fact that their fleets have ever been ready in war to hunt down the enemy upon the high seas and beat him back to his own coast-line. To expect Great Britain to look on with her arms folded while enemy transports were bearing down upon her coasts is to ask a great nation to commit suicide."

French opinion on this subject runs very much along the same line as the British. Most of the comment in the Paris papers emphasizes the fact that President Wilson has not yet defined what he means by freedom of the seas, but most of the French journals agree with the *Matin* when it says: "If this doctrine means any diminution of the power of the British Navy, France will reject it." The *Écho de Paris*, in its comment upon the unanimity which exists among the Allies, remarks that there is only one possibility of disagreement between the Allies and their American associates—namely, in the interpretation of this phrase. It proceeds:

"Saved as we have been by the naval power of our British allies, and by the blockade which it enabled us to establish, we can not give up the supremely efficacious weapon against any continental imperialism. In order to prevent any danger in the future, and in order to get the most profitable results from victory, may Great Britain and France, closely bound by common sacrifice and identity of interest, finally agree with the great American democracy as to the point provisionally outlined by President Wilson."

Both the *Temps* and the *Journal des Débats* point out how anxious Germany would be to disarm the Western nations, especially England, on the sea, if she could only do so.

SHALL WE TAKE GERMAN AFRICA?

AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS does not appear on any of the peace programs thus far published. "Self-determination" doesn't seem to go south of Suez. The Africans are still considered a "white man's burden," and as Germany steps out it is now suggested by some of the London papers that America step in and relieve Great Britain, which is already overburdened with colonies. The London *Daily Mail* tells us that some one has to assume responsibility, and it certainly can never again be the Germans:

"In his speech at the Australian and New Zealand Club Mr. Balfour made the welcome announcement that in no circumstances does he think it consistent with the safety of the British Empire to return the Hun colonies to Germany. . . .

"There is not only the question of the safety of the Empire and its communications against piratical attack by U-boats from these colonies. There is also the treatment of the native peoples. Nothing could be worse than the record of Germany in this respect. No other nation would have erected two statues to such a person as Captain Dominik, the tyrant of the Kamerun, who on one occasion, after raiding a village and capturing fifty-two children, placed them in baskets and 'threw them into the Nachtigal Rapids to provide sport for his men.'"

The idea of passing the German colonies over to an international board is disesteemed and rejected by the London *Spectator*:

"If Germany is not to have her colonies restored to her, to whom are they to be entrusted, for they can not be left derelict? Let us say, to begin with, that we have *per se* no land hunger—no aggressive desire to lay hands upon them and to include them in the British Empire. We have plenty of territorial burdens already in Africa and in the Pacific, and we do not believe that even the most acquisitive of Imperial expansionists here would ever think of demanding fresh colonies as compensation, or as substitutes for an indemnity, or as ours by right of conquest. They are possessions which are far more likely to draw money out of the pockets of the British taxpayer than to put money in. If, then, any other solution which is sound and reasonable,



LOVE HIM? WELL, WOULDN'T YOU?

—Evening News (London).

and which will not prove injurious to the native inhabitants, can be found, it will amply satisfy the British people, and, we believe, the people of the Dominions concerned—i.e., Australia, New Zealand, and the South African Union. Against one solution, however, a word of protest must be said, and the sooner the better. We sincerely trust that no attempt will be made to place the ex-German colonies under some sort of International Board or other mixed organization. Colonies are like

children, and a child will never develop or be happily and successfully brought up by a committee instead of by a parent or an adopted parent. Internationalism was tried in the case of the Kongo, with results which no one desires to see repeated. Tropical colonies placed like East Africa and New Guinea can never become independent, self-governing states. Colonies require sacrifices, and very considerable sacrifices, and these will never be made by an International Board."

The ideal solution of the problem would be, says *The Spectator*, to turn over to America the German colonies as they stand, but the London weekly fears that we could not be induced to accept them:

"If we rule out Internationalism, as clearly we must, who else could undertake the job? We are confident that the French, even tho they may, and indeed almost certainly will, find it necessary to take over Togoland and the Kamerun, would regard further African colonial possessions as a burden and an obligation rather than a benefit. The only other possible Power besides ourselves is, therefore, America. And here we may say with complete frankness and truth that the majority of the British people, and we believe of the people of the Dominions, would be delighted to see the Americans take over and protect and develop as large a part of the ex-colonies of Germany as they could be induced to accept. They are good, not bad, neighbors, and neither Australia, nor New Zealand, nor South Africa, nor the Colonial Office as representing British East Africa, would do anything but welcome them as successors to Germany. We are not, however, going to pretend that we are unaware of the dislike of the people of the United States to extending their overseas possessions. In spite of great provocation, and not only disturbance but actual outrage on their borders, the American people, as we know, absolutely refused to accept any territorial responsibility in Mexico or in any part of South America. We feel certain that they would tell us that the burdens which they have taken up in the Philippine Islands and in the Isthmus of Panama afford them not only as much external responsibility as they desire, but a good deal more."

The Spectator shakes its head over the fact that Samoa is likely to be the only territorial acquisition that we shall take over as a result of the war, and says it is up to Britain:

"But if we are right in our surmise that the Americans will never plunge their hands into 'the seething pot' of Africa, and would not even desire to extend their Philippine rule into New Guinea, tho possibly they might take Samoa, the force of circumstances will render it necessary for us, who are already in possession, and whose long-established colonies surround the late German colonies, to incorporate the latter in the British Empire."

America has another duty to Africa, the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* tells us, and that lies in the direction of prohibition:

"Why should not America assist civilization in extending prohibition to the entire African continent? There is at the present moment a bill before Congress which proposes to prohibit the export of drink from America. Soon after the outbreak of war, when the sale of German spirits was cut off from Africa, a trade was started from America to take its place, and assumed considerable proportions. This trade has recently been stopt for the period of the war, and the bill now before Congress is intended to stop it altogether. What is hoped is that at the Peace Conference America will take the lead in bringing about, with the cooperation of the Great Powers, the total prohibition of the unrestricted sale of alcohol both to natives and to white men."

"The chief difficulty, of course, would be with regard to South Africa, where there has been prohibition to the natives for a long time. It is well known that the South-African Government are very impatient of outside interference, but they are susceptible to advice and might follow a lead given in other territories. The experience in South Africa has been that it is impossible, so long as drink is obtainable by the whites, to prevent its finding its way by illicit trading to the natives, and with deplorable results. A large number of responsible white men who have given evidence before a recent commission in South Africa were of opinion that the only proper solution was total prohibition to white men and to black alike."

HOW CANADA VIEWS THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP

CANADA WELCOMES the President's trip to Europe and thinks that nothing but good can come of the President's personal association with the Allied leaders. *The Manitoba Free Press* says that "no one outside the United States regrets the President's decision"; while the *Montreal Herald* hints that when the President sees the results of war at close quarters, there will be less idealism and more practical assistance at the peace table. *The Toronto Mail and Empire* writes:

"It will be a good thing for President Wilson to attend the Peace Conference in France, and the benefit ought to react upon his party and upon the United States. He will come



AS YOU LIKE IT.

PRESIDENT WILSON:—"Either agree with me or I will trot the youngster home again."

—Nebelspatter (Zurich).

into close touch with men like Poincaré, Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Balfour, and others, and he will be dealing with them as equals. President Wilson seldom meets men on that footing. The tradition which has so long held the Chief Magistrate in the United States has kept him from personal contact with the chiefs of state in other countries. This tends to fix his mind too much on the things that are desirable and too little on the things that are practicable. President Wilson's advisers have been his personal appointees, most of them apparently attached to him by strong personal ties, and some by a sense of admiration that rendered them useless as candid critics. The one man by whom it is generally believed the President is influenced is Colonel House, and nobody but the President has any data on which to form an opinion of the practical value of Colonel House's advice.

"In going to Europe and talking with the statesmen and military leaders who have borne the burden of four years of war, who have been grappling with the most momentous problems that ever arose, and in seeing some of the effects of the war, President Wilson will come to close quarters with realities. He is not more likely to instruct and inform those men than they are to instruct and inform him. They are his peers. Their experience of the matters in hand is greater than his. Their good will is as little likely to be questioned. Sensible of the great debt they owe to the United States, there will be every disposition on the part of the representatives of the Allies to defer to the President, and on his part an appreciation of what the United States owes to the Allies will forbid any suggestion of dictation. The conference can not fail to be highly instructive to all who take part in it and to no one more than to the President of the United States."

RUSSIA'S CHAOS LAID TO THE ALLIES

THE LONGER the Bolshevik rule goes on in Russia, the worse the situation seems to grow, until now we read in the dispatches that the Bolsheviks are shooting the Revolutionary Socialists because they are too conservative, and the workers, who were to be made happy under the benign blessings of Bolshevism are unfortunately starving to death and may have to be fed by plain, stodgy, bourgeois America. But the Bolsheviks, who seem to think the art of government is a contest of wits, now argue that the chaotic condition in Russia has been caused by the Allies and the Allies alone. This they make clear in their official organ, the Moscow *Pravda*, in a manifesto "to the workers of the Entente." If the Entente workers can only establish Bolshevism everywhere, we shall all be as happy as Russia. First of all, the Allied intervention in Russia, whose aim is to let the Russian people have an election free from the terrorism of the Bolshevik minority and choose their own government, is represented as a "capitalist" maneuver. We read:

"Like a cruel dog let loose from its chains, the whole capitalist press of your countries howl for the intervention of your governments in Russian affairs. . . . But even now at the very moment when intervention has actually begun, they are lying.

"They are already carrying on military action in favor of the Russian capitalists against the workers and peasants of Russia. The English, French, and American bandits are already shooting the Soviet workers on the Murmansk railroad. In the Urals they are destroying the workers' Soviets, and the Czechoslovak bands, supported by French money and led by French officers, are shooting their representatives.

"The present attack of Allied capital on the workers of Russia is only the culmination of an underground warfare carried on during eight months against the Soviets. From the first day of the October Revolution, from the moment that the workers made it plain that they did not wish to shed their own or others' blood for their own or others' capital, from the moment when they turned out their exploiters and invited you to do the same, from that moment the Allied capitalists took an oath to finish the country whose workers had dared for the first time in human history to throw off the yoke of capitalism and free themselves from the chains of war."

After this pathetic appeal to stop our interference with their bloody work, the *Pravda* goes on to tell us how the wicked capitalists stirred up their equally wicked capitalistic governments, and how the machinations of the Allied statesmen brought poor Russia to such a pass that she had to accept from the Germans the Brest-Litovsk peace. What we ought to have done, it seems, was to accept their appeal at that time to join in a general peace-meeting that would have caught the whole Entente in the same kind of a peace-trap and left Germany holding all her gains in the war. We are thus indicted:

"We were forced to agree to a division of Russia because, altho your governments well knew that Russia was not in condition to continue fighting, they refused to hold an international conference to discuss terms which would have saved Russia and have given you an honorable peace. It was not Russia which had shed its blood for three and one-half years that be-

trayed you, but it was your own governments, which cast Russia under the heel of German Imperialism."

Then when Russia was in German hands, we ought to have continued to send them railway supplies and war-munitions! Here is their argument:

"When we were forced to conclude the Brest-Litovsk peace we declared that 'if the Allies wish to aid us in our sacred work of defense, let them help us to reorganize our railroads and our economic life.' But the Allies replied never a word to this.

"The Allies not only did not purpose to make ourselves capable of defense; they tried by all possible means to weaken us still further, encouraging internal ruin and cutting us off from our broad reserves.

"The Allies warned us that the Germans would seize the Siberian and Murmansk railroads. Actually they were not seized by the Germans, who were never in a position to do so, but they have now been seized by our gracious Allies."

The Bolsheviks refuse to recognize that the Allies have only intervened in the interests of the Russian majority and to stop the saturnalia of massacre, and they make the following attempt to pose as injured innocents:

"The Allies are carrying on war in Murmansk and Siberia, not against the Germans, because there are none of them there, but against the Russian workers, whose Soviets they are everywhere destroying. The Allies have three aims: the annexation of as large a part of Russia with its wealth as possible, the destruction of the workers' revolution, and the creation of a new Eastern Front.

"In agreeing to be used by your governments in this criminal attempt upon Russia, you, workers of France and England, America and Italy, are becoming the hangmen of the workers' revolution. Working Russia is stretching out her hands to you, the proletariat of the Allied countries."

Prof. M. Rostovtzev, a Fellow of the Russian Academy, solemnly warns the Western peoples, in the

London *New Europe*, against the Bolshevik virus and begs for some strong Power—he is not particular which—to step into Russia and clean up. He writes:

"The supporters of the Bolsheviks in Western Europe do not fear the bloody apparition of terror and tyranny. They use the same argument as Lord Northcliffe in his recent speech to American officers; they say that this is a specifically Russian form impossible in Europe. But they forget or conceal the fact that men everywhere are men, and that the wild beast in man is stronger than we thought. What is taking place in Russia can and perhaps must be repeated everywhere. Revolution—this is the synonym for destruction. The war has accustomed people to blood and cruelty, has taught them the use of arms. Is Lenin right and has he a chance of success? Events, it appears, tell us that he is more right than we thought. Bulgaria may follow the same road; in Austria the national question has only temporarily concealed the social; Germany is beaten and embittered—the soil for revolution there is prepared. Europe must remember that every day of the rule of the Bolsheviks in Russia is a trump-card in the hands of the supporters, not of socialism, but of a bloody social revolution. Russia alone is not strong enough to destroy the Bolsheviks. But for any organized force this would be no great matter. The strength of the Bolsheviks would be nothing in a struggle with a strong state."



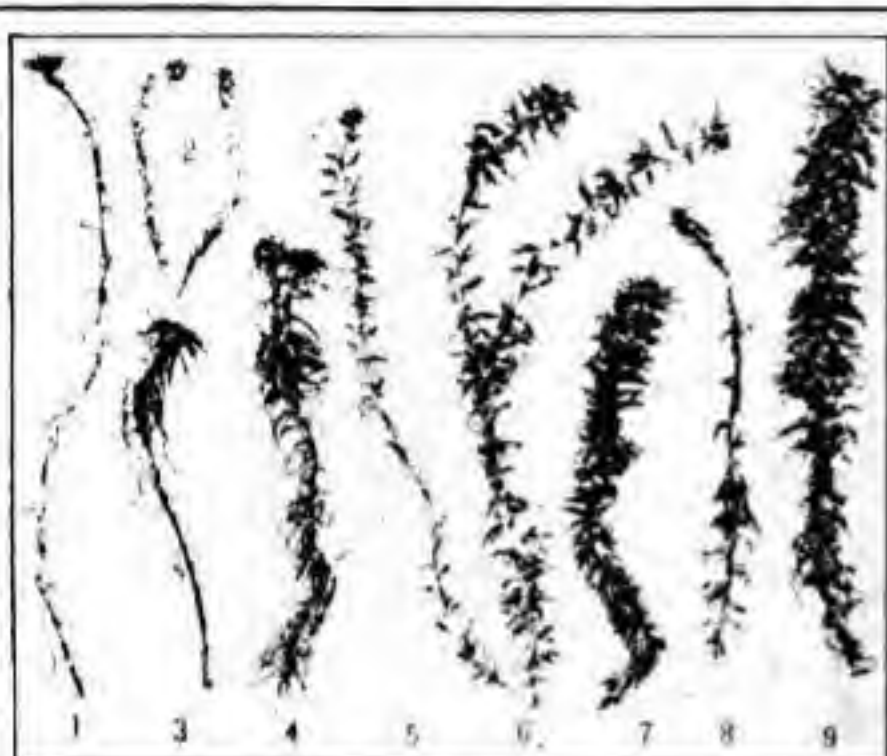
"DEUTSCHLAND ÜBER ALLES."

—*Esquella de la Tortolera* (Barcelona).

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

SURGICAL MOSS WANTED FOR RED-CROSS WORK

A VARIETY OF MOSS that grows freely in bogs and wet places throughout the United States has been found to be much better fitted for surgical dressings than the finest grade of absorbent cotton. The Red Cross is now calling for information regarding supplies of this moss.



NEEDED NOW FOR THE WOUNDED.

Peat-moss, found in bogs and wet places throughout the country, is better for surgical dressings than absorbent cotton. You can report any traces of it in your vicinity and judge the usable kind from the worthless from the forms numbered above. Moss like Nos. 7 and 9 is the best surgical material. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5 are useless.

Altho it has been used abroad for thirty years, its surgical value has only recently been recognized here, and altho it is certainly so abundant that no less than twenty-five varieties grow in the little State of Connecticut alone, good sources have only been located here and there. In a recent bulletin sent out by Prof. George E. Nichols, of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, botanical adviser to the Red Cross, interested persons throughout the country are urged to locate supplies of sphagnum, or peat-moss, and report to him. At present it is not the moss itself that is wanted, but reliable information regarding its occurrence. Professor Nichols gives directions in detail regarding how to recognize sphagnum and how to tell its surgical varieties from the non-surgical—for there are both. He writes in *The Journal of the New York Botanical Garden*:

"Along in the late seventies of the last century a workman at one of the great peat moors in northern Germany accidentally sustained a severe wound of the forearm. In the absence of anything better to use, his fellow workmen wrapt up the wound with fragments of the peat which happened to be lying near, and it was not until ten days later that the man was able to secure surgical attention. Imagine the surprise of the surgeon when, on removing the improvised dressing, it was found that the wound had almost completely healed.

"With this incident the use of sphagnum in present-day surgery may be said to have originated. As a matter of fact, however, its use in this connection is not a new thing at all; it is merely a modern and scientific revival of a very ancient practise. In parts of Great Britain, according to Professor Porter, from time immemorial bog-moss has been used by country people in the treatment of boils and discharging wounds. In Scotland and Ireland it was employed many centuries ago for

exactly the same purpose that it is being used to-day; and moss was 'at least recommended for use by army surgeons, both in the Napoleonic and the Franco-Prussian wars.'

"Following the incident which I have related above, investigations were set on foot as to the nature and the properties both of the sphagnum and of the peat to which it gives rise, and a number of papers were published in German medical journals, in which the sphagnum, as related to surgical practise, was discussed from various points of view. And within a very few years this moss came to be accepted in Germany as a standard material for surgical dressings, being widely used not only in private practise but in some of the largest hospitals.

"During the Russian-Japanese War the Japanese used sphagnum quite extensively as a first-aid dressing. 'Many of the wounds thus drest with sphagnum were not inspected again until the patient reached Japan, which often took ten days, but almost invariably the wound was in good condition—much better, it is said, than when cotton was used.' In general, however, the value of sphagnum for use in surgical dressings has not been appreciated until quite recently.

"Shortly after the beginning of the war it began to be feared in England that there might be a shortage of cotton, and experiments were made with various materials—oakum, wood-pulp, and even sawdust—in the hope of finding some satisfactory substitute. It was at this time that attention was directed to the neglected possibilities of the sphagnum. In 1914 sphagnum dressings were given a thorough try-out at one of the large war-hospitals in Scotland, and the results proved so satisfactory that sphagnum was at once recommended for general use. In September, 1915, sphagnum dressings were formally accepted by the British War Office. At that time the total British output of sphagnum surgical dressings was barely 250 a month. A year later it had reached 150,000, and at the present time it is nearly a million. The Canadian Red Cross alone is now putting out between two and three hundred thousand sphagnum dressings each month."

Professor Nichols goes on to say that in this country the sphagnum enterprise, so far as the National Red Cross is concerned, is still in its infancy. But we have long since passed the period of experimentation and have reached the stage where



A WOUND-DRESSING "FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL."

Red-Cross workers at McGill University, Montreal, picking over bog-moss for surgical dressings. In Scotland and Ireland it was employed many centuries ago for the same purpose as it is used to-day.

sphagnum dressings are being produced in considerable quantities. The American Red Cross recently turned out half a million sphagnum dressings for the Italian Army and something over 20,000 a month are now being made for American

war hospitals. Nevertheless we are reminded that the sphagnum work of the American Red Cross is not yet being conducted on the large scale which it is expected that it will be in the near future, and by way of explanation we read the following.

"For one thing, our American Army surgeons, accustomed to the use of absorbent cotton and still having plenty of this on hand, hesitate about adopting a substitute. It is inevitable, however, that sooner or later the value of sphagnum in war-hospital work will be more fully appreciated in this country; for the quality of the cotton is constantly becoming poorer while the price is soaring higher. Moreover, wherever the sphagnum dressings have been tried out in our hospitals they have given complete satisfaction. . . .

"For use in absorbent surgical dressings sphagnum moss is not merely a satisfactory substitute. In many respects, without question, it is superior to absorbent cotton.



DOWNFALL OF THE COOK'S DESPOTISM

England's national community kitchens, a war-time expedient, have made good, and some want them as permanent institutions.

"First of all, sphagnum will absorb liquids much more rapidly than absorbent cotton—about three times as fast.

"In the second place, the sphagnum will take up liquids in much greater amount than absorbent cotton. A pad made of absorbent cotton will absorb only five or six times its weight of water. An average pad made of sphagnum will take up sixteen to eighteen times its weight of water, more than three times as much as cotton, and exceptionally good moss will absorb as much as twenty-two times its weight of water.

"In the third place, the sphagnum will retain liquids much better than cotton. This means, of course, that a sphagnum dressing need not be changed as often as a cotton dressing.

"In the fourth place, 'the better qualities of sphagnum have the valuable property of distributing whatever liquid they absorb throughout their whole mass.' An absorbent pad of sphagnum will continue to suck up fluid discharges until it is pretty uniformly saturated throughout. This is a very important feature. A cotton pad ordinarily ceases to function long before its theoretical capacity has been reached. . . .

"Now, to a certain extent, the cells of any moss-leaf are able to absorb liquids. But the ability of the ordinary green cells in this respect is insignificant when compared with that of the large, colorless cells of the sphagnum leaf. These, because of their capacity for absorption, may well be referred to as the absorbing cells. There are two features in these cells which especially adapt them to the function of absorption. First, the wall of each and every one of the absorbing cells is punctured toward the outside by several minute holes or pores. It is through these pores that liquids are sucked into the cells. Each cell, acting independently, sucks in whatever liquid it comes in contact with until it is full. . . .

"It now becomes perfectly clear why it is that sphagnum is so much superior to cotton as an absorbent. In cotton, liquids, for the most part, are merely held within a tangle of threads. In the sphagnum we find a highly specialized absorbing system, made up primarily of a vast series of absorbing cells, but supplemented by other structural peculiarities of the sphagnum plant."

ABOLISHING THE PRIVATE KITCHEN

THE KITCHEN and its adjuncts may be omitted from the model house of the future and its space utilized for better living conditions. In England, the so-called national kitchens established to do community cooking during the Great War have proved such a success that many urge that they be continued as a permanent contribution to national health and efficiency in time of peace. Dr. C. W. Saleeby, who takes this view, describes the working of the kitchens in *The Graphic* (London). They have, he asserts, cut down waste and inefficiency, promoted health and ease of household administration, and are actually helping to increase the birth-rate. Public kitchens have been frequently operated as charities; but this kind of kitchen, Dr. Saleeby points out, is no more a charity than a public water-supply or a post-office. In the face of their success, it would be as much of a mistake to discontinue them now as it would to resume the private transportation of mail matter, or to substitute wells for the city water-works. Writes Dr. Saleeby in substance:

"The establishment of national kitchens in this country, on principles which have been assumed and followed nowhere else, has been so successful, except where those unique principles were departed from, that I submit them to thoughtful students of social and domestic problems throughout the world, in the belief that they will be no less valuable, *mutatis mutandis*, elsewhere, and without reference at all to the war which has here furnished their occasion.

"In no other sphere of present-day civilized life can be found such waste and inefficiency as are connected with the daily supply and preparation of food. Cooking, further, is not only one of the lower arts, but is a department of applied chemistry. Such being the facts, we usually assume that every properly constituted woman is a 'born cook,' or could be made into all that is needed by a brief course of training. In no other sphere of technique do we make this assumption; in no other do we relegate practically the whole of the problem to small-scale production by amateurs or the half-trained. Yet upon the proper use of food every other activity, personal, social, industrial, national, international, depends.

"Everything that public kitchens have everywhere been in the past ours are not and are not to be. Every one of these kitchens is, and must be, on a sound economic basis. Only on the absolute understanding that the public kitchen is no more a charity than the public water-supply, or drainage-supply, or post-office, can we eliminate the sentiment that only the poor will go to the kitchen, which the self-respecting accordingly boycott. So long as this sentiment exists the kitchen will be found to fail.

"Seeing that there is nothing to apologize for, and that the enthusiastic support of all classes is essential, the kitchen must not be in a side-street, but as well and conveniently and handsomely housed as possible. The mechanical side of the kitchen must be thoroughly equipped. In many instances it will serve the local needs to have a restaurant attached to the kitchen. The greatest success has been attained in large cities by these national restaurants, which also have the advantage of simplifying the financial problems of the kitchens.

"Seeing that the community consists of many kinds of person, with differing dietetic needs, each kitchen should have—and, I am hoping, ere long will have—special departments concerned with the preparation and distribution of the appropriate dietaries for such special classes of the community, as, for instance, expectant and nursing mothers, infants not naturally fed, school children, heavy manual workers. The infant welfare center, the day nursery, the school, public institutions of all kinds whose work includes feeding, will draw from the kitchens as the nutritive centers of the nation."

Kitchens of this kind, Dr. Saleeby points out, are also agents of food conservation, both because the waste of the private kitchen is cut down and also, through the superior digestibility of well-cooked food, by eliminating the less obvious waste in the

alimentary canal. The question of fuel is scarcely less important. He goes on:

"For the past eight months, including the coldest and hottest of 1918, I have profited every day by the Kensington National Kitchen, and it has not been the least boon that the expenditure of fuel in the hot months has been minimized, so that one's little flat is cooler and more bearable in sultry weather. But the consideration that transcends all others is the economy which permanent national kitchens are beginning to effect in the vital energies of our working women. As a life-long student of the birth-rate, which is now everywhere indicating to all but the glass-eyed that, as civilization is now going, it is doomed, I submit that to eliminate the perpetual demands of purchasing, preparing, and cooking food, and washing the cooking implements, is our only chance of preventing the birth-rate from falling to a level which means, in a few generations, racial extinction.

"For decades we have demanded too much of the working-class wife and mother. Her achievements under cruel handicaps are a miracle. To-day she finds herself free in two particulars. She need have no more children than she pleases; she can leave her home and earn a good wage at any of half a hundred occupations. What is to become of motherhood and the racial future under such conditions, totally unprecedented in human history? The vital statistics of all civilized countries furnish the answer. At the least, let us ameliorate the home life and increase the prospects of survival and health for children by abolishing the endless and unnecessary demands of the private kitchen."

THE BANKER'S FAILURE AS A RAIL-ROADER

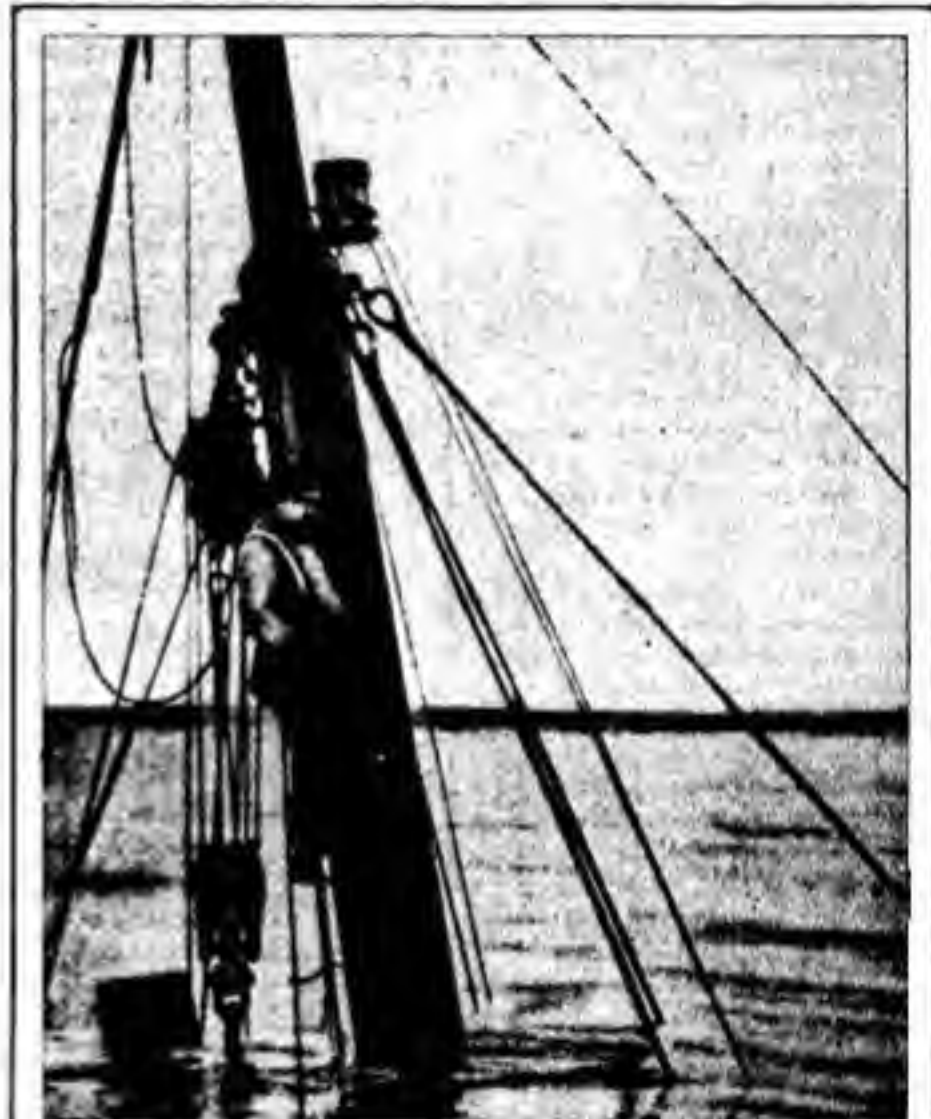
THE TROUBLE WITH AMERICAN RAILROADS is that they have been run by bankers, and no industry can be operated successfully by men "of the banking type of mind." This diagnosis is an editorial one contributed by *The Engineering News Record* (New York). To a friendly critic who protests that our railroad system has led the world in extent, in development of country, in efficiency, and in low freight-rates, the editor replies that if he had been referring to technical engineering excellence his opinion would have been different. But discussing the railroads as a whole, as part of the industrial scheme, and as such having an economic and a social bearing, he does not hesitate, he says, to repeat the original statement. He goes on:

"Here was, and is, an agency with daily influence on the life of every member of the community, performing a service essential to the nation's life. Yet it has few friends among the people at large; more now than formerly, however, due to the number of those whose pity has been excited at the railroads' plight. The first of the railroads' plagues was the type of management—manipulation, it would better be called—which regarded the properties not as carriers but as media for stock-jobbing operations. Consolidations, with the addition of water, and reconsolidations, with still more water, were the order of the day; while those operating the properties danced riotously over their territories waving insolently the flag of 'The Public Be Damned.' Rebates, car-withholding tyrannies, all manner of schemes were worked to aid the favored few, while the purchasing methods honeycombed the organization with rottenness. Then came the day for the people to have their say, and one national and forty-eight State commissions began to bedevil the carriers. What the stock-jobbers and the grafters had failed to do the people in their vengeance helped to complete. The public at large, which under intelligent management of the properties would have been the railroads' best friend, had been alienated. As a result we have had the drift into bankruptcy which has been railroad history during the past decade. Instances need not be cited. Each one can supply them from his own neighborhood. Probably the mention of the New Haven will furnish sufficient nausea to carry the right impression.

"And that *débâcle* we attribute to the banking type of mind, that type of mind that places personal profit ahead of all other considerations. The engineering type of mind, we hold, would have analyzed the purpose of the railroads—would have seen that service to the public at large, and not to any private interest, was the prime object, would have erected that as the railroads' ideal and builded a machine for its attainment."

A PLEA TO IMPROVE A FATAL WATER-ROUTE

OWING TO ANTIQUATED SALVAGE LAWS and lack of proper guides to navigation, the coastwise waters between Seattle and Skagway, over 1,000 miles in extent, are taking annual toll in wreckage and human lives that should be startling to the public and is discreditable to the two great nations concerned. Such, at least, is the editorial opinion of *The Railway and Marine News* (Seattle, November 1), which calls upon the governments of the United States and Canada to establish a chain of international salvage stations and to appoint a joint commission to report on coastwise laws, lights and aids to navigation, rules of salvage, dangerous reefs, the continuance of surveys, and the charting of unknown waters.



THE NORTHWEST'S GRAVEYARD OF THE OCEAN.

The waters between Seattle and Skagway take this latest toll in the loss on Vanderbilt Reef, off Alaska, of the steamship *Princess Sophia*, with 343 lives and a million dollars' worth of gold-dust.

In only a few years past dozens of vessels, with millions of dollars of property and hundreds of lives, have been lost in these waters, but the immediate cause of the *News's* appeal is the wreck of the *Princess Sophia* with 343 lives lost and a million dollars' worth of gold-dust on board. We read:

"The route from Seattle to Skagway is, roundly, 1,150 miles. The vessels travel through waters of the State of Washington, then across the open Strait of Juan de Fuca, then for some 500 miles or more through British Columbia, and then for the balance of some 500 miles or more in the United States waters of Alaska.

"For years Congress has been petitioned to build more and more lighthouses in Alaska. British Columbia is much better lighted, but there is room for vast improvement.

"Then the rules governing salvage operations are positively awful. Under existing laws, both of Canada and the United States, an American vessel can not save a wreck in British Columbia waters, nor can a Canadian vessel do salvage work in American waters. Oftentimes it is extremely difficult to draw the line between what would be considered by either government as work of humanity and what would infringe on salvage laws. The masters of foreign ships now place their

owners in jeopardy every time they extend aid to a ship in distress on Canadian or American coasts. Laws should be changed and at once, or another and even more horrible disaster will be recorded. . . .

"Without prejudice to either government, let all coastwise laws in so far as they pertain to navigation and safety at sea be so readjusted and made uniform as to meet the peculiar needs exclusively existing in the Inside Passage.

"No such condition or territorial boundary-lines exist in other sections, so the law should be made to cover this international route exclusively.

"If the salvage rules are such that they are a menace rather than a help, and promote money-making on either side of the boundary, then let a commission recommend a permanent International Salvage Bureau, with salvage or life-saving stations, six in number, between San Juan Islands and Admiralty Island, each station to have a powerful salvage craft to be operated by and for both governments without unjust charges.

"Let the world know why, in the past month, an American vessel, with nearly 300 on board, when in dire trouble in British Columbia waters, was compelled to receive permission of officials of that province before her passengers could be transferred to another vessel of the same fleet.

"Let it ascertain if it is not a fact that in the more recent and heartrending case, the wreck being in United States waters, the Canadian owners would have to have permission of the United States before one of its own vessels could attach a line to the wreck or a Canadian salvage vessel could have performed its proper duties.

"Admit that the conditions of this route are unique and demand an exclusive law regulating the navigation of ships and their safety at sea and call for an international navigation or salvage bureau. . . . Do not allow politics to delay the move. Do not permit traffic, immigration, customs, or other important matters to be interjected into the argument, but hold it down absolutely to the protection of those who must travel between the States and the Canadian territory of Yukon and the United States territory of Alaska, the ill-treated stepchildren of those great governments."

AUTOMATIC MUSICAL COMPOSITION—Some time ago a plot-building machine for short-story, scenario, and novel writers was described in these columns. Now there comes to the fore a somewhat similarly arranged contrivance for the musician. Probably the music of which this device is the source will at least bear comparison with the literature that springs from the earlier one. Says a writer in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago, December):

"Unlike its predecessor, it produces complete compositions, instead of merely skeleton outlines. The possible combinations that may be effected range into the millions. In brief, the apparatus is a rack that is divided into six rows of four squares each. Each square displays two bars. Extending through the rack from side to side are spindles that carry long strips of paper wide enough for two measures, each comprising a treble and bass capable of harmonically uniting with the section immediately joining. By turning the several spindles, the music is arranged in various combinations, just as are the geometric figures rearranged by turning a kaleidoscope. The device is of such size that it may be placed on the music-rack of a piano and manipulated readily."

WHY ARC-LIGHT GLOBES TURN PURPLE

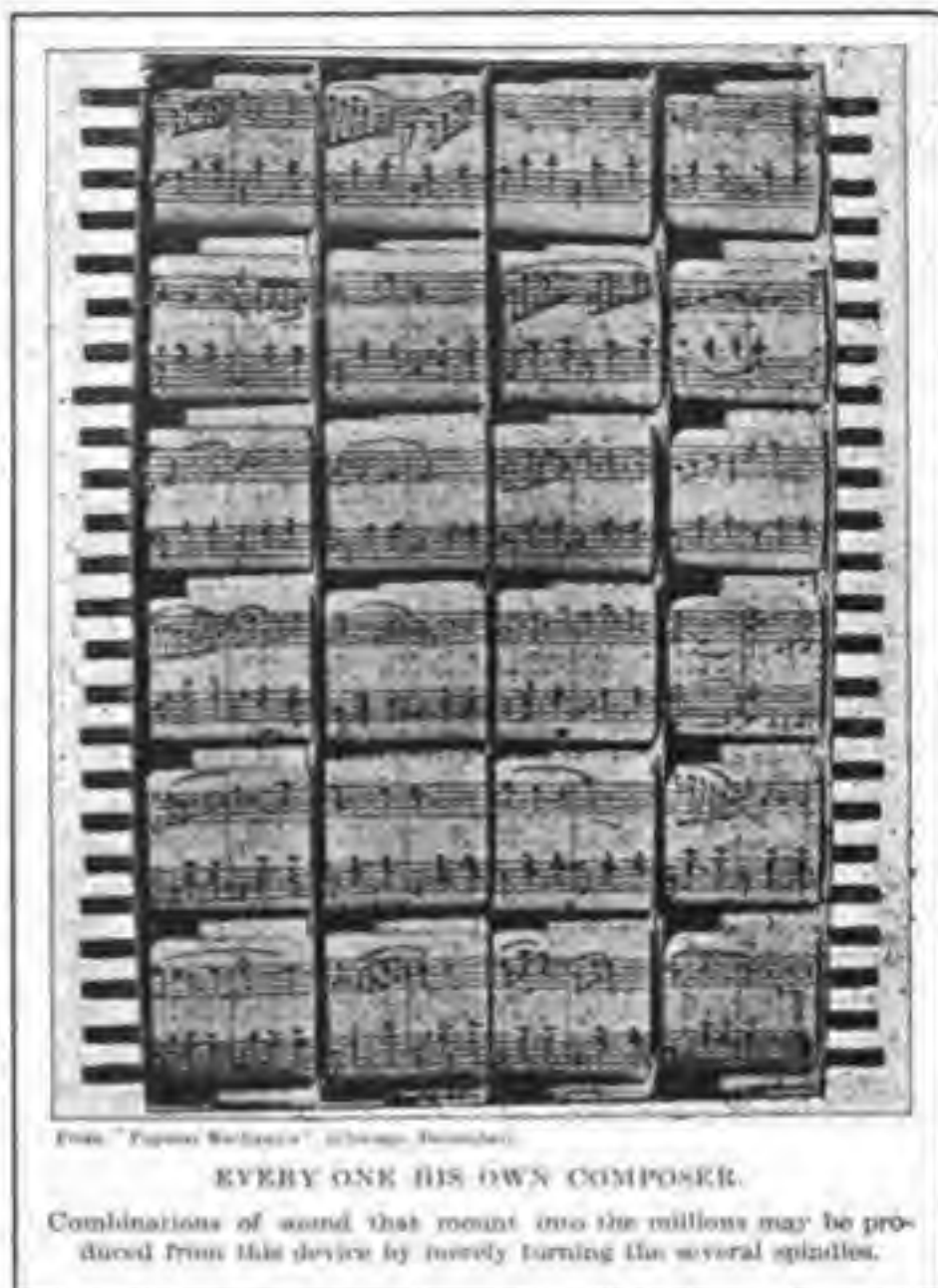
DID YOU EVER NOTICE an arc-light globe that had turned purple? And did it ever occur to you that these purplish globes are more frequently to be seen than formerly? The reason is that the use of magnetite instead of carbon for the electrodes favors this coloration, we are told by *The Electrical World* (New York, November 16). Magnetite

pencils are now common in arc-lights and the color is due to manganese in the glass, used to counteract the green tint caused by the presence of iron. Ultra-violet rays, in which the magnetite arc is rich, either lessens the green or intensifies the violet; at any rate, the net result is the noticeable purplish coloration referred to above. It has recently been discovered by Mr. Alfred Herz that the purple may be removed by heating. Says the electrical authority named above:

"A very curious result of ultra-violet radiation . . . happens to be of considerable importance in practise. This effect is the familiar discoloration of arc-lamp globes, especially those used on magnetite arcs, during service, resulting in a dull-purplish tinge which is both objectionable in appearance and injurious to the light-transmitting power of the glass. Mr. Herz points out quite correctly the general conditions and their causes. All common glass is likely to be greenish owing to the presence of iron in the sand from which it is made. This iron has no useful function whatever and is tolerated in the glass simply

because it is extremely difficult to find sand not discolored with iron, or white silica in any other form at any reasonable expense. It has, therefore, been the practise to disguise this green coloration by the addition of manganese. . . .

"What actually happens is that the iron results in absorption in the green, to balance which more absorption is effected in the red and blue by the addition of the manganese. The glass appears perfectly clear, but slightly dull as compared with, for instance, a brilliantly clear piece of optical crown made in the first place from uncontaminated silica. Just how ultra-violet radiation acts upon the constituents of the glass is not fully understood, but it does bring out a perceptible discoloration such as that which might be produced by the manganese alone; in other words, it far overcompensates the green of the iron. This phenomenon is probably due to wave-lengths less than about 310μ . The magnetite arc lamp, the commonest source of this discoloration, is very rich in such rays; the carbon arc, from which these effects were rarely obtained, is much less strong in this region, while sunlight is extremely weak here and produces the characteristic purplish color only after exposure under favorable conditions for many years. The discovery noted by Mr. Herz—heat treatment at 900° to $1,000^{\circ}$ C.—which removes this discoloration and restores the manganese compound to its original balance, is from a practical standpoint extremely important, for it saves otherwise perfectly good globes for a long-continued useful life. It seems likely that the discoloration is the more marked as the percentage of manganese added in compensation increases, and that some globes of recent manufacture are probably more susceptible to this sort of action than globes made when white sand was more easily obtainable. The whole story is a beautiful example of occult photochemical action and its reversal by a very simple and inexpensive heat treatment."





HOUSES OF A RUBBER-PLANTATION THAT MAKE THE DESERT BLOSSOM AS THE ROSE.

MACHINE-MADE RUBBER

NOT ARTIFICIAL RUBBER, made by machinery, but natural rubber, planted, gathered, and extracted by machinery as the sugar-beet or any other similar crop is handled. A systemized and domesticated rubber-crop was predicted long ago; and now the success of the experiments with the guayule shrub, already noted in these columns, insures this very thing, we are told editorially by *The India Rubber World* (New York). Great areas of this rubber-bearing plant, hitherto known only in the wild state, are now being planted, cultivated, and harvested by motor-driven machines. Thus, not only are desert lands utilized in American territory and in a climate ideal for white men, but the vexed questions of land costs, revolutions, and tropical diseases are wholly absent. The labor problem is almost eliminated. The writer goes on:

"An American-grown rubber, with no overseas handicaps, exposed to no submarine dangers, free from import or export taxes, unaffected by price-fixing by rubber-planters' associations, unafraid of valorization, is almost too good to be true. Were it not war-time there would be a likelihood of another rubber craze, once the prospective profits of guayule cultivation were known. For example, a comparison of *Hevea* and guayule profits at the time of the historic rubber craze would be about as follows, and is starting: *Hevea* then brought \$2 a pound and the profit was about \$400 an acre. Guayule then sold for \$1 a pound and, cultivated, would show a profit of more than \$16,000 per acre.

Or, basing the comparison upon to-day's costs and prices, *Hevea* profits would stand at, say, \$136 an acre and cultivated guayule at over \$6,000 an acre.

"These figures, to be sure, do not include the cost of installing the plantation plant, extraction plant, patent royalties, etc. But cutting them in half to cover these items, there remains a profit of \$1,000 an acre, which is astounding indeed, and almost unbelievable.

"They are also only generally illustrative, as the two problems differ in many details. For example, a four-year-old *Hevea* tree produces, say, two pounds of rubber, and when matured it produces much more. A four-year-old guayule shrub gives at its best two pounds of rubber, and that is its maximum. There is, however, the important fact to be kept before those who plan to start in this line. It is a far more intricate business than *Hevea* growing, and lack of knowledge in a dozen different essentials will spell disaster. There is also the high cost of installation of the plantation and extraction factory. To prepare, irrigate, and plant enough land to keep a ten-ton mill going would cost, roughly, \$500,000, and the mill at least \$200,000. In other words, it is a million-dollar undertaking, and the small operator has no great chance. With the expansion of the business, however, it is possible that central factories will be installed for extraction and that guayule-growers will ship their product in as the beet-root growers do theirs to the sugar centrals.

"As to the grade of rubber produced, plant analysis has found certain types of shrub that carry a high grade of rubber, and these have been hybridized with plants that contain percentages of 20 per cent. or more of rubber. A better grade of gum than the Mexican product is therefore in prospect in the cultivated guayule rubber, some day to figure largely in our markets."



Illustrations by courtesy of *The India Rubber World* (New York).

A FIELD OF CULTIVATED GUAYULE RUBBER.

"Almost unbelievable" profits are said to be reaped from such crops, but not by the small operator or the amateur.



A SUGGESTION FOR NEW YORK'S WELCOME.

This sketch for the arch under which the returning boys will march is tentative and may undergo modifications before realized. It is seen standing at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street with the Madison Square Garden lower toward the reader's right, and the new Altar of Liberty also showing. For pictorial purposes the marching regiments are indicated moving in a direction opposite to the one they will actually take.

AN ARCH OF THANKSGIVING AND WELCOME

IN SPITE OF THE SUGGESTION that triumphal arches savor too much of the effete tyrannies whose triumphs they used to symbolize, it is an arch that will express New York's thanks for victory and her welcome to her home-coming boys. It will be built by the voluntary contributions of her people, the pennies and dimes of the poor as well as the dollars of the rich, and the police force have been chosen to make the collections. A committee appointed by Mayor Hylan to undertake the erection of a memorial arch in honor of the soldiers of the city who died in the war have reported on the expediency of a temporary arch as a symbol of welcome, leaving to the future the mature consideration of a more lasting memorial. A design by Mr. Thomas Hastings, the architect, has been accepted by the Committee on Art, of which Mr. Rodman Wanamaker is chairman and Paul W. Bartlett is president, with the proposal that it be erected on Fifth Avenue at the northwest corner of Madison Square. In the *New York Times* Mr. Hastings's project is presented, partly in his own words:

"Mr. Hastings said that the Madison Square site, which will be the entrance-way to Fifth Avenue, seemed to be the only place where it would be practical to build an arch on so large a scale and where there would be room for two abutments, one slightly encroaching upon the park itself to the east and the other standing on the small island caused by the intersection of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, now occupied by the Worth monument. The arch is to be fifty feet high and will bridge the entire width of Fifth Avenue at that point, which is a little over fifty feet. The temporary arch will be designed in stucco, and, according to Mr. Hastings, will be very classic, almost Roman in character, with a considerable amount of sculpture, illustrating the events

of the war. A great quadriga will crown the entire scheme, representing the Triumph of Justice or Democracy.

"In a general way, said Mr. Hastings, it was proposed that the arch should be simple and so large in scale as to give great dignity to its design. Such triumphal arches, he pointed out, had been built in many cities: London, for instance, had three or four, and Paris had four, the principal one being the Arc de Triomphe on the Place de l'Étoile.

"It is interesting to note," he said, "that this arch will be about the same width as the Arc de Triomphe, but much lower, because the Arc de Triomphe is surrounded with so much open space that it would of necessity need to be larger than this one."

"Chairman Wanamaker said that the construction of the temporary arch would be hastened as much as possible, so that in some form it would be ready to welcome the returning troops within the next few months.

"This arch," he said, "is to be a free-will offering of the people, and, beginning Thanksgiving week, the 20,000 members of the police and the police reserves will receive offerings of the people through pennies, dimes, and dollars, so that every one may have a part in its erection."

In another place Mr. Wanamaker is quoted on the subject of the people's contribution to the enterprise which will convey its message to the returning heroes:

"Let this be a real Arch of Freedom, built by the people. Let each one in his measure be a part of it, not by gifts, but by offerings from the heart of a liberated nation in gratefulness to the Almighty for his preservation of our principles and in memory of those beloved men and their mothers who have given their all to give us freedom. Let us record in history that the five millions and more from this great city—every one—did his best in this memorial for humanity.

"I am trying to carry out the deep undercurrent of public

opinion that this arch shall be built from the free outpourings of the people, their pennies, dimes, and dollars, and to accomplish this quickly we have decided, with the consent of the Mayor, to take advantage of the generous offer of the police and police reserves of the city, made through Commissioner Enright, that the people's offerings, beginning Thanksgiving eve, be received by the 20,000 members of this force."

When the arch was first projected a purely tentative design was published, mainly, it is said, as a means of visualizing the idea of an arch for the people. The design, unfortunately, struck a wrong note and drew forth much despairing comment. In the *New York Evening Post* was considered the question of the fitness of any arch for the purpose designed, seeing that the history of arches is bound up with deeds not in harmony with the present-day ideals of free democracies. We read:

"Whether the arch, that has for ages been erected to celebrate the triumphant return of emperors and to glorify their tyrannous victories, is the appropriate expression of the feeling of a great democracy on the return of her soldiers and sailors from a war like the one just ended is a question put by some of those interested in the city's proposed memorial.

"Even such arches as have been erected in England and France were primarily erected as city gates and have since become known as arches. Few arches have, in modern times, been erected in a democracy. The one in Washington Square is an exception, and that arch does not embody any inscription of the purpose for which it was erected. Were it not for the groups on the pylons one would not know its meaning as an entrance gate to Fifth Avenue. The arch, as designed by most architects of modern times, is but an adaptation of these arches that have gone before."

Mr. Hastings, in giving out his sketch, took pains to point out that "it was only a sketch to be studied and restudied, and that he counted upon the collaboration of the architects and sculptors, not only on the committee, but others, with the idea of producing the very best arch for the city." What is dependent upon the success of New York's effort is indicated by *The Evening Post*:

"Artists are particularly concerned over the New York monument, feeling that whatever is done here will be the example for the whole country. If made the greatest artistic achievement the occasion warrants, it may arrest the frightful piles of stones now in our town squares as a result of misdirected enthusiasm to commemorate the Civil War, they say. As a result they urge time for consideration of the matter.

"The spot where the Dewey memorial arch stood on Madison Square has been suggested as the logical place for a monument. As a reviewing stand it would not impede traffic and would be removed from the railroad terminals which have been inconvenienced by the war-celebrations before the Public Library.

"A public exhibition of drawings of all known arches is proposed by some artists. Such an exhibit, it is said, should include the designs submitted for the present monument and be held in the Public Library or at the Metropolitan Museum, where every citizen could view it. The idea that the masses are not art-critics is scoffed at by some artists who cite the general appreciation of the Metropolitan Museum as backing for their statements."

THE SCENE OF THE PEACE DRAMA

THE STAGE of the great meeting for settling the peace of the world must be set on a scale commensurate with the act, for nothing matching it has been furnished by history. Timid recorders have stopt short with saying that "there has been nothing to equal it since the Congress of Vienna"; but the *New York Times* protests that "the Congress of Vienna, more than a hundred years ago, did not equal it or resemble it except in the fact that it was a peace conference at which



WHERE THE GERMANS MUST SIGN THE PEACE TREATY.

For Germany this scene will become a bitter memory, though the painter who thus depicts the crowning of William I. German Emperor, in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, on January 18, 1871, pictured what he supposed was the apotheosis of Germany's might.

emperors and a king or two were present." This paper further boldly declares that "the meeting has no parallel either in the Congress of Vienna or anything else in history." Nemesis would prefer to abandon the thought of parallels and think of contrasts furnished by this gathering and the one that the same Hall of Mirrors at Versailles sheltered something less than fifty years ago. "In the same room in which William I. was crowned Emperor of the Germans, representatives of the free nations will participate in the greatest peace conference ever held on earth." By a curious paradox, as a writer in the *New York Evening World* interprets these two gatherings, they symbolize in both cases rebirth for the nations that at the moment see only defeat. "Free France was born of the triumph of the first Kaiser over the corrupt and incompetent armies of Napoleon the Little. And free Germany will be born from the ignominy and defeat brought upon her by William the Mountebank." The stage, then, is worth a careful survey before it becomes crowded by the actors in the scene.

"Already the tap, tap, tap of speeter canes and the delicate flutter of phantom fans may be heard in the great room where the courtiers of the Sun King, Louis XIV., gathered to help Mme. de Maintenon and the more interesting women who preceded her in the task she once described as 'trying to amuse an unamusable king.'

"To be sure, the ghosts of Versailles must be rather accustomed to the invasions of democracy by this time. For the

elections of the French Presidents are held in the great château which housed once upon a time the glories of the world's greatest court. And for a number of years several departments of the French Government had offices there. It was only when it was discovered that, because of a lack of telephone communication between the buildings in the historic park, the Big Trianon might burn down without the Little Trianon knowing anything about it, and the château itself go up in smoke without being able to summon a single fire-engine, that certain fire-prevention rules were put in force. And rather than obey them the Government officials gathered up their forces and moved back to Paris.

"The Hall of Mirrors, where the Peace Conference will hold

"When the palace was finally finished, Louis the Magnificent pronounced it too small, and the great southern wing was added. Toward the close of this Louis' reign Versailles was practically a great gambling-hall. The old King was always at his devotions, and the courtiers sought to palliate their utter boredom by high play. Sometimes hundreds of thousands of dollars changed hands in a single evening, and outside the magnificent palace the people were starving.

"Here and there through the fields," wrote La Bruyère in 1689, "one sees certain ferocious animals, male and female, black, livid, and sunburnt, attached to the soil in which they dig and toil with invincible obstinacy. They have a kind of articulate speech, and when they rise up from their work they show human faces, and they belong, in fact, to mankind. At night they crawl away into hovels, where they live on black bread, water, and roots. They relieve other men of the toil of plowing, sowing, and harvesting, and thus seem to merit a little of the bread which they have produced."

"These words were little short of treason in the days of the Great King. Reading them now, one can not help wondering if among the ghosts of gallant gentlemen in high red heels and powdered ladies simpering behind painted fans who will gather during the Peace Conference the speeters of these black, livid, sunburnt creatures may not stalk triumphant. At any rate, we know that they are not triumphant."

Referring to the peculiar

character of this room at Versailles, an *Evening Sun* writer quotes certain "eynies who set little faith to the permanence of treaties" to the effect that "statesmen who sit in a glass house should not be surprized if the nations throw stones." Yet the world, he thinks, is "perennially hopeful," and goes on to fill up the picture begun by his confrère of *The Evening World*:

"Just opposite the center of this Gallery of Mirrors, toward the inner court, is the historic bedchamber of Louis XIV., in which his richly adorned bedstead is still preserved. Flanking the bedchamber to the right and left are two antechambers, the bull's-eye (so called from one of its windows, an oval), and the Council Hall, in which the king's courtiers used to await him. The Hall of Mirrors, the king's various apartments, and indeed all of the one hundred and fifty rooms and halls of the palace are filled with priceless tapestries. To them cling the whispers of countless days and nights of royal folly that came to an end with Louis XVIII. The value of the art treasures in the palace may be estimated at \$5,000,000, but the millions that have been squandered in those rooms can never be added up. . . .

"The section of the Gardens of Versailles known as 'The Trianons' is occupied by two small but exquisitely designed and furnished villas, known respectively as the 'Grand Trianon' and the 'Petit Trianon.' The former, of only one story, was built 230 years ago by Louis XIV. for the famous Mme. de Maintenon. . . .

"The park of Versailles is perhaps a mile square, an enormous basin in the shape of a cross quartering it at its center. On its eastern edge, nearest Paris, stands the Palace of Versailles, the houses of the town huddled around it and the palace chapel rising above it. . . .

"The Palace of Versailles was used not only by Louis XIV., but also as a permanent residence for his court. It consists of two wings, each 400 feet long, separated by a central court, which is about 200 feet square. The two wings are linked by a square building, which juts out into the green gardens and overlooks the fountains in the center of the park.

"The corridor along the western face of this central building, 240 feet in length, 35 feet in width, and 42 feet in height from its tessellated floor to its arched ceiling, is known as the Hall of Mirrors. It is in this stately room that the peace conference probably will be held."



NOW AVENGED.

A famous German picture depicting Napoleon III, at Sedan, escorted by Bismarck, who rides by his side.

its sessions, is 242 feet long and 33 feet wide and measures 43 feet from floor to ceiling. On one side of it seventeen large mirrors look out upon the stilted artificial gardens which were designed by Lenôtre under the personal supervision of Louis XIV. On the other side of the gallery seventeen large mirrors reflect the splendors of the stately room. Paintings representing scenes in the life of Louis the Magnificent ornament the ceiling sides and every available vacancy not filled by a mirror. . . .

"Voltaire estimated that Versailles cost Louis XIV. \$100,000,000, Mirabeau said it cost \$240,000,000, Volney put the figure at \$280,000,000. You can take your choice or believe the more popular tale that the Great Monarch was himself frightened when he saw the bills and tore them up, so that no one would ever know what it cost.

"During the reign of the Magnificent's predecessor, a simple gentleman, whose greatest extravagance was falconry and who put rings on the claws of his favorite falcons instead of reserving them for human birds of prey, Versailles was just a hunting preserve through which ran a road communicating with the Chemin des Bœufs, really just a cow-path along which cattle were brought to Paris to be butchered. Once, while hunting, Louis XIII. was caught in a rain-storm and took refuge in a windmill, so he decided to build himself a modest hunting-lodge. His advisers protested at the project and the mild King was about to give it up when one of the friendlier notables exclaimed: 'Shall we prevent the King from building as simply as the most modest gentleman of his court?'

"And so Versailles began."

Not till 1651, when Louis the Magnificent visited Versailles on a hunting-trip, did the real splendors of the place begin:

"The King had ideas that would have made him talked about on Broadway as a regular fellow. Twenty thousand workmen and 6,000 horses were put to work creating the great park and building the château where the delegates of democracy are to assemble. The task took a long time. In 1685 a courtier wrote in his diary: 'There are more than 36,000 peasants now at work for the King in or about Versailles. These half-clad and half-starved wretches die by the dozens under the strain of the cruel tasks imposed upon them.'

"And when one of these workmen died in the King's service his family received \$2.50!

A WAY OPEN FOR SHAKESPEARE

SHAKESPEARE WITH US has become almost a faded memory, but London has had a playhouse that, all through the war, has seen his plays continuously presented. Nor is it a "West End house," but a section where the so-called "uneducated" classes live. There is a cloud, "like a man's hand," arising that may bode such a revival for us. While New York actors were recently putting in commemorative form their treasured recollections of the greatest *Hamlet* of the American stage, another *Hamlet* in the flesh appeared before them. It is like the cry of "Long live the King!" closely following the one of "The King is dead." Walter Hampden is the new *Hamlet*, and tho his performances are given only at matinees under the auspices of "the Shakespeare Playhouse," he has aroused a whole chorus of critical approval from New York newspaper writers jaded with the plethora of the commercial houses. His performance is called by Mr. Brown, of *The Tribune*, the best which New York has seen since Forbes Robertson. Others who confine their comparisons to Mr. Hampden's American predecessors find no one his equal since Edwin Booth, whose statue we pictured two weeks ago. The critic of *The Globe* is more enthusiastic still:

"In Walter Hampden the stage has found a youthful prince whose physical endowments of voice and presence are little short of ideal. His unconscious grace, his mastery of restraint, and perfectly splendid freedom from the marring touches of pose and mannerism are filled with promise for the future as they are now satisfying to the surfeited theatergoer whose enthusiasm for Shakespeare would be far more keen and ardent were the great master less handicapped by the temperamental excesses of egoism so frequently put on exhibition in the classic drama.

"Hampden's modesty suggests a violent clash with affectation. It is no less surprising than delightful, hearing here and there the unquestionable marks of lack of confidence in his own superb powers. Assuredly those who hold that Shakespeare was never intended for the playhouse will find it necessary to reconstruct their arguments under the influence of this 'Hamlet.' Not that it is flawless by any means, but that it promises to be flawless, and a flawless 'Hamlet' has in it more thrills, more emotional luxury, more naked beauty, and more power to grip an audience than any other play, ancient or modern, can boast of."

Mr. Towse, of the *New York Evening Post*, takes a wider sweep and sees in Mr. Hampden's efforts an earnest of the Shakespearian stage to come again among us. His faith is buoyed up by the notable case of a London theater which, all through the war, has been able to play Shakespeare to the poorer classes and now celebrates its centenary as the oldest London playhouse, barring Drury Lane:

"Mention has been made in these columns from time to time of the performances in the 'Old Vic,' hitherto a most unfashionable Temple of the Muses in London. Now it is attracting a good deal of respectful attention. It has celebrated a centenary and received a formal visit of the Queen. All this would be of little interest on this side of the Atlantic if the old house did not happen to be the only one in the British metropolis which has kept the flag of Shakespeare flying all through the war. In the success of what must have appeared to many persons an almost hopeless experiment may be found a significant lesson and a good measure of encouragement. Here at least is an indication of an instinctive and enduring affection for the best poetic drama among the masses of the people. To all outward appearances the cause of Shakespeare—so far as public performances of him were concerned—appeared to be almost equally desperate in England and America. The death of Henry Irving—who brought brains and artistic conscience to the support of it—was a terrible blow, the effects of which were not much mitigated by the spectacular efforts of Beerbohm Tree, a clever manager, but second-rate actor, except in eccentric comedy or melodrama. When he died Sir Frank Benson was about the only remaining representative of Shakespearian interests in the British theater, and his invaluable labors were confined chiefly to Stratford and the provinces. Promising men like Oscar Asche, Henry Ainley, and Matheson Lang, seem to have drifted away from the literary drama altogether.

In New York, indeed, of late years, thanks to E. H. Sothern, Julia Marlowe, R. B. Mantell, and one or two more, there have been more opportunities of hearing Shakespeare than in London.

"In both cities the tide of serious drama has long been at very low ebb, but there is no particular reason for supposing that the war has had much to do with the phenomenon, which can be readily accounted for by other, and long antecedent, causes."

The important point to dwell on now is that "for four years, under the management of Lillian Baylis, Ben Greet, and others, competent, but in no way brilliant, representations of Shake-



WALTER HAMPDEN AS HAMLET.

Assuredly those who hold that Shakespeare was never intended for the playhouse, says a critic, will find it necessary to reconstruct their arguments under the influence of this *Hamlet*.

peare at low prices have been attracting large and deeply interested crowds of spectators" to the "Old Vic."

"In all this there is a lesson for local application. Why should not what has been done more than once in London be done here? Representations of Shakespeare, even when of only moderate competence, have always met with hearty public response in this city. Some of them have made fortunes for their promoters. But in many cases the mistake has been made of lavishing money and care upon the scenery and costumes and letting the acting take care of itself. What we need more than anything else is a school—such as that provided by Sadler's Wells, the 'Old Vic,' and the Benson Stock Company—for the formation, training, and development of a body of capable Shakespearian actors. Something of this sort exists in the Shakespeare Playhouse of Mr. McEntee, which did such excellent work last season. . . . Undoubtedly it will help to create a new generation of Shakespeare worshipers, but the influence of it is restricted by the fact that, for various reasons, its performances must be given under conditions almost exclusive of the ordinary work-a-day public. Two vital conditions of a popular artistic theater—intelligent representations at reasonable rates—it fulfils. If equally good and cheap performances could be given at night some aspirations which now appear Utopian might be realized. It is tolerably certain that any successful movement in the direction of theatrical reform must start from humble beginnings and make its first appeal to the masses of plain folk, who alone can furnish a long succession of big audiences."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

A CHRISTMAS CALL

THE NEW CALL OF COMRADESHIP is under the Red Cross. President Wilson has voiced it and the hope of the organization is that 75 per cent. of the population will be enrolled. This is a large stride to take from the present status of membership, which was thought phenomenal

every chapter and auxiliary in the entire country." "A large membership means more 'over there' than money," said the chairman of the War Council of the Red Cross, Mr. Henry P. Davison, because it enrolls all America on the side of mercy to heal the wounds of war.

"Our soldiers and sailors are enlisted until the Commander-in-Chief tells them there is no more work for them to do in the war," reads a Red-Cross statement issued from Washington to every chapter; "let every Red-Cross member and worker show our returning soldiers and sailors that to care for their health, welfare, and happiness we are enlisted for no less a period than they are."

"The cessation of war will reveal a picture of misery such as the world has never before seen. The American people expect the Red Cross to continue to act as their agent in repairing broken spirits and broken bodies. The Red Cross can not abate one instant in effort or spirit. Our spirits must now call us to show that not the roar of cannon or the blood of our own alone directs our activities, but that a great people will continue to respond greatly and freely to its obligations and opportunity to serve."

"The President's call to the comradeship is the call of humanity to the people of America. With peace becoming more certain almost every hour, the Red Cross has prepared to continue its work. And the roll-call has been planned to bring to the standard of the 'Greatest Mother' all of the vast resources of America's gigantic sympathy."

"A universal membership is asked by the Red Cross. By that is meant a membership as nearly 100 per cent. perfect as can be obtained. The mark has been set at 75 per cent. as a possibility, for the Red Cross has set itself to win at least 62,000,000 members of a population of 100,000,000."

"It is not to be a campaign or a drive. The chief aim of the week's work is to become dollar memberships. No stress is to be laid upon securing memberships in other classes."

"Each division and chapter, however, has been allotted a certain number of two-dollar or magazine memberships. These are based upon the population of the country; not less than 1 per cent. of its total. When these allotments are gone, no additional ones may be had."

"Another new feature of the roll-call is that children are not to be solicited directly. Children will join through the regular auxiliaries, paying twenty-five cents for membership in the Junior Red Cross. Most of the children will, therefore, be enrolled through the schools."

"Men in service are also taken care of through the plan. From National Headquarters of the Red Cross has come word that team-workers and committees in the coming drive are not to solicit these men for membership."

"These two classes, however, are the only ones barred from general membership and are the only ones which do not have the privilege of joining the Red Cross during roll-call. Every one else will be asked to join."

"Workers will go into office buildings, factories, stores, hotels, industrial houses of all kinds, and everywhere else that they find prospective members of the Red Cross may be had. Plans have been made to give 100 per cent. service flags for institutions of all kinds registering 100 per cent. membership. Buttons are to be given to every new member and to every old one who renews his subscription."

"It does not matter who a person may be. The richest and the poorest in town may join and help the Red Cross. It does not mean merely a membership in an organization, it means participation in the greatest merciful undertaking of all ages. . . ."

"The people realize what the Red Cross has done to aid sufferers in the recent epidemic and in disasters which have occurred at home during the past year. The Red Cross has also saved thousands of children in France, Italy, Serbia and other countries. All these things and a great many more the people realize, and we feel the answer to the roll-call will be correspondingly large. We are after a big increase, but this community will certainly do its share."



RED CROSS CHRISTMAS ROLL CALL

Copyrighted by the American Red Cross.

FOR UNIVERSAL MEMBERSHIP.

Mr. Edwin H. Blashfield thus pictures the Red-Cross Christmas call: "Where Columbia sets her name let every one of you follow her."

a year ago. Events and the necessity to match them make any stride a possibility to-day. According to *The News Service* of the Red Cross the present membership is 19,787,900; but this is in a population of 103,739,000. The percentage then is but 19.1; what the roll for 1919 must jump to in order to meet the expectation of the society is 62,243,400. The answers to President Wilson's summons must be made between December 16 and 23, when "the Christmas roll-call of the Red Cross is held in

CANNON FOR PEACE BELLS

THE UNBIBLICAL SUBSTITUTE for turning swords into plowshares is to recast cannon into bells. History furnishes the precedent, even such recent history as the Prussian conquest of France in 1870, when French guns were turned into bells and hung in the tower of the Cathedral of Cologne. With the tables turned and the earth cumbered with useless metal, what more fitting than that the guns which roared and racked men's nerves should now be used to call them to spiritual peace? Mr. J. Marion Shull, a Washington artist, makes a proposal through the *Boston Transcript* as to the use of captured German guns:

"Silent are the church towers of Flanders and Artois, the belfries of Douai and Bruges. They have been robbed of their treasures, those bells that for hundreds of years have pealed forth the hopes and aspirations of the surrounding countryside. These bells have suffered desecration, their noble metal recast for purposes of war and their erstwhile melodious tongues constrained to speak the raucous tones of battle in behalf of barbarian hosts. But now that it is within our power, let us give them back to civilization. From the metal of captured enemy cannon let there be cast the most wonderful *carillon* of bells of which the world's best makers are capable, and let these be duplicated in sufficient numbers that the capital city of each of the great Allied nations may be provided with a set of these 'Peace Bells.' The architects of all the world would vie with one another to see that in each of these cities should arise a magnificent bell tower to house this *carillon*, a splendid example of fitting architecture, worthy of the theme commemorated."

Two bells in the Cathedral of Cologne, the "Emperor" and the "Gloriosa," were made of the metal of reduced French guns. The former is named after the Emperor who ordered its manufacture from twenty French cannon. An inscription in Latin winds about it in three encircling lines which in translation read thus:

"William, the Most Illustrious Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, in pious remembrance of the heavenly aid granted him in the fortunate course and conclusion of the last French war, has ordered, after the restoration of the German Empire, a bell to be cast from captured cannon, of the weight of 50,000 pounds, which is to be suspended in the house of God, now nearly completed. In accordance with this pious desire of the victorious prince, the society formed for the completion of the cathedral has caused it to be cast, under Roman Pontiff Pius IX., and the Archbishop of Cologne, Paul Melchers, in the year of our Lord 1874."

And underneath the German imperial coat of arms occurs this verse, here freely translated:

"Emperor" Bell I am named,
The Emperor's name make famed.
On holy ward I stand
For German Fatherland.
I pray, God grant it hence
Peace, welfare, and defense.

Some impulse often leads men and nations to paint themselves in their true colors, so in this case:

"Was it with something of intuitive appreciation of Prussian character on the part of the designer of this bell that the six arms that form the crown are decorated with angels' heads above, and end where they join the bell in lions' feet? Why, a whole sermon could be preached on this alone! The saintly, sacred, outward seeming, but, underlying all, the Beast! And did those lions' claws but typify the grasping spirit of the Prussian war-lord? And the bell, France, that he would grasp entire and sway or strike at will? Perhaps even then some Fate foresaw the jangling discord of the last few years and as a symbol and a prophecy caused the great bell to come from the founder's hand C-sharp instead of C, and, therefore, not in tune with the other bells of the cathedral!

"Again, in 1887, no less than twenty-two French guns were used to cast the 'Gloriosa,' another great bell that was raised with much ceremony to its place in Cologne Cathedral, there to join the 'Emperor' bell in a clangorous derision of defeated and humiliated France.

"We hold Cologne, at least until the acceptance of our terms of peace by the now defeated Germany. Why should we not

exact the restitution of these bells to now triumphant France? War-lust created them, and thus far they have known no other theme than praise of their creator. Let's melt them down and give them back to France, recast for nobler use and given tongues of peace; or break them into bits and let a portion go to each and every one of our Peace *carillons*, there to proclaim throughout the world the triumph of a great and glorious cause.

"Imagine, then, these *carillons* complete and carried high



THE CHRISTMAS WINDOW IN EVERY HOME.
Miss Jessie Wilcox Smith has drawn a picture that the Red Cross
aim to see reproduced in life in every home in the country.

aloft within their towers, there to speak forth from year to year the nation's joys and sorrows; a psalm of thanksgiving now; again a vesper service soft and sweet, or, when we pay our loving tribute to the nation's dead, a solemn dirge shall waft across the river and like a benediction fall upon the hushed and reverent throng. On every state occasion they would serve at our inaugurals, give farewell thanks to the departing president and loyal greetings to the newly chosen chief; do homage to the great of foreign lands and ring glad welcome when they come to us from overseas; would celebrate the nation's birth with jubilant peal on peal; and on the anniversary of that November day that marked the final triumph of Humanity, let there be rung from all the capitals a grand *Te Deum* of World Brotherhood.

"And so in fancy let us dedicate these *carillons* to Peace, and say with Tennyson:

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

ARE BOLSHEVIKI MAINLY JEWISH?

FEARS THAT THE JEWS OF RUSSIA may be in line for a series of blood-accusations and pogrom outrages under the free and easy Bolshevik régime lead *The American Hebrew* (New York) to canvas the question how far the Jews may be held responsible for Russian Bolshevism. The writer begins by quoting a recent dispatch to the *New York Times* to the effect that "an extraordinarily great number of children" are being lost in Russia, and that this fact "has given rise to a rumor among the people that the Jews, who are the real rulers of Russia, are using children for ritual purposes." A thing disturbing to Jews in America, says this writer, is the "persistent harping, on the part of many writers, on the generally accepted opinion that Jews and Bolsheviks are synonymous, and that, therefore, as the *Times* correspondent mistakenly repeats, the Jews 'are the real rulers of Russia.'" The writer cites an American and an English authority in his effort to set the Jews right in the eyes of other American citizens:

"A New York business man, whose name the editors of *The World's Work* withhold for obvious reasons, writes a most striking and interesting story on the Bolsheviks in the October issue of that magazine. This man writes apparently from intimate knowledge and personal experience. He brands the Bolsheviks as 'fanatics, dreamers, desperadoes, and theorists born of Russian oppression and international propaganda.' They lack totally any practical ability, and that 'explains why it is that the control of the Bolsheviks and all their high offices are in the hands of the Jews.'

"The author pays his compliments to the Bolshevik high officials, most of those he mentions, from Trotzky down, bearing Jewish names. He describes 'the majority' of them as 'half-crazy exiles that swarmed back to Russia' from the United States. Some he was acquainted with in this country. How half-crazy and how Jewish they are, however, he exemplifies in his comment on Vritzky, the Minister of the Interior. Of him the writer says: 'Altho a Jew himself, he takes the greatest possible pleasure in persecuting the Jews. He denied them the right to celebrate the Passover last year—a thing the Czar never did.'

"This New York business man evidently knows the Jews, both of Russia and America. Knowing them, and understanding the principles and aims of the Bolsheviks, he clearly differentiates between the Bolshevik type and the others. He says:

"Russia, like every other country, has its honorable and able bankers, lawyers, jurists, philanthropists, socialists, students, and business men. There is not a single man of character that I met during my stay that had anything in common with the Bolsheviks. This includes most emphatically the Jews. For this régime this outcast organization enlisted not a single one of the great numbers of educated and talented Jews in the Empire."

"And, unlike most writers on the subject, he makes certain not to leave a false impression regarding the Russian Jews on the minds of his readers. He concludes his article with this emphatic paragraph:

"From what I have said above, the reader may perhaps gather the idea that the Bolshevik movement represents the opinion of the Jewish race in Russia. Nothing would be further from the truth. Ninety-five per cent. of the Jews are bitterly opposed to the Bolsheviks and all their works. It so happens that the Jews are, on the average, the best educated and politically the most conscious group in Russia. Naturally a large percentage of the leaders of any political movement—in a Russia free to express itself—would be Jews. But the Jews of Bolshevism are a small group, and wholly misrepresentative of the great body of their racial brothers."

From England a statement on the authority of Kerensky, interviewed by *The Jewish Chronicle* (London), is regarded by the present writer as "even more authoritative and unquestionable." Jews are claimed as no worse, even if no better, than Letts, Poles, or others who direct Russian affairs from the Smolny Institute. "A Bolshevik is a Bolshevik, no matter what his origin," Kerensky's reply is:

"Yes, I am sorry to say that many Bolshevik chiefs are Jews; unfortunately so for the Jewish people. But, on the other hand, 99 per cent. of the Russian Jews are against the Bolsheviks,

and during the whole of the revolution the Jewish intellectuals and the Jewish masses of all non-Russian races were the most faithful supporters of the Revolution, with which they were closely linked, as well as with the general interests of the country. And altho numerous Jews are to be found among the Bolshevik leaders, they are renegades, most of whom had emigrated, had lost every contact with Russia, and were no longer representative of Russian Jewry. The same can be said of the Bolshevik Letts, Poles, etc. They all have become cosmopolitans, no longer professing specifically Russian feelings and ideas."

Speaking of the part the Jews played in the revolution, Kerensky is said to have paid a high compliment both to the Jewish intellectuals and the Jewish masses, saying:

"When, in the first days of the revolution, I was Minister of Justice, I decreed the full emancipation of the Jews, thus granting them the same rights as to all the other citizens of the state. The Jewish masses at once realized that their fate was now indissolubly bound up with the revolution, and that they had to help it with all their power. They know, indeed, from experience that anarchy, upheavals, political troubles, etc., invariably had the result of provoking pogroms and persecution of the Jews."

"Besides, the intellectuals and the Jewish working classes were always ardent adherents of the revolutionaries, the Socialists, and the Liberals. During the revolution the Jews everywhere worked together with the parties who had coalesced to organize and support the Provisional Government. The Jewish bankers, firms, 'workers' unions, the Bund—they were all for national defense and for cooperation with the moderate bourgeois elements in the upbuilding of the new state."

"Something more. For the sake of the common cause and in order not to weaken the national unity and the solidarity of the people, they never pressed the specific Jewish questions. They preferred to wait until the return of more normal times. The Jewish leaders never wished of their own will to take a prominent part in the government, as they feared that if they assumed responsible positions at once it might rouse the anger of the masses and supply the anti-Semites with an excuse for recommencing an internal struggle."

"I am glad to express the opinion that throughout the revolution the Jews remained, and still remain, faithful to the revolutionary principles and to the integral safeguarding of Russia's interests."

Kerensky holds an opinion described by *The Chronicle* as one "so often expressed by those who know the Russian people," that "the anti-Semitism which raged in Russia, and the outbreak of which is now once more threatened," comes "from the top," that is, "previous to the revolution from the czaristic crowd, and now from the Bolshevik renegades." He is further quoted:

"I am of opinion that there is no ill-feeling between the Russians and the Jews of Russia. My friends, Jews and Christians, and I, were amazed in the first period of the revolution to find that anti-Semitism had completely disappeared, and that there were no traces of it in the masses of the people or even in the Army. I consider it is a criminal act on the part of the Bolsheviks and the renegade Jews who are responsible for the present state of terror in Russia, to have again fostered, by their attitude, the anti-Semitic movement, especially in the Ukraine and in South Russia, where it is acquiring a tremendous force."

What will happen after the exit of the Bolsheviks is thus predicted:

"If the present crisis in Russia ends with the victory of the liberal and democratic elements, and with the triumph of the healthy ideas of the Republic and the first revolution, we will soon reestablish normal conditions of life by action of all the progressive parties and the measures of the Government. Thus the anti-Semitic movement will lose its strength automatically."

"I trust that then it will not be difficult to reestablish the position which Russian Jewry occupied in the first days of the revolution. But if the crisis concludes with the rebirth of the semi-absolutist régime, which will have to gain the sympathy and the support of the masses by sheer demagoguery, this demagoguery will have to draw its strength from the struggle with, and agitation against, all the non-Russian elements, and, in the first place, the Jews."

WAR-TIME-FOOD-PROBLEMS

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST by the UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION
and especially designed for High School Use

CHRISTMAS—A TIME FOR FOOD SERVICE

“**P**EACE ON EARTH, good will toward men.”

Never was there any phrase more full of the true Christmas spirit. And not within the memory of any living person has there been a Christmas when this phrase meant so much. The first three words need no comment; after the last four years of blackness and horror, the mere fact of peace means more than any words can put into it.

But “good will toward men” hints not only the spirit for every Christmas, but in particular for this. This is a time for reconstruction, and reconstruction of every sort must be based upon a foundation of good will.

Have you ever stooped to think that, under almost every sort of condition, food is a foremost expression of good will? From the day of a child's birth till it has reached an independent age the parents' chief solicitude is to see that their child is provided with plenty of the right sort of food. In any charitable attempt to befriend the poor or needy, the first effort of all is to feed them. Food makes for friendliness and the achievement of common aims; whether a man feeds a convention of strangers or the guest in his home, he strengthens existing bonds of mutual interest.

FOOD FIRST OF ALL—It is always so, in every affair and relationship of one member of the human race to another. Hunger—national or individual—leads to suffering, crime, injustice, discord, death. Food brings health, normality, the ability to work and plan—in short, *all the qualities most needed to-day by the stricken peoples of the world.*

Belgians, Servians, Roumanians, Greeks, Czechs, Jugo-Slavs, and others look to America for food. They must have food, more than 75,000,000 of them, if they are to bring back their national life to normal, and later develop in a spirit of harmony and energy.

No one can deny that our feeling toward these peoples is one of intensest good will. In other words, we are filled with the genuine *Christmas spirit* for them. What better way for this spirit of good will to take shape than in the sustained determination to send them food—and then to send it.

SPREADING THE MESSAGE—Nor is the occasion one for mere individual saving and sacrifice. There must be missionary work, a spreading abroad of such thoughts and actions of good will. All who in the course of their every-day lives and work come into contact with masses of other people must teach the lesson that good will toward stricken peoples may be expressed first of all by giving them enough to eat.

“Food for the Needy Nations!”—There is a Christmas motto to help along such a Christmas Crusade—a crusade which must never let up while there are hungry ones to feed and this country has food to send.

There are many people who can, and should, help in making others understand that this year Christmas good will—extended indefinitely—will save millions from starvation.

STORES—The retail merchant, whose work of necessity brings thousands upon thousands to his stores, is able to spread the message. He can reach four classes: his employees, his customers, the mere passer-by, and those who read his advertisements. His employees can be instructed, in regard to the international food situation and the means this country must take to meet it, by personal talks and by actual demonstration of conservation methods. Such demonstrations can also be conducted for the benefit of customers. Moreover, a slip containing some pointed food message may be included in packages and in monthly bills. The passer-by, whether he enters the store or not, may be reached by window displays and by food-conservation signs upon the outside of the building or upon delivery wagons. Finally, in many printed advertisements it will be found feasible to include some bit of information upon the food

needs of the world. All such methods have in the past been used successfully. The problem to-day is not so much one of devising new means to enlighten the people as it is to inform them how food problems have broadened. Any information which the merchant needs he can get from his State Merchant Representative of the Food Administration. Nowadays all this should not be taken by the merchant merely as a passing side-issue, but as a vital responsibility which will in the end favorably effect the economic stability of the entire world.

LIBRARIES—The Public Library is another channel of approach by which people have been and may be successfully reached. Every library should have a bulletin-board especially devoted to notes on food conservation. Maps, charts, and pictures illustrating food-production and food needs ought to be prominently displayed. All material relating to local food-production and local food industries as well as works on commercial geography, economics, and agriculture should be readily accessible to all users of the library. And especial attention should be paid to simplifying the food situation of the world so that it can be easily grasped by children. Throughout past months public libraries have done much to promote food conservation throughout the country, but beginning this Christmas they should press the work with redoubled vigor.

SCHOOLS—And finally, through the schools and teachers of this country, the spirit of this Christmas Crusade which has been mentioned may be developed.

The food needs of the world and the efforts which we as a nation must make to supply them may be fully explained in the class-rooms of every grade, and yet so mingled and interwoven with the regular lesson as in no way to interfere with it. For instance, in history special attention may be paid to food conditions during and after other wars. In mathematics problems may be arranged using and driving home all sorts of food statistics. In geography special attention may be paid to the foods which are raised in various parts of the world and the routes by which these foods may be transported to stricken Europe. And the same principle of teaching holds good for other branches of study. Blackboard work may concern itself not merely with maps, but with exercises which utilize some food slogan. Many schools have already conducted competitions in the drawing of food-posters.

Outside of the regular classroom exercises, when the whole school is assembled compositions may be read or short speeches delivered upon foreign food problems and our duty toward solving them. It may even be found possible to arrange tableaux expressing the same great message.

And in addition to all these indirect methods the teacher may well dwell directly at frequent intervals upon food problems caused by the great war, and upon how it is the duty of this nation to help.

The ingenuity of the individual teacher will suggest methods of linking up our need to feed the world alongside of the undying spirit of Christmas “good will.”

ALL CAN HELP—Many other groups besides those mentioned can, this Christmas, fulfil the high mission of spreading broadcast the knowledge that when people speak glibly of “reconstruction” which this country must undertake, that should mean first of all sending food to those who are hungry. The speed with which Europe can regain her equilibrium after the upset of war depends at bottom upon proper nourishment. Until that nourishment is attained, neither business, government, nor social order has a chance to regain normality.

Everything depends upon how well America responds—upon whether the Christmas spirit of good will becomes the every-day spirit.



This Home Repair Guide Free To Every Tire User

No matter what kind of tires you use, send your address and we will mail you, without cost, one copy of this valuable new repair guide.

Now that tires are costly and hard to get, it is more important than ever that you watch for cuts in your tires and prevent serious and expensive repairs. "Guide to More Tire Mileage" tells just what you've always wanted to know about these minor troubles.

Read About

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CURRENT POETRY

THAT industrious anthologist, Mr. William Stanley Braithwaite, has collected in the *Boston Transcript* "the pan of the American poets" on Victory and Peace, and a very representative gathering it is. All the great leaders of the Allies have their praises sung, and from this section we select a tribute to our own leader overseas:

TO GENERAL PERSHING

BY AMELIA JOSEPHINE BURR

You led our sons across the haunted flood
Into the Canaan of their high desire—
No milk and honey there, but tears and blood
Flowed where the hosts of evil tread in fire
And left a worse than desert where they passed.
Your eyes were clear to see the snares that lay
Before those boyish feet that marched so fast—
Your heart and hands were strong to clean the way.
Charged with great cares, your soul did not forget
The anxious women here across the sea.
As might a father for his own, you met
And fought an older foe than Germany.
Now, now at last, back from the silenced guns,
Crowned by our blessings you shall lead our sons!

Corinne Roosevelt Robinson sings of the impossibility of "peace without victory":

TO PEACE, WITH VICTORY

BY CORINNE ROOSEVELT ROBINSON

I could not welcome you, O longed-for Peace,
Unless your coming had been heralded
By victory! The legions who have bled
Had otherwise died in vain for our release.

But now that you come sternly, let me kneel
And pay my tribute to the myriad dead,
Who counted not the blood that they have shed
Against the goal their valor shall reveal.

Ah! what had been the shame, had all the stars
And stripes of our brave flag drooped still unfurled,
When the fair freedom of the weary world
Hung in the balance. Welcome then the scars!

Welcome the sacrifice! With lifted head
Our nation greets dear Peace as honor's right;
And ye the Brave, the Fallen in the fight,
Had ye not perished, then were honor dead!

Here is a fine poem of sober victory:

THE NEW VICTORY

BY MARGARET WIDDEMER

Victory comes:
Not hard and laughing as she came of yore,
Her scarlet arms heaped high with spoils of war;
Her slaves, to beating drums,
Low-bent and bearing gifts. . . .
The black cloud lifts,
And, lifting our long-weary eyes to see,
There dawns upon our sight,
Majestic, crowned with light,
Stern and so quiet—she must keep her strength
To build at weary length,
Over again, our scarred and shattered world—
This, then, ah, this is she,
Our graver Victory.

She follows down the furrows
War-turned across the world,
Where still the spent shell burrows,
Where the black shot was hurled,
And sows the wheat and corn.
The world, from anguish born
Again from its old grief,
Looks up, athirst
And hungering,
Daring to dream again
Of flowers unhurt, and unstained rain
And love and spring:

Knowing that she shall build each place accurst
Into a thing that may some day again
Be our once land of comfort and delight,
Of ease and mockery . . .
Even forgetfulness:
Even the gift to bless.

Victory paces slowly through the lands:
No lash is in her hands.
She builds herself no triumph-arch for cover,



Grape-Nuts

helps many a child along
the road to sturdy health.

This food is made of whole grain, is appetizing and easily digested. It is rich in cereal sugar, and answers childhood's call for something sweet—at any time of day, and with perfect surety of satisfaction.

The Sugar in Grape-Nuts

is not added, but is self-developed in the making by processing of the wheat and barley from which the food is made.

Grape-Nuts has been a favorite food with children, as well as adults, for many years. And its success as a builder of growth and strength is so apparent under trial, that once used it continues as a stand-by food of the family.

Naturally sweet, Grape-Nuts requires no sugar; it is fully cooked, and there is not a particle of waste—very important considerations these days.

Grocers everywhere
sell Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"



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To regain the markets you may have lost during the war—to find new customers—to back your salesmen to the limit—you need a complete up-to-date mailing list. And to make the most effective use of your list you need the Addressograph.

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No common marble toy—
She is too great for joy.
She who upbuilds
Each little shattered home
And brings men back to it: and lover gives to
lover,
And to the shattered soul its faith again,
And to the world continuance of God—
How should our praise for her
In high crowned buildings stand—oh, how be pent
In built or written thing?
The stable world itself is her great monument!

Next a vision of the league of nations:

THE WAR AT HOME

BY PRIVATE WILLARD WATTLES

God of our fathers, with bowed heads we come
In this glad hour when the unscathed rejoices,
Strike Thou each little boaster awed and dumb
Before the flame of Pentecostal voices.
Our youth has stormed the hosts of hell and won;
Yet we who pay the price of their oblation
Know that the greater war is just begun—
Which makes humanity the nations' Nation.

Here is an admirable poem in the newer
style which gives us a vivid picture of the
boys marching home:

AMERICA'S HOMECOMING

BY ARCHIE AUSTIN COATES

Tramp, tramp of men,
Men of the East and West,
Men of the North and South,
From Maine and New Mexico.
(They had said we were dead at heart!)

Tramp, tramp of men
Back from the pits of France,
Back from the shambled towns—
Out of the rain of blood,
Rumble and lunge of guns
Blundering down the ways,
Sounding in avenues,
Guns that had dragged the roads
Of France of the million scars,
Sloughing and slipping—and sucking through the
mud,

Straining on their chains
With the crashing trucks, . . .
Guns triumphant from France,
Sullen and grim—long stilled,
Men pouring back from France,
(They had said we were cravens all!)

Tramp, tramp of men, . . .
Men—and more of them after!
Back to the Western woods,
Back to New Hampshire hills;
Southerners, Georgia-bred,
Soft in their speech and eyes,
Coming—coming—and coming—
Men, and more of them after!
Men that Manhattan gave—
Men from Chicago and Butte,
Men coming back to their desks
But nevermore blind to the stars, . . .
Men of blood and dreams,
Men of purpose and pride.

The march of a million men,
And a million more of them after!
Flooding the Eastern coast
Is American vision and strength,
Tanned from the suns of the steppes,
Ruddy cheeks from Verdun,
Muscles made at Mihiel . . .
(And they'd said we were soft from goit!)

Tramp, tramp of men,
Men and the smell of men,
Swinging shoulders of men,
The sun on their bayonets,
Sun on their flags . . . and scars!
Songs and the laughs of men,
Thoughtful eyes of men
And the crude, broad jests of the male.

Tramp, tramp of men
Fresh from the Flemish hell,
Hot racing blood from the West,
Red with the flame of Youth,
Red with success and joy.

Glory, America men,
America's heart full of song;
America's head in the stars!

America's thundering force
Wreathed and victorious, grand!
And they said we were dead of soul!

Louis Untermeyer has a word to say of
what the boys must face on their return:

RETURN OF THE SOLDIER

BY LOUIS UNTERMAYER

The last flash . . . and the hideous attack
Dies like the wisp of storm-discouraged flame;
And so on these battered heroes will come back
The same, yet not the same.

They who have handled words in No Man's Land
Will never be the old and abject crowd.
They will not grovel and they will not stand
What used to keep them cowed.

They will be dumb no longer, they will speak
In tones they learned beneath a blood-red sun;
A constant menace to the cowardly meek
And to all wars but one.

Strengthened to fight what all the world abhors,
Hypocrisy and squalor and disease,
They will attain, even through war on wars,
What they had lost in peace.

Finally we have one of Vachel Lindsay's
characteristically ecstatic chants:

SEW THE FLAGS TOGETHER

BY VACHEL LINDSAY

Great wave of youth, ere you be spent,
Sweep over every monument
Of caste, smash every high imperial wall
That stands against the new World State,
And overwhelm each ravaging hate,
And heal, and make blood-brothers of us all.
Nor let your clamor cease
Till ballots conquer guns,
Drum on for the world's peace
Till the Tory power is gone,
Envenomed lame old age
Is not our heritage,
But springtime's vast release, and flaming dawn.

Peasants' rise in splendor
And your accounting render,
Ere the lords unnerve your hand!
Sew the flags together,
Do not tear them down,
Hurl the worlds together,
Dethrone the wallowing monster
And the clown.
Resolving only that shall grow
In Balkan furrow, Chinese row,
That blooms, and is perpetually young,
That only be held bright and clear
That brings heart-wisdom year by year,
And puts this thrilling word upon the tongue:
"The United States of Europe, Asia, and the
World."

"Youth will be served," now let us cry,
Hurl the referendum,
Your fathers, five long years ago,
Resolved to strike, too late.
Now
Sun-crowned crowds
Innumerable,
Of boys and girls
Imperial,
With your patchwork flag of brotherhood
On high,
With every silk
In one flower-banner whirled—
Rise,
Citizens of one tremendous state,
The United States of Europe, Asia, and the
World.

The dawn is rose-drest and imperaled,
The guards of privilege are spent,
The blood-fed captains nod,
So Saxon, Slav, French, German,
Rise,
Yankee, Chinese, Japanese
All the lands, all the seas,
With the blazing rainbow flag unfurled,
Rise,
Rise,
Take the sick dragons by surprise,
Highly establish,
In the name of God,
The United States of Europe, Asia, and the
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NAVAL SURRENDER

THE annals of naval warfare hold no parallel to the recent surrender of the German Fleet. Germany groveled in the sunny mist of the North Sea, cabled the New York *World* correspondent, when, "cowering like a dog with tail down, she surrendered her future on the water." With amazed contempt the personnel of the British Grand Fleet looked at the men they were compelled to meet, not in the glorious uncertainty of battle, but by appointment.

"You understand we are driven to this," said the German Admiral to Admiral Beatty. "There is no child-life left in Germany. All are dying of hunger. We ask you to accept the full crews instead of only half the personnel. We can not feed them, and we dread more trouble." This amazing request was refused by Admiral Beatty, whereupon the German commander produced a document for the British Admiral to sign, which stipulated that the German crews would not be ill-treated.

"Tell them they are coming to England; that will be enough," Beatty replied as he tore up the document. And then the bloodless Trafalgar began, ending in the German ships "being fast bound in misery and iron in British waters—the tragic semblance of a navy which lost its soul," as the New York *Sun* correspondent observed before giving the following description of the memorable events:

It was generally known that under the terms of the armistice the German ships were unarmed and manned only by navigating crews, but the Navy did not believe in taking chances. Treachery was not expected, but all was ready to blow the German ships out of the water should any trick be attempted.

On the preceding night the Grand Fleet lay at its moorings in the Firth of Forth. Above the bridge were the battle-ships, destroyers, and submarines. Conspicuous among them was the French armored cruiser *Admiral Aube*, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Grassel, which, with two destroyers, represented the French Navy in the final act of the great drama.

Below the bridge were battle-ships, battle-cruisers, and light cruisers.

Again a prominent place was taken by the ships of a partner nation in the struggle. The *New York*, flag-ship of Admiral Rodman, with Admiral Sims and his staff aboard, and the *Florida*, *Wyoming*, and *Arkansas*.

Canada was above the bridge with the first battle squadron and *Australia*. *New Zealand* was below with the second battle-cruiser squadron. Throughout the night the flag-ship was in touch by wireless with the German Fleet, noting its progress to the place of rendezvous.

At two o'clock in the morning the fleet was reported seventy miles out. The German envoys who came from Königsberg stated their fleet would be unable to steam more than twelve knots an hour, and that that would be speed enough for punctuality. A few minutes before four o'clock the first battle squadron, led by the *Revenge*, the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral

Madden, began to move. The fog had lifted after five days and the lower air was clear. Clouds hid the moon and stars and made the night dark.

Silently in the darkness ship followed ship down to the open sea, an ominous and awe-inspiring procession, the black shapes of each indistinctly silhouetted against a sky canopied by a smudge of smoke. The *Queen Elizabeth* took her place at the rear end of the line. At daybreak the Grand Fleet was at sea, and in the gray morning mist the squadrons took their position in two columns, each a single line. The two lines moved toward the on-coming enemy. Half-past eight came, and with it a report that the German Fleet had been sighted by our destroyers.

An hour passed, and the rising sun began to tinge the sky with gold. Presently, four or five miles away on the starboard bow, there came into view a sausage balloon towed by the *Cardiff*. First there was a mere faint speck of gray mist with a slight smoke-trail stretching out below it. Then behind the *Cardiff* there emerged from the murk the first of the German ships.

At the three miles range they appeared to be little more than slowly moving silhouettes coming abreast. The British Fleet turned by squadrons sixteen points outward, wheeling back on its own track and retaining positions on both sides of the Germans to escort them to the anchorage.

Between the lines came the Germans, led by the *Cardiff* and looking like a school of leviathans led by a minnow. Over them flew a British naval airship. First came the battle-cruisers headed by the *Seydlitz*, a ship which carries the scars of the Dogger Bank battle of January, 1915. The *Moltke* and *Hindenburg* followed and then the *Defflinger*, which also was badly battered in the Dogger Bank engagement, and finally the *Von der Tann*, which, according to report, suffered heavily in the naval air-raid at Cuxhaven.

The other heavy ships of the Grand Fleet had left the flag-ship well behind when the German and British destroyers came out of the mist. In ordered array flotilla after flotilla moved across the sea, the Germans completely encased by the British. So vast was the area they covered that both the head and rear of the column stretched away into the haze and were lost to sight. The eye could not count them. They were themselves a tremendous armada.

All this time the great captive fleet, guarded by the fleet which encircled it, was moving slowly at an almost funeral pace, certainly not the twelve knots stipulated by Admiral Meurer, toward the anchorage appointed for the Germans off May Island, a rocky island which stands in the middle of the Firth of Forth and some miles to the eastward of the bridge. Presently, as the German ships came to rest, it was seen that on every side of them were their British warders. Then the main body of the Grand Fleet made its way back to the stations from which it had started early in the morning.

A description of the surrender will not convey to the mind any conception of the scene, but it must be placed on permanent record, for it indicates the disposition of hostile fleets such as never had been seen before and will in all likelihood never be seen again. Operations were perfect both in organization and execution. From a purely spectacular point of view the pageant was robbed of some of its splendor by the low mist which blurred all outlines and refused to yield to the cold brilliance of the sunshine, but the significance of the



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The name "Heinz" insures right preparation and is your full guaranty that all the qualities suggested by the word "pudding" have been realized to the utmost in this supreme delicacy.

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meeting and the procession was more important than its appearance.

Men in uniform watching the German ships come into view vied with one another in identifying them one by one, sometimes with the aid of books and silhouettes, but underneath the momentary excitement of determining whether this ship was the *Hindenburg* or the *Derflinger*, there was deep satisfaction that the tedious task of the Navy had been fulfilled.

As the *Queen Elizabeth* steamed along the lines she was cheered again and again by the men who crowded the decks of the ships she led. The day came to a peculiarly fitting close. An hour before noon the Commander-in-Chief issued the following signal to the fleet. It was received beyond doubt by the Germans: "The German flag will be hauled down at sunset to-day. It will not be hoisted again without permission."

The German ships were flying the German naval flag at the main top. At four o'clock all hands on the *Queen Elizabeth* were piped aft. They had assembled and were waiting perhaps for a speech, when suddenly the bugle rang out, "Making sunset!" Instantly all turned to the flag and saluted. The next minute cheers for the Commander-in-Chief were called for and given with deafening heartiness. Admiral Beatty acknowledged the tribute with "Thank you," adding, "I always told you they would have to come out."

Then the ship's company went back to their duties. Meantime the Germans in seventy-one ships which lay out of sight in the mist had undergone the mortification of seeing their flag hauled down, perhaps never to be hoisted again.

HOW THE MEUSE WAS CROSSED BY AMERICANS

THE American crossing of the River Meuse, writes an Associated Press correspondent, will go down in history as a great deed of valor, and the troops who accomplished it will rank as heroes. The work, indeed, was a strategic move of unusual daring. It involved the forcing of a way over the 160-foot river, a half-mile-wide stretch of mud, and a 60-foot canal in the face of a tremendous enemy fire. It also involved swimming by those who knew how and the pulling of others over on ropes. The operation is thus described:

The order to cross the canal came at mid-afternoon Monday. The troops received their grim instructions under a sun which was shining for the first time in days. The men knew almost as well as their commanders the difficulty of the task and realized how well-nigh impossible its accomplishment would be. Yet they never doubted or hesitated.

The orders were to send over one brigade first, and if it failed to send another, and others one after the other if this became necessary. It was with dash that the Americans tackled the problem. Theoretically they had the choice of crossings anywhere for five miles. Actually they were limited to one point, where two-thirds of a mile of mud lay between the river itself and the canal that roughly parallels the river.

The Germans were too firmly entrenched at all other spots. They had not protected themselves with trenches here.

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When war was declared, the Government called upon Johnson & Johnson to furnish enormous supplies of surgical dressings for first-aid stations and hospital units.

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These war-winning orders necessarily took precedence over the

great public demand, and, consequently, there may have been times when customers could not make their usual purchases of Johnson & Johnson Red Cross products.

We appreciate the patriotic, whole-hearted support given by the druggists during such periods in telling customers that our products were "on active service."

Normal conditions are not yet fully re-established. But adequate Johnson & Johnson supplies are filling the regular channels, to reach the public through the service of the druggist.

The druggist renders, ordinarily, an invaluable service to his community. In these times of readjustment we are confident the public will take advantage of it all the more.

Today, as in the past, Johnson & Johnson quality is the standard, and values are greater than they have ever been.

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Multi-range model



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Another moment and in come Elman, Jascha He Kreisler, Paderewski, Powell, Zimbalist, and other famous instrumentalists to play for you. Then there follow Boston Symphony Orchestra, Philadelphia Orchestra, Sousa's Band, Pryor's Band, Conway's Band, V Herbert's Orchestra, and other celebrated musical organizations to entertain you. And you have, too, Harry La

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Victrola X
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ELECTRIC cooking devices are timely Christmas Gifts. Make toast on table from bread cut from loaf as needed. Make coffee in Manning-Bowman percolator—one-third coffee saved; tea in tea ball teapot, and have brew of just proper strength. All Manning-Bowman articles have special and exclusive points of advantage.



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Pl. \$4.25
Others
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HOTAKOLD
VACUUM VESSELS

only because they never dreamed that the Americans would be so daring as to try to negotiate the passage. This was a short distance north of Brioules.

All the swimmers of the first brigade were first singled out and put in the van. It was intended to attack in this way on the theory that the swimmers were less likely to be hit by the Germans owing to the fact that they would be nearly submerged. On the other hand, they could carry with them ropes and other paraphernalia for assisting non-swimmers across. The building of pontoon bridges was put off until at least some American elements had crossed the river.

Notwithstanding some losses and the fact that the swimmers could not defend themselves, many of them reached the east bank of the river with lines which were drawn taut across the stream. Others floated on rafts and collapsible canvas boats. These men had less success than the swimmers, because they were better marks for the enemy's rifles and the boats could easily be sunk by bullets even if their occupants were not hit.

Close to where the swimmers crossed the engineers began to throw over pontoon boats and a tiny foot-bridge. The pontoons were destroyed by the enemy, but the bridge remained intact and added materially to the constantly increasing numbers of men arriving on the west bank of the river. Soon after dark the first brigade was across the first barrier, and more men were ready to make the journey.

The second phase of the perilous undertaking was crossing the kilometer of mud between the river and the canal. The Americans stumbled along through a withering fire by the enemy. Their feet sank into the mud, slowing down the pace to a laborious walk, but they got through with some depletion in their numbers. Then came another gallant achievement:

The next phase constituted the crossing of the narrower but deeper canal, with its sheer sides and the Germans almost at the very top of the eastern edge. The swimmers again got into action and plunged through, notwithstanding the enemy fire, and scrambled to the top. Here the men divided their attention in driving off the enemy and helping non-swimmers across by the same method used at the river. Two bridges finally were laid down by the engineers, greatly facilitating crossings.

These two bridges withstood attempts of the enemy to destroy them and contributed largely to the speed in getting the American troops over.

When the swimmers reached the edge of the canal they could not land without the aid of grappling-hooks, which had to be caught onto the top of the wall edging the canal so that the swimmers could pull themselves up by means of ropes. It would have been a hard enough task for men undisturbed by the enemy's guns, but its accomplishment was almost inconceivably difficult under the violent enemy fire.

With two waterways and two-thirds of a mile of mudland successfully passed, the Americans had only the customary fighting, and went to it with no delay and in ever increasing numbers.

The Germans, who apparently had assumed that it was impossible to cross the Meuse, gave way without great resistance before men who could brave their fire, swim two streams, and cross a swamp with almost charmed lives and attack them without pausing for even a moment.

66

Say it with Flowers

Whose Birthday is it?

1918 DECEMBER 1918						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	*	*	*	*

This year your Christmas giving must be influenced by motives of patriotic conservation. Plants and flowers combine magnificence and beauty with appeal to the higher senses. They are more able conveyers of true sentiment than any man-made creations.

Plants and flowers are nature's product. To send them this year as Christmas gifts or New Year's remembrances is practical patriotism. It preserves, even increases, the Christmas spirit—it interferes with no government program—it aids your thrift efforts, since plants and flowers are comparatively modest in cost.

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SECOND-STORY MAN BECOMES A SUCCESSFUL SPY

GOOD spies are like poets in one respect—they are born and not made, and, more particularly, they are not "made in Germany." Indeed, with all her much-vaunted efficiency, Germany hasn't been successful in her manufacture of secret agents. Large numbers of her "trusties" were turned on the world at the beginning of the war, but their exploits were often ridiculous, even when they were not ignominious failures. Not only did the alert American beat them at the game, but the stolid Britisher showed them tricks that turned their erstwhile ruddy cheeks green with envy.

The New York *Evening World* tells the story of an English spy who from a bad beginning became a master of the art:

He is known at present as "Walter Greenway," which is not his real name. He was afflicted with a habit of climbing into the second stories of English houses. And for this eccentricity he did time more than once. In four years he piled up a record of ten arrests. At last he was shipped to Ceylon, where most of the houses are all on one floor, and where the art of "second-story work" might be expected to languish for want of practise.

But Greenway did not stay in Ceylon. He escaped and fled to Mesopotamia, where he "turned native," and married a local dusky beauty. For years thereafter nothing was heard of him. Then the present war began. And England sent armies to the Near East.

At about this time a deaf and dumb Bedouin appeared among England's Turkish foes, where he had no trouble at all in picking up all sorts of useful military knowledge. This knowledge he promptly sent, in letters, to General Townshend, the local British commander. The Bedouin deaf-mute was Walter Greenway. At news of his country's peril he forgot his old grudge against the land that so often had imprisoned him. Disguised, he set forth to help England as a spy.

For a time everything went smoothly. Greenway was able to find out countless secrets of the Turks and to transmit those secrets to the British. But finally, for some reason, the supposed deaf-mute was suspected. It is said that a camp-follower had seen him enter the British lines. So the Turks decided to find out, first of all, if he were really deaf and dumb. They fired rifles close behind him. Greenway made no sign of hearing the noise. Next they backed him up to a big gun and fired it. The concussion sent the blood oozing from Greenway's ears and nostrils. But he did not turn around nor start. Next the Turks tested his powers of speech by means of hot irons and by tearing out his fingernails. Not one word could the torturers wring from him.

Within a week Greenway made his way again to the British camp and told the positions and numbers of the Turkish guns at the fort where he had been tortured and the exact nature of their various defenses. In a letter to friends in England he explained thus his reasons for turning spy: "I knew no army drill. Besides, I feared they might sniff out my character if I applied for enlistment. It struck me I might work off my deaf and dumb trick on the Turks and perhaps bring in a little



CHRISTMAS This Year

will be different. Gifts will be largely in the nature of essentials—things to wear, for example.

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information if I came across any German officers."

Again suspicion fell upon the spy. This time the Turks razed his house to the ground. He fell ill from privations and from his tortures. But he was able to blow up a Turkish arsenal near Bagdad before he succumbed to his illness. Then his faithful native wife carried the dying spy to a mission hospital, where in early September of 1916 he died.

Just before his death Greenway wrote to his English friends: "Well, I have nothing to grumble at. I have had my innings. It is a solemn feeling I have. I have not been what I might. Also, I have been misunderstood, somewhat." All his reports and letters were written on tiny scraps of soiled paper—on anything he had been able to find in the desert that would hold a message.

WHERE LIFE IS ONE LONG VACATION

SEEKERS of "soft snaps" are turning their wistful optics on Mesopotamia, which seems to have maintained Utopian conditions in spite of Turkish oppression. Prince Raphael Emmanuel, son of a Chaldean high priest, who has been lecturing in this country, is largely responsible for their wistful attitude. According to the prince's fascinating account of his native land, the soil is so rich that it is only necessary to work four months in the year. Then there are the additional lures of beautiful climate and comfortable habits and customs which add a potent charm to inherent laziness. The *Kansas City Star* reports him as saying:

There is no money in Mesopotamia. There is need for none. We pay no taxes, neither do we pay tribute. Wheat, fruit, and skins are the only medium of exchange. We have no policemen, no courts, no judges. The people do not know there is a war. They would not understand the meaning of fighting for liberty, as they always have been free.

There is no record of time in Mesopotamia. We never know what day of the week it is and do not care. Clocks or watches are unknown; my people would not know what to do with them. Time is told by the height of the sun and servants arise by the cock's crow as they did in the days of Jesus.

We raise the finest tobacco in Mesopotamia, but we do not chew it or smoke cigars. The men smoke cigarettes or pipes. Our women do not smoke. There are no saloons in Mesopotamia. My people make wine, but it is not the fermented kind that you have here. It is only used on occasions, however, and then it is not considered proper for women to drink it.

The language is the same which Jesus used in speaking to his people nearly two thousand years ago, added Prince Emmanuel, and "my people believe in God and worship him in their every act. America used to send students to Germany to become theologians and then send them to Mesopotamia as missionaries. It would have been more fitting to have sent them to Mesopotamia first and thence to Germany as religious teachers."

The Prince said his people never eat pork, concludes *The Star*, and whenever

he is asked why he replies: "Because Jesus cast the devils into swine and they all went to Germany."

FINE TRAITS SHOWN BY THE DOGS OF WAR

HATRED against the brutal Huns did not destroy the otherwise affectionate disposition of our boys at the front. They accumulated pets of all kinds and when peace is actually here, says Mr. Martin Green, in the *New York Evening World*, there will be the biggest landing of nondescript elements in the animal, bird, and reptile kingdom since Noah made port on Mount Ararat.

Dogs are the favorites, however. Canines of every describable breed were picked up by the soldiers in devastated territory evacuated by the Germans and the civic population. Found under such circumstances, Mr. Green observes, dogs are very grateful and affectionate to the men who rescue and adopt them. And they soon accommodated themselves to the movements and vicissitudes of their new masters. They might lie around and enjoy themselves when the sun shines or cuddle up on blankets and snooze when it was raining. But there was a great difference when the orders came to move, and he thus describes it:

The dogs know as soon as the men that action is coming, and the chorus of yelps and barks that goes up is distracting to persons not familiar with military life in the field. If an infantry unit is moving the dogs of the doughboys tramp along with them as long as they are afoot. When a dog gets tired he is carried or put on a truck or supply-wagon. How the dogs manage to find their masters after hours and sometimes days of separation is one of the wonders of army life, but soldiers say they get their pets back more often than they lose them. A regiment is a large body of men, but the men get to know the dogs in a general way, and besides most of the dogs wear identification tags, just like those worn by the men, suspended around their necks by the regulation tape. But unmarked dogs are lost and found regularly, and it is the more remarkable because in our clean-shaven Army all soldiers look pretty much alike.

Hurried movement, especially at night, rouses the dog pets of the Army to a frenzy of excitement. I was awakened from a sound sleep in a hotel in Soissons one night last spring by the barking of dogs. The chorus was terrifically clamorous. I went to the window and saw, passing along the narrow street French soldiers, in motor-trucks, hurrying up to the Oise, which the Germans were approaching in their March offensive.

The dogs made as much noise as the rumbling of wheels on the rough stone pavement and the sound of the engines of the trucks. Not a light showed in the long caravan—which passed through the city all night, by the way—but out of the indistinct moving mass came the voices of the soldiers' pets raised in unconscious, but none the less sincere, tribute to the charm of the life of a soldier.

The dogs are not allowed to bark, tho, when they are close to the enemy, or

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when a surprise attack is in preparation. They appear to know the necessity for silence when their masters tell them to keep quiet. Often as a measure of precaution they are buried away under a pile of blankets so that even tho they bark the sound shall not be heard.

Of course there are many fights among the pets, and great tales are told of the prowess of certain dogs, and sometimes the owner of one fighting dog will casually take his pet to the vicinity of the camp of another soldier who is reputed to own a fighting dog. When the men go into action the dogs are left behind and many a pet watches with anxiety in his eyes for days and days for his soldier master who patted him on the head and went away and did not return.

A DUEL BETWEEN TWO TANKS

WHEN tank met tank there surely came a tug of war. Such an encounter is described by Arthur Blakesley in *The Illustrated World*. Noise does not frighten one on the battle-field, he says, but intense quiet does. Even a big bombardment of "whies," "whizz-bangs," and "coal-boxes" can not get a soldier's nerve like the ghastly silence that sometimes comes just before dawn. This silence seemed especially real to Mr. Blakesley at Seicheprey, and it was the prelude to an exciting conflict, described as follows:

We had to get four tanks up to the staging—star-shell camouflage—just ninety yards behind the Yankee firing-bays. I heard the *Leviathan* and *Mary Ann*—the two tanks that preceded us into position—start, and tho they lumbered out through the darkness at less than three miles an hour I waited in anxious expectation for the German star-shells that would tell us that their approach had been discovered. It seemed as if their exhausts made more racket than all the brass in Sousa's band. When the *Vampire*—our caterpillar fort—got under way I was certain that the Kaiser, back in Potsdam, must be awakened from his doped dreams of conquest. Of course it all sounds so much worse from the inside of a "Willie."

When we arrived, however, and crawled out to snatch a few minutes' rest before zero hour, you would have thought that the array of ditches and wire that showed faintly in the dim moonlight were furrows on an abandoned farm, for all the signs of human occupancy you could hear or see. It was ominous to me. Shorty Messick named it, tho none of us agreed with him at the time. "I'll bet," said he, "the *Boches* are going to start a push, too!"

That his guess was absolutely correct mattered tremendously, inasmuch as it gave opportunity for one of the strangest duels that ever occurred on the Western Front—a battle of tank against tank, in which horse-power counted as much as the projectiles fired. These steel-clad giants had met before, and doubtless have met since, but never at grips as at Seicheprey, to the best of my knowledge. As I was firing a six-pounder for the *Vampire*, I saw all that occurred. And what a duel it was!

The battle must have been something of a mutual surprise. I know that our officers did not anticipate the *Boche* push, and from results I am certain that they did not expect us. Promptly at 4:45 A.M. their batteries started. Our zero was to



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have been five o'clock, but when the German guns began their concert a hurry-up order went around, and we were off.

Up we tilted over the parapet, and banged down with our nose in the mud. Neither side was sending up flares, because of their own attackers, so it was dark as midnight in Africa. The flashes of exploding H. E. in the trenches we had quitted, and in the Hun ditches far ahead, punctuated by the comma-like flicker of rifle and machine-gun fire, were the only lights to guide our driver. As a result we floundered straight into our own wire.

A way had been prepared, and this we had to find. Out we backed, the rusty barbs scratching on our steel sides. Two more futile attempts were made before the gate was located. We had wasted time and were behind schedule. Our driver threw the *Vampire* into high gear, and at risk of an accident that would put us *hors de combat* for the night we reeled along into shell-craters and soft mud, but always floundering out somehow.

Now I could locate the line of German trenches, and filtering through the wire in little groups came the Germans. They were not visible as so many shapes to me, but they fired as they came.

Suddenly there came a terrific shock, throwing me forward against my gun, and the *Vampire* stooped as tho she had encountered a stone wall. "Are we hit?" I yelled in futile question; the din was so terrific from our engine that I scarcely could hear my own words. Twice our driver raced the engine. Twice he let in the clutch suddenly, thinking to surmount the obstacle in our path. Each time we stooped dead.

While I was puzzling over this—there are no cliffs in that particular sector of No Man's Land against which we could have run—a sudden glare shone in my eyes! The obstacle, whatever it was, carried an enormous search-light!

A half-second later our own light went on, and then to my horror I beheld our antagonist, one of the gigantic German tanks, nose on against us!

I think that both of us were completely stunned for several seconds. Then I saw the gun in their top turret depress, and fire. An explosive bullet burst just behind the crew of the secondary gears! I awoke with a start. The big enemy tank carried one, at least, of the antitank rifles, firing high-power exploding bullets made to pierce armor!

I whirled the vertical lever, depressed my gun as far as possible, and let go. The shot caromed off their roof, exploding, but doing not a particle of damage. Again and again I tried, but with no more success. The truth began to dawn upon me; mine was the only gun we carried that could do execution against a German tank. And my gun could not be depressed sufficiently to register a square hit.

The only possibility of success lay in drawing off far enough so that we could get them in the side. I jumped down and ran forward. The driver was slouched in his seat, dead! An explosive bullet had finished him. I jerked him out of the seat, and grabbed Lieutenant M—, our commander. I had no intention of standing on ceremony. I pulled him over into the driver's seat, and yelled the terrible story in his ear.

He understood, and threw the *Vampire* into reverse. As we backed away, however, and I went back to my gun, the Hun tank gave us no chance. They followed us, keeping out of range.

All would have been over for us had

not Lieutenant M— been seized with a real inspiration. As we backed over a shell-crater he stooped. The second the nose of the *Boche* came up from the crater after us he threw the *Vampire* into low gear forward. Our angular nose slid straight under the nose of the Hun tank, forcing her into the air. She was in our range; we were immune from her fire!

Like a madman I gave it to her through her floor. As shell after shell tore into her she tried to back away, but always Lieutenant M— advanced, forcing her up all of the time. Then she switched tactics and tried to slither over us, but we stooped that by reversing. All the time my six-pounder was knocking her to bits.

Suddenly the Hun tank stooped. A tremendous explosion tore her sides out, shaking us as if an earthquake had happened. Then came the tell-tale flare of her petrol. I knew our battle was won.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

A CANNONEER'S view of a great battle is presented by Private Homer E. Pryor, 140th United States Field Artillery, in a letter to his father at Laurel, Miss. His battery was in a position 2,000 yards back of the front line and behind a little ridge. The great barrage began at midnight and the fight developed rapidly as thus described:

At daybreak the infantry went over the top, followed by the tanks, of which there were a great number. Thirty minutes later our battery moved forward, following in the tracks of the tanks which started from near our position. As we came to the top of the ridge the whole battle-field lay spread out in the valley before us just like a picture. The first wave of the infantry was advancing across No Man's Land, and shells seemed to be falling everywhere, throwing up great columns of smoke and earth. The tanks were darting here and there wherever machine-gun nests or any marked resistance was encountered. Tracer-shells and rockets of every description were flying through the air. The weather was drizzly and the ground very muddy and covered with shell-holes, and the battery moved very slowly at first. Moving the guns mainly by hand we finally got over the crest and down into the valley and to the front-line trenches.

Already the prisoners had begun coming in in groups of from five to hundreds. They were carrying back our wounded boys on stretchers. The tanks had broken down the barbed wire, and we followed in their tracks and finally got across No Man's Land, and here we saw the results of our artillery-fire—machine-gun nests blown up, dugouts and trenches shattered, and general destruction everywhere. After crossing No Man's Land we came to good German roads and progressed much faster then. Going about a kilometer, we came to the first village behind the German lines, but there was not a wall left standing. It had been practically obliterated by four years of shell-fire. A few kilometers farther on we came to a larger village that had been occupied by the Germans ever since the war began.

Here also signs of destruction were evident. Overthrown German caissons, dead horses, and everything littered the



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MENTHOL COUGH DROPS

streets. The Germans had left so hurriedly that they didn't take any of their stores with them. In one canteen we found several barrels of real German beer, and they certainly have a brew that would make old Anheuser-Busch himself blush with envy. Of course, we didn't drink any of it!???. Oh, no! we simply "inhaled it," via the funnel route.

Here we found almost anything: stationery, colognes, perfumes, and everything, and when we left we were certainly a sweet-smelling bunch. In the next town we came to there were several families of French people who had been captured by the Germans in 1914. They had tears in their eyes and could scarcely believe that they were really free again. Of course, they had heard but little about America being in the war, and they couldn't believe that we were Americans. They were certainly what you might call a repatriated people.

About two kilometers farther on we caught up with our infantry at about three o'clock in the afternoon, and it was here that I saw the most thrilling sight that I have ever seen. Our infantry was advancing across the crest of a ridge and our battery was moving forward on the road and airplanes were everywhere. It had stopt raining a few minutes before, and there appeared across the sky in front of us one of the most perfect rainbows that I have ever seen. The significance seemed to strike every one simultaneously, for the doughboys and artillerymen of this division threw their helmets into the air and sent up a shout that must surely have been heard in Berlin. It certainly was a wonderful sight, and I will never forget it as long as I live.

Shortly after this, while our battery was halted on the road for a rest, an airplane swooped down low over the column and let fly at us at close range with two machine guns. The bullets were flying everywhere. Everybody made a dive to get under caissons, horses, or anything else handy. You can bet your old boots I had an awful desire to do the same thing, but I had to stay with the machine gun. I operate an anti-aircraft machine gun, you know. The old first law of nature is sure hard to overcome in a case like this, but I managed to do it, and when he came back I gave him a refreshing shower of machine-gun bullets and the fellows all fired their pistols at him and he hastened away and hasn't returned yet. After this we dropt back for the night, and the infantry dug themselves in for the night. This was by far the most eventful day of my life.

Next morning, a gentle old cow browsing peacefully in front of the battery position aroused feelings which are thus described:

Now we had been living for two days on our reserve rations which are composed of hard-tack and "corned willie," a concoction that in a time of famine or great stress may be considered palatable, and now even that was finished. An "E" battery man rushed out with a cup to milk her, but unfortunately he approached her from the wrong side and got only a vicious kick for his pains, and gave it up. Several "F" battery men then approached her, and finally by much heroic persuasion they induced her to yield several cups of the precious *lait*. In the meantime the rest of the boys from the battery were eyeing the cow herself hungrily, picturing in their minds the luscious tenderloins and chops that she might afford. She had a shell fragment through her shoulder which

crippled her slightly, but otherwise she was very lively. So it was finally decreed that she should die. Census was taken of the battery and a butcher was found in the person of one "Wild Bill Sloan," a mountaineer from the wilds of Tennessee, who, when questioned, admitted modestly that he had at one time pursued that sanguinary occupation. A few minutes later Wild Bill approached the cow, armed with a very vicious-looking trench-knife, taken presumably from the equipment of some *Deutschlander Soldaten*, lately deceased, while the old cow eyed him moodily as if aware of her approaching fate, but powerless to defend herself. We didn't have the heart to watch it, so turned away, and when we looked around a little later the old cow had fallen, a martyr to the most sacred cause that we knew—that of Democracy.

The old cow must have been a centenarian, because she was certainly tough, but after several hours of assiduous parboiling the meat became of a texture that was masticable and then our dreams of chops and tenderloin became a reality. That old cow will certainly hold a tender spot in our hearts for some time to come.

One failure of the war is the failure of our language to describe it. Many writers give it up and just fall back on Sherman's definition, but of course even that merely leaves everything to the imagination. The latest attempt comes in a letter from Edgar Spivey to his parents in Canton, Miss., which is published by the *Vicksburg Herald*. He writes in the midst of the ruins of a once beautiful French city as "a lad who has tasted of the bitterness of war and hate, tasted of the glory and grandeur of being privileged to play the part of a man in a real man's game, tasted of the glowing pride and satisfaction in seeing the great American Army take a very important part in winning a victory in the world's greatest battle," and, therefore, he sends a "message straight into the heart and soul of those who mean the most to him." Young Spivey continues:

This message is a real message, a message which can only be conveyed from one heart to another. It is not a story of the war, the battle, but the message from me to each of you, after having lived, day and night for nineteen days, in the very midst of the fiercest struggle the war has yet seen—nineteen days with the booming of the guns, the nerve-racking whine of the projectiles, and the crash of the bombs ever in your ears; nineteen days of breathing and eating the damnable gases which have shocked the civilized world; nineteen days of struggling, toiling, praying, with very little food and very little sleep; nineteen days of hell, a message from out such surroundings, I say, from me just to you.

I shall not attempt to tell you the story of the battle, my own vocabulary is far too limited to even suggest to you just what I saw—just what I lived. For four long years the most noted journalists of the world have been trying to picture the horrors, the glory, the wonder of that very hell on earth and they haven't even awakened your imagination to the realization of even the smallest part of that which, upon our entrance upon the field of battle, was suddenly thrust upon us.

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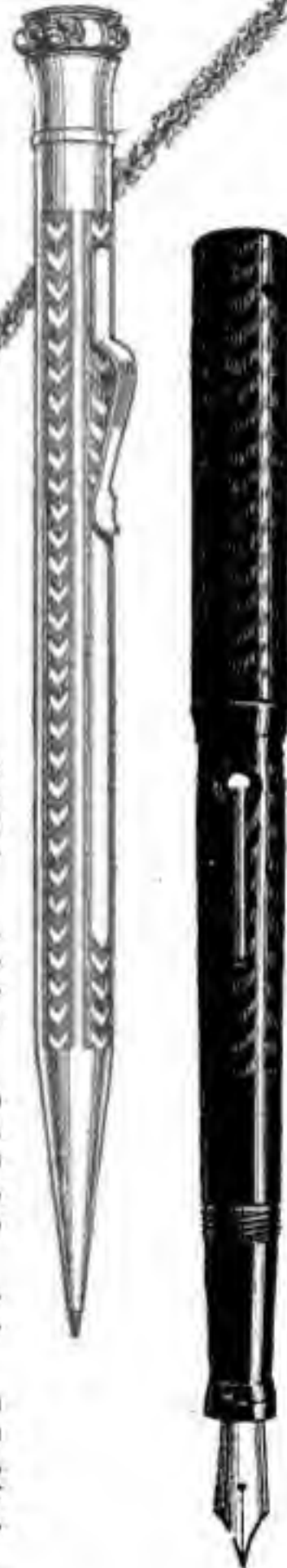
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In fact, when the languages of the world were being coined the words, the phrases, the sentences which would express to you that which I have lived for the past nineteen days were not conceived, and if I could express to you what lives in my mind, my heart, my soul to-day, no human mind has the power to picture it, to realize just what it is.

The papers have been full of the achievements of "my" division, but just where we were, and what we did, I am not allowed to tell. Just remember, I was where the Hun struck the hardest, where he met his greatest surprise, and where he first started to run. I was in the direct path of the pride of the German Army, and even tho it be so very small, yet I, along with all the others, did my little part in causing the great German offensive to be turned into the greatest of Allied victories.

After a brief allusion to the strenuous work in "an inferno of shell and blood and death," this American lad proceeds:

But every one was happy, happy in the thought that they were fighting, and fighting a winning fight for God, country, and home. The spirit of the American soldier is the most wonderful sight of all. To daunt him is an impossibility; you can not work him too hard; and with his faith in God he fears nothing; with death and destruction on all sides of him, and he can laugh at it all. Laugh because he knows he is right, and that whatever the cost, the reward is worth it. He has made his peace with God, and is here to deliver the goods. He is not doing his "bit," but every day, every hour, he is doing his "all."

The bravest battle that was ever fought,
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world, you'll find it not;
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,
With sword or nolder pen,
Nay, not with eloquent word or thought,
From the mouths of wonderful men.

But deep in the walled-up woman's heart,
Of women that would not yield,
But bravely, silently, bore her part,
Lo! there is the battle-field.


The above conveys to you my only trouble, my only worry. I know that each of you is worrying about me, and my prayer to-day is that you cease your worrying. I am taking my chance, 'tis true, but it is so small a chance, and if I should happen to be called, think what a call it would be, think of the victory, the personal victory that would be won.

I know you have fought your silent battles, from babyhood to the grave, and that you hate to see me go out, after all your years of toiling, struggling with me, to take my chance upon the field of battle. But, dear ones, my prayer to-day is, give me a thousand deaths upon the field of France, but God deliver me from the coward's heart which would make me stay at home. You have filled my veins with a blood which will not allow me to do less than my best; you have filled my soul with a spirit which will not allow me to stay behind, and see others play my game. Yes, blood and spirit which cause me to glory in that God-given privilege of helping destroy the greatest menace to God and to man the world has ever known. So, on I go, with God as my guide and home my destination. Some day I will come back to you, but it will only be after my duty has been done. It may be hard on you, but no greater life can be lived, no grander death died.



In France—in a Paris museum is a letter written more than four thousand years ago. It is a business letter—the most ancient one on earth. When old Rameses wanted to talk shop with his distant banker, on thick papyrus a hurried message was sent. With extra speed the scribes were able to finish the task in *four months*. Progress! Is it anywhere more startlingly illustrated than by the Mimeograph? Five thousand letters *an hour* it produces—letters that surpass old Egypt's products in *quality* as they do in speed. The newest developments of the Mimeograph—speed duplicator of splendidly printed forms, blanks, letters, drawings, etc.—make it a more important factor in the world's progress than ever before. Get new booklet "L" from A. B. Dick Company, Chicago—and New York.





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Now is the time to take to heart the warning in the following letter that when a boy in France fails to hear from the folks at home the consequences may be regrettable, for the tendency comes strong upon him to end his loneliness by a plunge into dissipation. Whether from the docks or luxurious homes, from the farm or factory, the same desire animates all our fighters abroad—the earnest hope of receiving a cheery letter from home on mail days. Writing to his sister in Oklahoma City, Corporal Franklin O'Brien, 6th Balloon Corps, describes the scene in camp when the mail-carrier arrives. There is a mad rush in his direction, eager expectation in every face, says the corporal, who proceeds:

Most of them will be content to wait until the mail is ready for delivery; others are frankly anxious and impatient, and there are always the few who are news-seekers to learn what letters came in, who gets them, and how many. So before the mail is ready the whole company will know what to expect. "No mail to-night, fellows," "Only seven letters to-night for the whole company," "Hey, fellows, four thousand sacks of mail to-night," "Mail for every one this time, a whole sackful of letters just came in." These and like expressions can be heard through the barracks at the hour of mail.

And then sounds the voice with all the allurements of the Siren's song, "Mail Call, Mail Call." Like an ants' nest disturbed, the olive-drab forms pile out. They appear from nowhere, and, in less time than it takes to tell it, the company is serouging around the mail orderly, who is lucky even to be able to hang on to his bundle of letters.

That little runt nearest to him thinks it is a crime to have read a book through, and on the other side is a Pole who can scarcely read, and all around the entire company waits to hear whether or not tidings have arrived from that land and home overseas that is carried in mind every waking moment, yes, and through the hours of sleep. Name after name is called, and at each name a hand is eagerly extended, as eagerly as a thirsty man reaches for a drink of water. Those who have received letters wait in the hope of more. The ones who have not yet received a letter wait, wait, disappointed at the name that is not theirs.

The list is finished. The lucky ones have drawn aside to drink in the contents of each message, but the expression of those for whom there was nothing would excite the sympathy of the gods.

When one has received his mail from home how inconsequential are the minor circumstances that a minute ago aroused his wrath. The supper, the weather, those tired muscles, all are forgotten in the ecstasy of memories of home. The sun shining brightly makes the out-of-doors a delightful reading-room, or a rain falling gives one an added reason for lying on his bunk dry and warm, listening as it were to the voice of mother or sweetheart. The world is a happy place after all, soldiering across the seas is not a half bad life. Loving hearts remember him and loving hands pen the heart's message that he, the absent one, may know he is not forgotten.

But what of those who have been forgotten? The world is filled with an indescribable gloom. Even to the ones who receive many letters the day when no mail

comes holds disappointment. The feeling of loneliness is so intense, without experiencing it, it can not be understood. During the day, the work keeps the hands and mind employed, the jests and banter with one's fellows make every one a part of the big family. The food, quarters, clothing are all of the best, contentment is enjoyed universally. But when the mail hour comes the company is split up into individual units, each unit is thinking only of home. This is the hour when the seven devils enter into a man's heart after it has been swept clean of all evil and only the high desire for a loved one's remembrance remains. The disappointed spirit is ready for anything; self-restraint is unleashed and recklessness reigns. One hears "To — with them. I'll write once a month and let it go at that. They never answer my letters," and again, "I'm going to quit writing, my letters are never answered." Another says, "I am going to town and raise —. If I'd got a letter from my girl I wouldn't, but I didn't, and I'm going." The women of America must awaken to the fact that their men love them, they want to keep all the ideals and faith they brought with them from home, and it is for the women to inspire them more and more as the time of absence lengthens; and the loneliest hour, the hour of desperation, is that mail-hour when a man feels he has been forgotten.

It is considered a "holy duty" by the French people to show their affection for our soldiers. Their one thought, as Pierre Corbeau, a village school-teacher, writes to Mrs. R. R. Lambert, of Minden, La., in a letter conveying news of a brother with the A. E. F., is "to make their life in France as homelike as possible, for they are far from home." That personal affection is spreading into national sympathy appears from the following extracts from Mr. Corbeau's communication, which is printed in the Webster Signal:

Dear madam, in this great struggle our heartfelt sympathies are always with the American people more and more. Hitherto we have always been interested in the American people, in the English language, and in American history. Henceforth we shall always maintain this same attitude of mind with increased devotion.

You Americans show us now that you have not forgotten the aid we rendered in obtaining liberty for the Western world. You shall fight now with us till the end to obtain liberty for the whole world and thus advance one step nearer to the brotherhood of men wherein war shall have no place.

Dear madam, I am sure you didn't know France at the beginning of the war. Germans were lying about us to the whole world. We were cowards, said they. No, no, we were not cowards, but only we did not like the war. We should wish to work in peace. Germans have attacked us like veritable savages. Then, French soldiers have shown to the Germans that the French soldiers were not yet cowards. The splendid and terrible battle of the Marne was our reply. If we had had ammunition, the Boches were lost.

Dear madam and friend, do you like France now? The whole world must recognize the sincerity of purpose of the French nation in this great war, and it must recognize, too, the unthinkable deprivations we have undergone to attain

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wise have been today but vast open spaces surrounding closely-built centers of intermingled shops, stores and dwellings now are cities in themselves—cities of beautiful homes, broad lawns, trees, flowers and fresh air.

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the end at stake. Rather die than to become slaves of Germany. It is our French motto.

Dear madam, I am no more a French soldier. At the beginning of the war I was wounded in a terrible charge with bayonets in the battle of the Marne—three balls in my chest and one in my arm. But I don't think I shall die. I will live to see the victory of right and liberty.

I am a simple public teacher in this little village. I have twenty boys in my class; more than sixty in the parson's school. I am thirty-three years old. My wife is a teacher too, but she has only thirteen girls in her school. We have a son nine years old. He likes American soldiers and he always plays with them. He has given them all our apples and pears and peaches.

It is a holy duty for French families to entertain your loved ones. I have done my bit in this struggle. I have given my fair health for always, but I can work yet for liberty in entertaining American soldiers. Unhappily, I am not a rich man, however, it will be a great pleasure to receive to-morrow at home an American soldier from Reading, Pa., Elwood LeRoy Rish. He will spend his seven days' vacation in our house.

Good-bye, dear madam. Tell your husband, your parents, relatives, friends, and compatriots, tell them the whole French people appreciate very much your stout and very generous help.

HIGH COST OF LIVING HITS THE ESKIMO

AN Eskimo industry as the subject of a magazine article would, not so long ago, have been regarded as somewhat of a joke. The war, however, reached away into Alaska, raised the price of living, created an industry, brought about prosperous times, with the natural consequence that Madam Eskimo, says a writer in *The Sunset Magazine*, is a very different personage from what she used to be.

"Three dollars for a porterhouse!" he protested. "Say! Who do you think I am—Rockefeller?" His attitude was that of one who was not going to let anybody put anything over on him, even if he was in the Far North, a curiosity-seeker in the Land of Curios.

The sour-dough waiter looked bored. "Prices are goin' up in Alaska, same as any place else," he said. "You can have reindeer steak for six bits."

Beefsteak, three dollars; reindeer steak, seventy-five cents! And the price of beef and mutton and pork becoming higher every day—a condition that prevailed even before Wilhelm started out on his excursion in world-domination. Clearly, Uncle Sam's little pastoral experiment, begun more than twenty years ago with the purpose of relieving the condition of semistarvation to which the Eskimos of northwestern Alaska had been reduced by the invasion of the white man, had reached a strategic point from which it could give old H. C. L. a kick in the ribs.

The amount of reindeer to be shipped this year, to be sure, will not be sufficient to make an appreciable dent in the price of other meats, but considering that reindeer double their number every three years, besides leaving ten per cent. of the entire herd for the market, it will be seen that these northern animals soon will become a

factor in the economic affairs of the nation. The range-lands of the North are practically unlimited.

Many Eskimos who became apprenticed herders fifteen or twenty years ago are now quite wealthy, owning a herd of several hundred deer, worth upon the hoof about \$25 each, and it is one of the anomalies of the country that some of them have thousands of dollars' worth of meat walking around on the tundras and yet are short of flour and other food. Reindeer-herders know not the meatless Tuesday, but for many of them every day is wheatless. These conditions, however, prevail only in places where the herds are situated at great distances from the centers of white population. Deer-men living near the mining-camps find a ready sale for their product.

Reindeer meat is juicy and tender; its flavor is somewhat between beef and mutton and not "gamey."

With plenty of meat to sell, the Eskimo has become prosperous, but affluence has brought to him some of the troubles of his white brother. Time was when Mrs. Eskimo was happy if she had a piece of walrus or seal meat to cook over a blubber-burning lamp in an igloo constructed of driftwood and banked with tundra-sod; when the killing of a whale was the assembling signal for the Royal Gorge. Mukluks of walrus-skin were plenty good enough, and chewing this tough leather to make it flexible was a work of contentment. A parka and trousers of hair-seal were considered the hall-marks of class.

But that day of simple contentment is past. If Mrs. Eskimo's husband or son owns a reindeer herd, she must have a down-to-date range to cook upon. The old igloo has been converted into a cold-storage room, or a dog-kennel. The living-house must now be large and commodious, with more than one room, and it must be lined with nice planed lumber brought at great transportation cost from the United States. She must have a sewing-machine of the latest model. She must have skirts and underwear of wool, like her white sister, and her coat must be of the finest fawn-skin, trimmed with ermine, or wolf, or wolverine, or Arctic fox. The tops of her mukluks must be of differently colored reindeer hides and gay with beads and other gewgaws. In a few cases she has been known to insist on white-topped kid shoes with high heels, and there is a case on record where a wily trader did a good stroke of business by showing a line of beautiful pink and blue corsets.

To be sure, Madam Eskimo doesn't yet yearn for grand opera. But she makes frequent trips to the big cities of the North, where there are crowds of people, and stores, and candy, and canned music, and moving pictures. Will Madam Eskimo demean herself by chewing walrus leather these days? Not much! She chews gum, instead.

The time has arrived, continues the writer, when the reindeer men must find a market for their surplus steers beyond the local habitat, and with the price of meat constantly advancing in the United States, the introduction of this choice new article of diet should be more than welcome.

Quite a Coincidence.—"Rawley Jones?" Why, that's my husband's pen name," said the lady of the house.

"Ain't it funny," marveled the cook. "My husband has one, too. Up in the pen they called him 'Glycerin George.'"

—Judge.



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Santa Claus

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have largely been mobilized in camp and over seas. Therefore civilians will be patient and patriotic and wait till "Our Boys" are served.

If you should find at your nearest Whitman's agency a few *Service Chocolates* or *Samplers* send one to some lonesome boy in camp, with "A Merry Christmas."

Our business has been entirely at the disposal of the government for the winning of the war. Such of our packages as are offered for sale have been put up in full accord with the aims of the War Industries Board and the U. S. Food Administration.

THE SAMPLER, assorted chocolates and confections. Ten kinds of sweets selected from ten of our most popular packages.

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The French Government informs the Chamber of Deputies that a vigorous protest against the brutal treatment of war-prisoners will be sent to Berlin. Amsterdam learns that the British armistice commissioners have threat-

ened a renewal of hostilities unless the conditions under which prisoners are arriving in the Allied lines are remedied.

London reports the surrender of Russian war-vessels held by the Germans in the Black Sea to the Allied naval representatives.

December 1.—British naval men, cables the New York *Tribune* correspondent, estimate that the total bill against Germany for sinking merchantmen will amount to \$4,000,000,000.

The Associated Press reports American troops crossing the frontier into Prussia behind the German rear-guards. Headquarters will be established at Treves.

An Amsterdam dispatch states that the German Government is starting an investigation of German crimes in Belgium.

Harwich reports eight more German submarines surrendering, making a total of 122.

Bavaria will open negotiations for a separate peace with the Entente Allies, states an Exchange Telegraph message from Zurich, which adds that the rupture between the governments of Berlin and Munich is now complete.

December 2.—In his message to Congress President Wilson declares that he is going to Europe because the Allies, having accepted his fourteen peace principles, desire his personal counsel in their interpretation and application.

Resolutions are introduced in the House and Senate declaring it to be the sense of Congress that the President has temporarily vacated his office and that Vice-President Marshall should perform his duties until his return to the United States.

Senator Cummins introduces a resolution for the creation of a committee of eight Senators to proceed to Paris, make itself familiar with all the conditions and circumstances surrounding the proposed peace treaties, and report upon all such matters to the Senate.

Prince Lvoff, Premier of the first Provisional Russian Government, who is now in Washington, informs the State Department that the Russian diplomats will be permitted by the Allies to attend the Peace Conference as representatives of their country.

The British Secretary of State for the Colonies tells a meeting at Bristol that the only solution of the problem of the German colonies is to include them in the British Empire.

December 3.—As a practical solution of the problem of maintaining the world's peace, Senator Williams, of Mississippi, tells the Senate that Great Britain and the United States, who are amply equipped by sea power and natural resources, would form an effective league of nations.

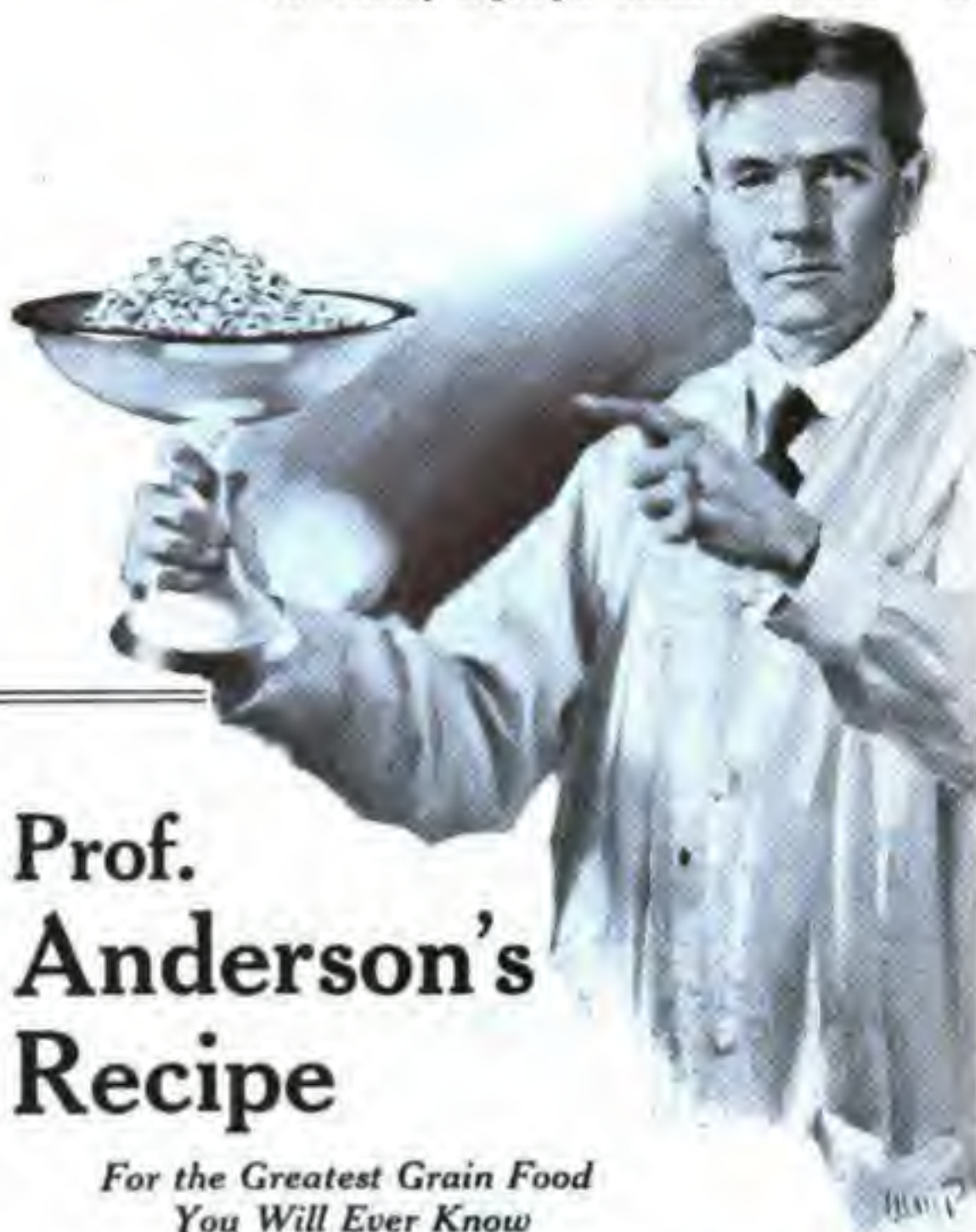
Senator Knox, former Secretary of State, introduces a resolution declaring that the Peace Conference should defer to some future time any project for a general league of nations or for any sweeping change in the ancient and international laws of the sea which were violated by the Teutonic Powers.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

November 26.—London reports that the question of the extradition of ex-Kaiser Wilhelm is being considered by British law officers, who are working in close cooperation with the French authorities.

The Berlin *Red Flag*, organ of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, demands "the immediate convention of a revolutionary tribunal" to pass sentence on the Hohenzollerns, father and son, and Bethmann-Hollweg.

An official note is published in Rome charging Austria-Hungary with violating the armistice by releasing Italian



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prisoners poorly clothed and without food.

November 27.—An Amsterdam correspondent wires that Premier Ruijs de Beerenbrouck tells the Second Chamber William Hobenzollern will have to leave Holland if his presence there becomes perilous to the country.

Events of the past few days, state dispatches from Berlin, indicate that, with the exception of the small Spartacus group, there is complete agreement in Germany that a National Assembly must be held.

November 28.—Copenhagen hears that a counter-revolution has begun in Germany. Several generals have issued proclamations and attempted to dissolve various Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils, and the chief army command has been ordered to Berlin.

A Munich dispatch states that Bavaria has broken relations with the Berlin Government.

The London *Daily Express* reports that the Entente Allies have decided to demand that Holland surrender the ex-Kaiser to justice. A Copenhagen dispatch says the Vienna Government intends to bring to trial all persons responsible for the war.

The Associated Press learns that Foreign Secretary Solf has charged the Hamburg Soldiers' and Workmen's Council with being in independent communication with the Russian Soviet Government.

November 29.—Copenhagen learns that the Berlin Government has sent a telegram to the ex-Kaiser demanding the formal abdication of himself and the former Crown Prince.

Other dispatches from this point state that the Liberal party in Baden has demanded a complete breach with Berlin, and that Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, has caused the arrest of a German courier on his way to Austria.

A Leipzig dispatch reports the Government at Vienna informing former Emperor Charles that he must leave Austria because of the counter-revolutionary movement there.

The Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press sends the text of the former German Emperor's act of renunciation, dated November 28, which is issued by the Government in "reply to certain misunderstandings which have arisen with regard to the abdication."

Another Berlin dispatch states that a group of Independent Social-Democrats has seized all the wireless stations in Germany and is transmitting propaganda. The Government disclaims all responsibility for wireless information sent abroad.

Copenhagen hears that the Bavarian Premier has declared himself ready to take all the consequences of a conflict with the former German Empire. Should Bavaria be obliged to act independently, adds the dispatch, the Rhine provinces and the whole of South Germany will support her.

December 1.—The Hague reports the Netherlands Government appointing a committee to determine the position the former German Emperor occupies in Holland.

Bern reports that the King of Württemberg has formally abdicated.

December 2.—An official French telegram received in Washington states that the "famine" in Germany is a sham and that there are sufficient foodstuffs in the Empire to carry it through the winter.

In a newspaper interview, the British Attorney-General says the War Cabinet

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Have you tried one lately?

LITTLE BOBBIE—Remember Little Bobbie, a small cigar but very high in quality.

DEALERS: If your distributor does not carry Robert Burns, write us.

We must do our best to make the change from War Work to Peace Work as easy as possible. Co-operation is the big thing needed now. U. S. Dept. of Labor, W. B. Wilson, Secretary.

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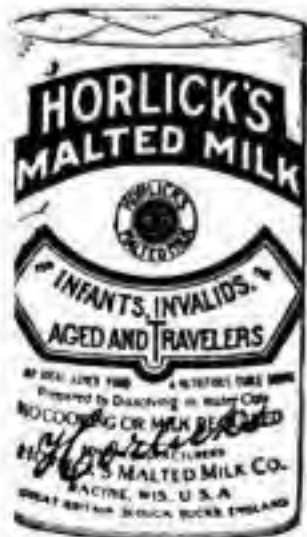
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has unanimously decided to press Holland to extradite the ex-Kaiser.

Prague reports that King Nicholas of Montenegro and his family have been deposed by the National Assembly.

The workers in Berlin and Cologne wires the Berlin correspondent of the *Rotterdam Courant*, have declared all banks the property of the state and threaten to put all house property in the same class.

December 3.—Frederick William Hohenzollern tells the Associated Press correspondent at Oosterland, Holland, that he has not renounced any of his rights as Crown Prince of Germany, that he favors the formation of a republic like that of France and the United States, and would be content to return to Germany as a simple citizen, and even be happy to work as a factory laborer.

London reports that the representatives of the Allies now in conference in Downing Street are unanimously in favor of demanding that Holland hand over the ex-Kaiser and the former Crown Prince. With regard to Germany's ability to pay reparations, it was suggested that the Allies take control of the German railways and her coal and potash industries.

An Amsterdam dispatch states that the Dutch Government has decided to stop all exports to Germany in reprisal for the stoppage of the export of coal to Holland.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

November 26.—A message from Stockholm states that Russian Bolshevik troops have crossed the River Narova on a broad front and have entered Estonia.

Ottawa denies the report that the Canadian-Siberian expeditionary force has been canceled.

November 27.—Cable advices received in Honolulu note a report in Japan that Admiral Kolchak, dictator of Siberia, has been assassinated at Omsk.

November 30.—Russian Socialists in Paris have address a memorandum to French Socialists explaining why they are opposed to Bolshevism and declaring that the military intervention of the Allies is to safeguard Russian democracy.

December 1.—Archangel reports the Russo-American forces capturing Karpagorskoj, one hundred and twenty miles from Pinega, after a fight with the Bolsheviks.

In their retreat from Russian territory, Paris reports, the German Army of 500,000 men is pillaging the villages.

GENERAL WAR-ITEMS

November 26.—The British Admiralty reports the total number of naval casualties from the outbreak of the war to November 11 as 39,766, divided as follows: killed or died of wounds—officers, 2,466; men, 30,895. Wounded, missing, or prisoners: officers, 1,042; men, 5,363. In addition, 14,661 officers of merchant vessels and fishing-boats lost their lives by enemy action and 3,295 were taken prisoners.

Surgeon-General Braisted tells the House Naval Committee that deaths in the United States Navy from war causes totaled 1,233.

November 27.—American Naval Headquarters in London credits American war-ships with sinking or capturing ten German submarines. Forty-six vessels were engaged in fights in which it was known submarines were present.

November 28.—The Berlin *Tageblatt* charges that the Poles after capturing Lemberg, the Galician capital, sacked

the Jewish quarter and slaughtered several thousand persons.

Official announcement is made in London that during the war Great Britain actually lost nearly 1,000,000 men, killed or dead through other causes.

November 29.—London reports that approximately 200 German submarines were destroyed during the war. The total number of all types built by the Germans is estimated at 360.

Austria-Hungary lost 4,000,000 killed and wounded during the war, states a Copenhagen dispatch. The number killed was 800,000.

November 30.—Washington announces that four entire divisions and major units of eight other divisions, totaling 3,451 officers and 79,063 men, have been designated by General Pershing for an early return home. New figures of American Army casualties show a total of 262,693, exclusive of prisoners.

London reports casualties in the Royal Air forces from April, when they were amalgamated, to November 11 were: killed, 2,680; wounded, missing, and prisoners, 4,909.

A diplomatic dispatch from Saloniki to Washington declares that official German and Turkish statistics, which were seen by a former officer in the Ottoman Navy, gave the number of Armenians deported from their homes as 1,394,350, of whom 1,054,550 were later murdered.

December 2.—Official announcement of the surrender of 4,433 German troops who were driven out of German East Africa is made at Laureneo Marquez, Portuguese East Africa.

Copenhagen reports the arrival of a British fleet at Libau, in Courland, on the Baltic.

FOREIGN

November 27.—Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, declares that forty-nine Belgian priests were tortured and put to death by the Germans during the occupation.

November 28.—Lima reports that the Cabinet and Senate have approved the protest to Chile against the anti-Peruvian riots at Iquique and that an indemnity will be demanded.

Melbourne reports that the Federal House of Representatives has passed through the bill imposing a 30 per cent. additional income tax.

November 29.—Dispatches received at Buenos Aires say hostile manifestations continue in various cities of Chile, Peru, and Bolivia. It is reported that the Peruvian and Bolivian governments have decided to request the Peace Conference to pass upon the Tacna and Arica controversy.

November 30.—Buenos Aires gets news of a Chilean cruiser being sent to suppress new riots at Antofagasta, and that two army divisions are ordered mobilized.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury reports Great Britain's national debt outstanding on September 30 was \$34,375,000,000.

December 1.—After Enver Pasha, former Turkish Minister of War, left Constantinople, states a Geneva dispatch, the disappearance of \$110,000,000 of public funds in various banks was noticed.

At a meeting of the British Labor party in London resolutions were adopted demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners and calling President Wilson's attention to the "urgent need of justice" in the case of Thomas J. Mooney.

December 2.—Reuter's reports that from the beginning of the war to the end of

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1917, the Turks deported 2,140,000 Greeks and Armenians, of whom 900,000 Armenians and 700,000 Greeks were massacred and 200,000 mobilized Greeks were put to death or died of their sufferings. Greek property taken by the Turks is valued at \$600,000,000.

A Santiago dispatch states that Chilean army reserves have been recalled to the colors and that naval commanders have been ordered to Santiago for a conference.

DOMESTIC

November 26.—The Shipping Board announces the refusal of the Government to approve the proposed transfer of the vessels under British registry owned by the International Mercantile Marine Corporation to a British syndicate. The Government offers to take over the ownership of these vessels upon the terms of the British offer.

San Francisco reports that approximately 500,000 workers in the United States have taken action favoring a strike for the release of Thomas J. Mooney.

The Alien Property Custodian seizes fourteen enemy-owned seats on the New York Stock Exchange, the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges, and other boards.

A so-called curfew ordinance to keep all children under sixteen off the streets after 9 o'clock in the winter and 10 o'clock in the summer is passed by the New York Board of Aldermen.

November 27.—Frank P. Walsh, joint chairman of the National War Labor Board, declares that the only hope for a safe, orderly national development is in the maintenance of present wage levels and continuous improvement of labor conditions.

Recent riotous attacks on Socialist gatherings by soldiers and sailors in New York City impel the Police Commissioner to inform the Mayor that the police will stop rioting, even if they have to use machine guns on the uniformed men.

November 28.—Yielding to "the urgent appeal of the President," Governor Stephens of California commutes the death sentence of Thomas J. Mooney to imprisonment for life.

Washington announces that the Food Administration will conduct an intensive food-conservation campaign next week so that 300,000,000 hungry people in Europe and the Near East may be fed.

Vice-President Marshall announces that he will remain in Washington during the President's absence in Europe.

November 29.—The War Department states that conscientious objectors who were furloughed to farms will not be demobilized with those at army camps unless their civilian employers can dispense with their services. The Students' Army Training Corps is to be demobilized by January 1.

It cost \$5,645,000,000 to run the American Army during the year ended June 30, reports the Federal Treasurer; the Navy cost \$1,368,000,000, and the expenses of the civil government proper amounted to \$1,516,000,000. The Shipping Board spent \$862,000,000, and \$181,000,000 was paid out in pensions, making the grand total \$9,572,000,000.

Labor leaders in New York decide to begin a nation-wide campaign for the liberation of Thomas J. Mooney, and the International Workers' Defense League pushes the agitation for a general strike on December 9 as a demonstration against the California Governor's failure to pardon Mooney.

November 30.—Brewing of beer and other malt beverages stops throughout the

country at midnight. Twelve hundred breweries, employing approximately 81,000 men, are now out of business.

The Treasury Customs Bureau announces the removal of harbor restrictions imposed under the Espionage Act.

December 1.—The *Mauretania* arrives at New York with the first detachment of returning American troops, 4,069 strong, the majority being members of aero squadrons.

The New York Police Department announces the formation of an aviation section, which is the first aerial police organization in the world.

Food-conservation week is ushered in with the reading in churches, colleges, schools, and other institutions of a message from Mr. Hoover calling upon the American people to "demonstrate not only their ability to assist in establishing peace on earth, but also their consecration, by self-denial, to the cause of suffering humanity."

Speaking at a meeting in New York called by the American Alliance of Labor and Democracy, Samuel Gompers announced the following chief planks in labor's reconstruction program: "No industrial autocracy, no reduction of wages, no lengthening of hours."

December 2.—President Wilson gives Congress his views on the part the Government should play in after-the-war domestic problems.

The State Department requests citizens and concerns who suffered losses through German submarine warfare to file accurate accounts of the same with the Department before January 1.

The majority of the Privileges and Elections Committee of the Senate recommends dismissal of the proceedings involving disloyalty charges against Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin.

Departmental estimates presented to Congress give the Government's outlay in the fiscal year 1920, beginning July 1 next, as \$7,443,415,838. Of this amount \$5,212,000,000 will go to the War and Navy departments, \$803,000,000 to pay interest on war debt, and \$79,000,000 for continuing the building of a merchant marine.

The Federal Trade Commission, in a supplemental report to Congress, charges Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson Company, Inc., and the Cudahy Packing Company with a combination in restraint of trade and controlling the sale of live stock and fresh meats.

December 3.—At a meeting in Bloomington the Illinois Federation of Labor launches a labor party to compete with the Republicans and Democrats at the polls.

The Food Administration removes all restrictions on sugar consumption in public eating establishments.

The Senate Military Committee is informed by General March that General Pershing is selecting units for the occupational force of 1,250,000 men and that all the other soldiers in France will be brought home as rapidly as shipping can be provided.

After Crossing the Bar.—"That's how we do things in the Army," said Tommy, pointing to a news-heading which bore the words, "Five Hundred Germans Drowned in Champagne." "Got nothing to beat that in the Navy, I'll bet."

"Oh, haven't we?" retorted his sailor friend. "My lad, that's nothing to get excited about—nothing at all. In that last little affair along the Belgian coast we sank three German submarines in port!" —*Tit-Bits.*



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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

BETTER DAYS COMING FOR THE RAILROADS

"THE question which causes me the greatest concern," said President Wilson in his address to Congress on December 3, "is the question of the policy to be adopted toward the railroads." He added that he frankly turned to Congress for counsel, and said he had "no confident judgment of his own." Nor did he see how any thoughtful man could have who knew anything of the complexity of the problem, as it was a problem which had still to be studied, and without bias or prejudice.

A few days before the President made his speech Laurence Beech, in *The Financial World*, remarked that "just when it seemed that confidence was being restored to railroad security holders, confusion has been thrown again into their ranks." A few weeks before the consideration which dominated the stock market had been that peace "would bring relief of a very substantial kind to the carriers, through a reduction of their operating costs." But this had since been obscured suddenly by thoughts of the difficulties to be met in the unscrambling process when the roads were returned to their private owners and by the specter of labor troubles, both of which were "greatly complicated by uncertainty as to when the Government would relinquish control, and as to what, in the meantime, would be its program of operation."

More important than the resignation of Secretary McAdoo was a pronouncement by Samuel Gompers to the effect that organized labor "would brook no reduction in wages after the war," and the starting, by owners of railroad securities, of an aggressive agitation "for the immediate return of the properties to their owners." Representatives of the latter movement had opened their campaign with "a volley of ominous statements, purporting to warn railroad security-holders against the dangers of unification and the impairment of the railroads' credit positions if Government operation was prolonged." In these circumstances railroad stockholders "conjured up a vision of themselves between the devil and the deep blue sea." Generally, they failed to perceive that "the final solution of their problems is now more certain, if anything, than ever." Mr. Beech then outlined reasons for his faith that much better days are ahead for the roads:

"It is the spirit of the law that the railroads be maintained by the Government and returned to their owners in substantially as complete equipment as when they were taken over as a war-measure. Nor is it the intent of the law to impair their strategic value to their owners. At the same time the organized campaign for the immediate return of the roads, while characterized somewhat by alarmist methods, now that it is not hampered by patriotic considerations, should have the effect of giving helpful publicity to the weak points of government control, and should act as a buffer against the improper extension or abuse of powers now delegated to the Railroad Administration.

"If the campaign succeeds in bringing about an early return to private control, only to have the roads face worse difficulties than now, the results will indeed be regrettable. But that is hardly probable, because the best efforts of some of the brainiest and ablest railroad men in the nation

are being devoted to the development of plans for a new order of things. Since these men are working in cooperation with the Government, it is not likely that a premature or ill-advised program will be adopted.

"Once back in private hands, the greatest problems remaining to be dealt with will be labor's wages, and rates. These are so interrelated that the solution of one entails the satisfactory solution of the other. It is highly improbable that in future the Interstate Commerce Commission will force a radical reduction in rates unless such reduction is compatible with a reduction in labor's wages, as well as with decreased operating expenses in other directions.

"Enlightened public opinion is the best guaranty of more liberal treatment of both these questions. The public will no longer support a policy of starvation compensation for the services it expects the railroads to render. In this respect the circumstances which demanded that the Government take over the railroads upon our entrance into the war have had a most fortunate reaction. The public now recognizes that the roads were brought to a perilous credit position by the refusal to grant them a living wage, and that they were not only prevented thereby from developing to the fullest extent the efficiency of their service, but that new capital was prevented from going into new railroad enterprises, which would have aided in the further exploitation and development of the country's natural wealth and industrial resources.

"The changed attitude of the public is, in fact, the key to the whole future of the railroads. If competition is not throttled, the fascination of the railroad field will still hold in it men of the highest executive ability and creative genius. Such men are now admittedly at the head of our transportation systems. They are the type of men more interested in the opportunity to create efficiency and develop new territory than in the stock market. The old order of things has passed out, and while the methods by which its evils were suppressed may not have been the best, they have at least proved effective and, happily, have given rise to a new order.

"It is the desire of the many thousands of people, the owners of seventeen billions of railroad securities, to see the rehabilitation of railroad credit which they realize may be best accomplished through private initiative. And it is the desire of the great part of the population of the country to avoid government ownership and to see an intelligent regulation of railroad affairs that will promote the highest efficiency of our transportation systems.

"Out of the war it seems that this changed sentiment has come, and while the solution of the whole problem presents a multitude of complexities and will doubtless be attended with many periods of uncertainty, I believe that the present is auspicious for investment in high-grade railroad stocks. The stock market is reflecting an exaggerated view of the outcome of the more recent developments. Many rail stocks at this writing are down from ten to twelve points from their highest levels of the year, and from the technical market standpoint their position has been greatly improved.

"The recommendation to buy rails for investment, and probable generous enhancement in market value, applies particularly to the stocks of companies which have demonstrated their earning power year in and year out; companies whose managements have, through sheer force of extraordinary operating efficiency, kept their properties in good physical condition, and companies whose territories are capable of further development."



HOME!

To you, Our Beloved Boys, a welcome home!

Our hearts are overflowing, not only with the affection of blood ties, but with respect, gratitude and admiration. You bring back to us—your fathers and mothers—a glorious and enduring Peace, which, fighting with our inspired Allies, you won with your courage, your brains, and your brawn.

Such is your Achievement. And now let us turn from War to the Work and Responsibilities of Peace. We Americans have a gigantic task before us. It is our job to clear away the wreckage of War, to rebuild and reorganize half the World. And with you home again, with your broad shoulders and courage and energy, we can do it. We must do it.

Perhaps we do not need tell you this: while you fought so magnificently with bayonet and machine-gun in the trench, we, American Industry, here at home fought for you beside lathe and drill-press—to hearten, strengthen and arm you for the

Inevitable Victory. How effectively American Industry met the test is for you, our Beloved Boys, to tell us. Yours is the greater glory, brilliantly won, abundantly deserved. But now that we have you home again we need you. We need you at home as sorely as we needed you in France. We need you to carry to fulfillment the plans and destiny and responsibility of American Industry. To help you Win the War we built new factories, increased our manufacturing facilities enormously, developed new visions of engineering, new conceptions of the needs and markets of the Peace-Time World.

We need you now to hold in Peace the Supreme Place which you have won for us in War.

Let us work together. Shoulder to shoulder we will march on to the fulfillment of America's Industrial Destiny. "Let's Go!"

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company
Detroit, U. S. A.



Winning a continuous road battle

THE road is the wheel's worst enemy. From the first turn of a wheel—as it carries its load on the road-way—from the moment of contact—the road begins a constant, grueling attack. Every stone, every rut, every hump or bit of uneven surface means a blow at the life of the wheel.

Man has smoothed out the rough spots—he has brushed away the stones—he has labored with brain and brawn to curb this evil. But smooth roads wear rough—paved streets crumble—and always the pounding and striking continues.

And in recent years, as the motor truck has grown in importance, it has placed new burdens on the already over-worked wheel. Massive trucks with heavy loads must travel at high speed to help carry the world's commerce on schedule time.

The constant jolts and jars of the road have been multiplied over and over again as truck tonnage has grown and as speed has increased. The added pressure of heavy loads, the continuous blows of rough and worn-out roads have demanded a truck wheel that is resilient and light, yet strong and durable.



Look for the name Dayton on the spoke.

And now comes the Dayton Steel Wheel—a wheel that meets all these requirements. An achievement of science—it has mastered the road problems of the motor truck.

Here is a wheel that is never out of round—that can develop no flats to hammer the bearings and tires. A wheel that is impervious to conditions of climate—a wheel that is resilient to dissipate road shocks—one that has strength to bear all burdens—endurance that out-lives the truck—lightness that adds to carrying capacity.

That is the Dayton Steel Wheel. That is the wheel which is winning a continuous motor truck road battle.

Now that the war is won, our out-put will again be at the disposal of all commercial truck makers. Our folder, "The Final Motor Truck Wheel and Why" tells the wheel story in an interesting way. May we send you a copy?

The Dayton Steel Foundry Company, Main Office and Works, Dayton, Ohio

*Detroit
Chicago*

Dayton

Steel Truck Wheels

*New York
Cincinnati*

AUTOMOBILE STOCKS IN WAR-TIMES AND AFTER

Just what the effect of an end to the war has been on automobile stocks was recently discussed by *The Financial World*. "These stocks, at least such of them as are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, have been quite active and in strong demand for a considerable period, with most profit-taking enough by professional traders to give the market an uncertain appearance at times." In these circumstances, the writer believes that a record of the price movements in the last two months is especially interesting "in connection with general expressions in the auto trade that a great revival in automobile manufacturing is in prospect." Many of the companies which have been engaged in war-work, and were rapidly getting on a 100 per cent. war-production basis when the armistice was signed, have been "revising their plans for a resumption of production on a bigger scale than ever in order to catch up with the demand, which, it is said, will be very great this winter for next season's business." While some cancellations of government truck orders have been anticipated by the trade and some little disappointment has occurred over the order allowing car-makers to resume on only a 75 per cent. basis, when 90 to 100 per cent. was expected, it is believed that "a further release will be allowed later on." The writer then says:

"The improvement in auto shares began in late September, the following advances in the leading issues having occurred between September 30 and November 12, on which latter date the stock market began to register its opinion of the armistice terms which were signed the day before:

	Sept. 30	Nov. 12	Advance
Chandler Motor	85	104½	19½
General Motors	117	129½	12½
General Motors pfd	78½	85½	7
Goodyear B. F.	46½	58	11½
Kelly-Springfield Tire	46½	55½	9
Lee Rubber & Tire	19	29½	10½
Maxwell Motor	27½	41	13½
Maxwell Motor 1st pfd	58	69½	11½
Maxwell Motor 2d pfd	22½	28½	6
Pierce-Arrow	39½	49	9½
Pierce-Arrow pfd	98	102½	4½
Saxon Motor	6	14	8
Stufbaker	49½	59½	10
White Motors	46½	48	1½
Willis-Overland	720½	284	57½

*\$50 par value. †\$25 par value.

"The further course of the market for these stocks will be governed largely by the reports they make with respect to the profits made on war-business and how much they will have to write off for wear and tear of war-machinery, and also the future of the industry will depend much on the course of the industrial swing from war to peace conditions. Should there be any considerable unsettlement, with labor unrest, and business should hesitate, then the boom in auto manufacturing would probably receive a check. It is too soon yet to express more than a cautious opinion that the outlook is fairly promising."

AS TO A REVIVAL IN BUILDING

With the removal of restrictions on the use of building materials and a promised increase in the supply of labor by discharges from the Army and the ending of outdoor activities, such as farming, *Bradstreet's* reports a good deal of interest in the prospect for activities, long repressed, in the direction of ordinary building. Much speculation has occurred as to the amount of building that will be possible in some sections at once, in others not before spring. Efforts have been made to arrive at an approximation of the amount involved, but they have been met by

DODGE BROTHERS BUSINESS CAR

It is hard to conceive a business requiring delivery at all, which could not make profitable use of this unusually economical car

Dodge Brothers built it soundly and simply with the idea of rendering maximum service at a minimum of operating cost.

The haulage cost is unusually low

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT





Do You Know An Invalid?

THE Comfort Bed brings ease to illness—hastens recovery—gives life a new meaning to chronic invalids—saves those who nurse from the wearing care of bed-weary demands. A child can change the Comfort Bed to the hundreds of possible positions, without removing the patient, without jar or shock. No possibility of accidental slips. If you know of one who must endure tedious days in bed, send in the address for kindness sake—if possible, name and address of physician. **COMFORT MFG. CO., Dept. L, Milwaukee, Wis.**

Self-locking, worm screw principle cannot slip, jar or cause accidental shock.



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Let it storm, you can look ahead! With one sweep of your *Outlook*, the windshield is clean as a whistle. Raindrops, snow or mist disappear as if by magic. Once you've attached an *Outlook* Windshield Cleaner to your car, you're always sure of a clear view ahead—risks of skidding or accident due to poor vision are eliminated.

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There's an *Outlook* to fit your windshield. One type—*Outlook Regular*—attaches to the frame in two minutes. The other type—*Outlook Special*—attaches through the glass. Made expressly for all closed cars and fits open cars as well. The *Outlook* has the exclusive rubber roller which insures easy, one-hand operation, and a uniform sweep of the glass.

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The *Outlook* Windshield Cleaner at \$1.50 is unquestionably the most reasonably priced, yet most essential, of accessories. And it's absolutely guaranteed. Buy an *Outlook* of your dealer, or of us direct if he cannot supply you. Ten days later, if you're not satisfied, return it and your money will be refunded. Do it today—it may prevent an accident tomorrow.

The Outlook Co., 5524 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

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WITH THE RUBBER ROLLER—A TYPE FOR EVERY CAR

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Executive Accountants command big salaries. Thousands of firms need them. Only a few Certified Public Accountants in U. S. Many are earning \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year. We train you through our mail to earn this. For C. P. A. examinations or executive accounting positions. Knowledge of bookkeeping necessary to insure success. You receive all the latest information of William H. LaSalle, C. P. A., former Controller City of Chicago, University of Illinois, assisted by a staff of C. P. A.'s, including members of the American Institute of Accountants. Low tuition for many years. Write now for information and free book of supplementary facts.

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In the purpose of a handbook prepared by Frank H. Vines, Jr., LL. D., Managing Editor of the "STANDARD DIGESTARY." Tells many practical suggestions based on long experience. Explains copyright, how to market manuscripts, etc. "Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer." Fifth revised edition just published. Cloth, \$1.00 postpaid.

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Then you'll know why the sashman's hardest knocks can't dent or batter Witt's Can and Pail, why they outlast several of the ordinary plain steel kind. Witt's Can and Pail are made of heavy galvanized steel with deep corrugations 20 times stronger than plain steel. Special tight-fitting lid makes Witt's fire, dog, and odor-proof. Four sizes of cans; three sizes of pails. Buy Witt's and save money. Write for booklet and name of Witt dealer in town.

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difficulties. Architects, builders, and other members of allied trades and industries are still in the Army in great numbers and many are overseas, while high prices and scarcity of materials still "render immediate work on this line hard to forecast, even if money supplies were easily obtainable and this stage of the season were loaned to building activity, which, it is needless to remark, it does not just at present." From the efforts made to approximate something along this line, *Bradstreet's* has collected estimates, highly tentative tho they are. It says of this information:

"Briefly stated, reports from about one hundred cities of the United States show a total contemplated expenditure, some of it this fall, but most of it next spring, of \$473,000,000 of house, office, warehouse, school, and factory building. This does not seem to include any government work at camps, which are, most of them, outside of the towns, nor does it necessarily cover any delayed government building, such as post-offices or other Federal structures. As to the latter, it might be noted that the Government will shortly ask for bids upon some \$12,000,000 of structures, and the supervising architect of the Treasury is reported in the newspapers as saying that his bureau expects to place contracts for 115 Federal buildings through the coming winter, calling for an average expenditure of \$500,000, and which a simple sum in arithmetic will prove to cost \$57,500,000.

"With the above figures as a basis, it does not seem unduly optimistic to say that something like \$540,000,000 expenditure for ordinary building is in sight before or during next spring. If such proves to be the case, the vastly reduced total of 1918 building will be greatly exceeded. The total expenditure at cities reporting regularly to *Bradstreet's* in 1918 was below \$400,000,000 for ten months, which may be regarded as an almost irreducible minimum, representing absolutely necessary building in any year. If to this is added the \$540,000,000 apparently indicated for early next year, a total approaching the record building of 1916, in excess of \$1,000,000,000, is not improbable in 1919. How much this may be exceeded depends upon a number of troublesome questions having to do with financing of the enterprises, the obtaining of materials at reasonable prices, and last, but not least, the securing of adequate supplies of labor at wages satisfactory alike to builders and their employees."

The Faithful Nurse.—The husband arrived home much later than usual "from the office." He took off his boots and stole into the bedroom. His wife began to stir. Quickly the panic-stricken man went to the cradle of his first-born and began to rock it vigorously.

"What are you doing there, Robert?" queried his wife.

"I've been sitting here for nearly two hours trying to get this baby to sleep," he growled.

"Why, Robert, I've got him here in bed with me," replied his wife.

Then there were words.—*Tit-Bits.*

"Say It with Cake."—MRS. GADABOUT—"Are you still bothered with the awful Boresum family coming to dine with you every few evenings?"

MRS. GADABOUT—"Oh, no; they finally took the hint."

MRS. GADABOUT—"What did you say to them?"

MRS. GADABOUT—"Oh, nothing was said. But we served sponge cake every time they came."—*Indianapolis Star.*



Team-Mates

He's always on the job, because his machine is always on the job, because the motor keeps it on the job.

It is a Robbins & Myers Motor.

It increases his pay by increasing his efficiency, by increasing output. He is pleased, the foreman is pleased, the production manager is pleased—everybody happy.

It was a good day all 'round when the house installed Robbins & Myers Motors. Production has been one hundred per cent ever since. No idle machines or costly shut-downs.

He is one of thousands of happy workers in large and small concerns everywhere that are Robbins & Myers equipped.

For over twenty-one years R&M Motors have been maintaining this same efficiency and contentment standard.

For big machine or little—from 1-40 to 30 horsepower—there's a Robbins & Myers Motor that meets every exact and exacting demand.

Makers of the better motor-driven, labor-saving appliances for the factory, office, home and store equip their product with R&M Motors because of this same quality standard.

A Robbins & Myers Motor on any such device is a guarantee of like quality throughout, and also of dependable operation. Look for this motor on whatever electrical labor-saving device you may be considering.

Power users, electrical appliance manufacturers and dealers find motors at their best in the Robbins & Myers line.

The Robbins & Myers Co., Springfield, Ohio
For Twenty-one Years Makers of Quality Fans and Motors
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Esterbrook Pens



Esterbrook's Extra Fine Elastic Pen No. 128

Accountants, Bookkeepers, Record Clerks find that Esterbrook's No. 128 give steady satisfaction.

This popular pen is largely used in entering and filling out orders and Government contract forms, because it is so fine and flexible.

Send 15c for Sample Dozen

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A Pillow for the Body

"It is a delicious moment, certainly, that of being well nestled in bed and feeling that you shall drop gently to sleep. A gentle failure of the perceptions creeps over you; the spirit of consciousness disengages itself once more. The mind seems to have a balmy lid closing over it. The mysterious spirit has gone to take its airy rounds."

Thus in his classic treatise on sleep, Leigh Hunt describes the boon which comes to those who repose on

The **Sealy** Sanitary Tuftless Mattress

A single batt of long fibre cotton, interwoven and compressed by air processes, constitutes the Sealy. Its gentle response to every curve of your body removes hindrances to sleep. This unique mattress never requires remaking.

An interesting booklet, some charming covering samples and the name of a Sealy dealer will be sent you for the asking.

The Sealy Mattress Co.,

Sugar Land, Texas

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Willing to Sell.—"What are you taking for your cold?"

"Make me an offer."—*Boston Transcript*.

"Enfants Terrible."—"To what branch of the service do the baby tanks belong?"

"I suppose, to the infantry."—*Baltimore American*.

Not Even in Holland.—"We do not suppose that anywhere in the wide world by this time next year will there be a turned-up mustache."—*Grand Rapids Press*.

The Result.—DYER—"Is Dr. Deum well up in his profession?"

RYER—"What he doesn't know about medicine would fill a cemetery."—*Judge*.

Inexpensive Tonic.—"What is the best appetizer you know of?" asked Smith.

"The absence of the price of a meal," replied Jones. — *Knoxville Journal and Tribune*.

The Worst of It

The Kaiser is a pet of fate.

His people he has tricked.

He merely has to abdicate

While braver men get lied.

—*Washington Star*.

Looks Official Enough.—PUZZLED INCOME-TAX OFFICIAL—"And is the separation from your husband an official one?"

MUNITION KATE—"I dunno about 'official.' All I knows is as when 'e comes to our 'ouse we calls the police and they chucks 'im out."—*London Punch*.

A Sea Change.—"Why did you take these fish from the aquarium?"

"Because I was afraid the turtle might eat them."

"Why, there's no turtle in there."

"Well, Johnny put his boat in the aquarium and papa said it turned turtle."—*Brooklyn Citizen*.

Sometimes.—A teacher was telling her class little stories in natural history, and she asked if any one could tell her what a ground-hog was. Up went a little hand waving frantically.

"Well, Tommy, you may tell us what a ground-hog is."

"Please, ma'am, it's a sausage."—*Ottawa Evening Citizen*.

Anything for Delay.—"Private Blank," said the Colonel severely, reprimanding a doughboy for a minor breach of military regulations, "what would you do if I should tell you that you were to be shot at sunrise?"

"Gosh, Colonel," replied the Yank, watching the shadow of a grin steal over his officer's face, "I'd sure pray for a cloudy day."—*Indianapolis Star*.

Thought Too Highly of Both.—On a road in Belgium a German officer met a boy leading a jackass and address him in a heavy jovial fashion as follows:

"That's a fine jackass you have, my son. What do you call it? Albert, I bet."

"Oh, no, officer," the boy replied quickly. "I think too highly of my king."

The German scowled and returned: "I hope you don't dare call him William."

"Oh, no, officer; I think too highly of my jackass."—*Paris Liberte*.

A Delicate Query.—MISS ANTIQUE—"I can truthfully say I am single from choice."

MISS CAUSTIQUE—"Whose choice?"—*Philadelphia Record.*

His Sons Get a Move On

No more the princelings move by stealth
To compass mischief vast.
They've got to travel for their health,
And travel mighty fast.

—*Washington Star.*

Cruel Deception.—"Poor Maud! She got cruelly deceived when she married that old man."

"Didn't he have any money?"

"Oh, yes, plenty of money, but he is ten years younger than he said he was."—*Boston Transcript.*

Some Life.—"The army must be a terrible place," said Aunt Samantha, looking up from the evening paper.

"What makes you think so, Samantha?" asked her dutiful spouse.

"Why, jest think what it must be where beds is bunk and meals is a mess."—*Washington Star.*

Sure Sign.—"And what did you say the patient did," asked the doctor, "when you ripped off the dressing?"

"Swore, doctor!" exclaimed the nurse. "He swore frightfully!"

"Splendid, nurse! I reckon you can let him sit up to-morrow!"—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

Just Missed Perfection.—When Mrs. Langtry was at the summit of her beauty and fame, she met at a dinner an African King who was visiting London. She did her best to please the dusky monarch and evidently succeeded, for he said to her as they parted: "Ah, madam, if heaven had only made you black and fat, you would be irresistible."—*Boston Transcript.*

That Flu Stuff

If you have a tummy-ache,
It's the Flu!

If you're weary when you wake,
It's the Flu!

Is your memory off the track?
Is your liver out of whack?
Are there pimples on your back?
It's the Flu!

Are there spots before your eyes?
It's the Flu!

Are you fatter than some guys?
It's the Flu!

Do your teeth hurt when you bite?
Do you ever have a fright?
Do you want to sleep at night?
It's the Flu!

Are you thirsty when you eat?
It's the Flu!

Are you shaky on your feet?
It's the Flu!

If you feel a little ill,
Send right off for Dr. Pill,
He will say, despite his skill:
"It's the Flu!"

He won't wait to diagnose,
It's the Flu!

Hasn't time to change his clothes,
It's the Flu!

For two weeks he's had no rest,
Has no time to make a test,
So he'll class you with the rest—
It's the Flu!

—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

They Save Teeth Now in a New Way

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities



They End the Film

Countless people are now cleaning their teeth in a new way. And modern dentists all over America are urging other people to join them.

The old ways proved inefficient. As millions know, they failed to prevent tooth troubles. Despite the tooth brush, tartar, decay and pyorrhea constantly became more common.

Some years ago the reason was discovered. It lies in a film—a slimy film—which constantly forms on teeth.

That film gets into crevices, hardens and stays. It resists the tooth brush, and most tooth troubles are now known to be due to it.

The film is what discolors, not the teeth. It hardens into tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. And many troubles besides tooth troubles are traced to this germ-breeding film.

After years of research, a way has been found to combat it. Able authorities have proved this fact by adequate clinical tests.

For general use the method is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And we supply a One-Week Tube to all who ask, so the millions may quickly know it.

Let It Convince You

The Pepsodent results are quickly apparent. After a few days' use you will never forget them.

The basis is pepsin, the digestant of albumin; for the film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve the film, then to constantly prevent its accumulation.

But pepsin must be activated. The ordinary agent is an acid, harmful to the teeth. For long that fact made pepain seem impossible.

Now modern science has discovered a harmless, activating method. Five governments already have granted patents. It is that method which makes possible this efficient application.

Four years have been spent by dentists in proving the value of this product. Now we urge all people to prove it by a home test.

Send the coupon for a One-Week Tube. Use it like any tooth paste. Note how

clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the film. See how teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

All this means that the film which wrecks teeth can now be effectively combated. And you will never cease to do that when you see what it means to you.

Cut out the Free coupon now.

One-Week Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT CO.

Dept. 279, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.

Chicago, Ill.

Mail One-Week Tube of Pepsodent to

Name

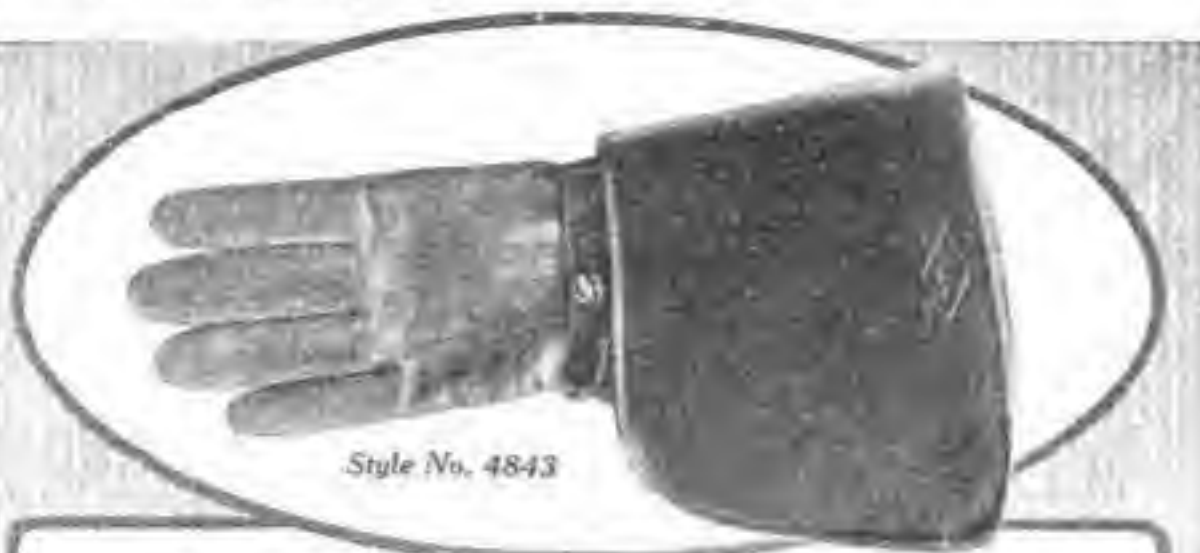
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Return your empty tooth paste tubes to the nearest Red Cross Station

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Classified Columns

MISCELLANEOUS

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MISCELLANEOUS

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnall New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. W.," South Salem, N. Y.—"I have been informed that General Washington and General Grant are the only army officers in this country holding the rank of *General* by Act of Congress. I have also been informed that Admiral Farragut and Admiral Dewey are the only naval officers in this country holding the rank of *Admiral* by Act of Congress. Are these two statements correct?"

The officers mentioned held their respective ranks by act of Congress. *Admiral of the Navy* is the highest rank that has been created by Congress. There are no full generals or admirals except such as hold their titles in this way. Washington never bore the full rank of general. He died a lieutenant-general. Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan were created generals as were Tasker H. Bliss and John J. Pershing in 1917.

"W. A. P.," Newark, N. J.—"Will you be good enough to tell me whether or not *unknownst* is being used to-day? My friend contends that the word is obsolete and that it is not being used by present writers, my contention is that it is not obsolete and that it is being used by present writers."

Unknownst is an adjective in general dialectal use in England, Ireland, Scotland, and the United States and is not obsolete. "Present writers" of dialectal stories are likely to use it when needed. For recent usages see Guthrie's "Kitty Fagan," p. 215 (1909); Phillips's "Sons of Morning," p. 277 (1900).

"W. T. C.," Fallon, Nev.—"Are there two ways of pronouncing the word 'mayonnaise'? If so, please give both and tell me which is preferred."

Mayonnaise is pronounced *me'-on-az'*—e's as in prey, o as in not. The French pronounce it *ma'-o-naz'*—a as in art, i as in police, o as in on and e as in there.

"W. J. S.," Peru, Ill.—"Which is correct, 'The goods mentioned in your letter will be shipped the fore part or the fore-part of next week?'"

Fore part should be written as two words and preceded by "during" or "in the."

"P. O. H.," Democrat, Tex.—"Kindly tell me whether or not the following may be classed as dramatists—David Belasco, Sir Arthur Pinero, Eugene Walter, Geo. M. Cohan. Are all four living?"

The four writers whom you mention are all dramatists in the sense, "one who writes plays." They are all living.

"G. M. N.," New York, N. Y.—"Chopin, the composer, spent the mature years of his life in France, and we hear his name pronounced 'show-jan.' How would his name be pronounced by Poles, his compatriots?"

All works of reference give simply the French pronunciation of Chopin's name, presumably because his father was a Frenchman who taught his native tongue in the Lyceum at Warsaw near which city the composer was born.

"W. H. A.," Xenia, O.—"Our little town has been much excited over a discussion as to who originated the phrase, 'United we stand, divided we fall,' and we are unable to get the information from any local sources. Will you be kind enough to send me the information, and also, if possible, where it may be found?"

The "Liberty Song" of 1788 contained these words from the pen of John Dickson:

Then join in hand, brave Americans all!
By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall.
George Pope Morris (1802-1864) wrote ("The Flag of Our Union"):

A song for our banner! The watchword recall
Which gave the Republic her station:
"United we stand, divided we fall!"
It made and preserves us a nation!

Here Morris quoted the words, perhaps because he had parodied Dickson's song, or because he was familiar with Sallust's lines, "*Concordia parva res crescunt, discordia maximae dilabuntur.*" (*Jugurtha* 10:6) By union (uniting) the small things (states) thrive; by division (dividing) the greatest perish (fall).

"B. R.," Thomasville, Ala.—"Please tell me whether the *ed* in *preparedness* is pronounced as a separate syllable."

In the United States it is, but in Great Britain the word is pronounced as a three- or as a four-syllable word.

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY



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"DER TAG"—THE SURRENDER OF GERMAN U-BOATS WHICH WERE TO BRING ENGLAND TO HER KNEES.

BRITAIN'S PEACE TERMS

THE ALLIED TRIUMPH would be a phantom victory, and Germany's surrender not wholly a defeat, the *London Times* reminds us, if by any means discord could be sown between the United States and the British Empire. It is this fact that gives peculiar importance to the reactions of public opinion in America to the various frank statements concerning British peace aims that have recently been drawn from British statesmen by an approaching election. German sympathizers and propagandists, we are told by Judson C. Welliver, a Washington correspondent of the *New York Globe*, are blowing assiduously upon every spark of anti-British feeling that is still alive in this country, and are magnifying every suggestion of divergence between President Wilson and the British Government. Especially do those propagandists try to arouse on this side of the Atlantic fear and distrust of Britain's naval supremacy, while in England they circulate rumors that the United States, emerging from the war stronger than her exhausted allies and with a great new merchant marine, aims to dominate the world commercially and to "suck the marrow out of the whole of Europe." But in spite of these sinister suggestions we find the American press discussing in an entirely dispassionate vein the outspoken words of Winston Churchill and Lloyd George concerning Britain's naval policy, while the English papers are calmly confident that nothing can check the growing understanding between the two great English-speaking peoples. For, as the *New York World* remarks, the unifying purpose behind President Wilson's fourteen points is to make this war the end of war, and the same purpose inspires the attitude of Britain's spokesmen.

Foremost among the points counted upon by the mischief-makers to cause dissension between the United States and Great Britain was the freedom of the seas. Here we have the

frank statement of Winston Churchill, head of the British Admiralty when the war began, and now Minister of Munitions, that Britain enters the Peace Conference "with the absolute determination that no limitation shall be imposed on our right to maintain our naval defense." And this was followed by a similar utterance from Mr. Churchill's chief, Premier Lloyd George, who declares that "wherever the request comes from we are not going to give up the protection of the Navy so far as Great Britain is concerned." For, he adds, "our Navy is a defensive weapon and not an offensive one, and that is why we do not intend to give it up." The British Prime Minister also calls for the ending of conscription in Europe, and for the payment by Germany of the cost of the war "to the utmost limit of her capacity." This war-bill of the Allies against Germany he places at \$120,000,000,000.

Mr. Churchill elaborates his defense of British naval supremacy in an article in the *Glasgow Post*, from which we quote the following paragraphs:

"Our safety from invasion, our daily bread, every means whereby we maintain our existence as an independent people; our unity as an empire or federation of commonwealths and dependencies—all these float from hour to hour upon our naval defense. If that defense is neglected, weakened, or fettered, we all shall be in continual danger of subjugation or starvation. We should be forced to live in continued anxiety. If that naval defense were overpowered or outmatched by any other navy, or probably by a combination of navies, we should hold not merely our possessions, but our lives and liberties only on sufferance. . . .

"We are also entitled to point out that this naval strength that we require and which we are determined to preserve has never been used in modern history in a selfish and aggressive manner, and that it has on four separate occasions in four separate centuries, against Philip II. of Spain, Louis XIV., Napoleon, and the Kaiser, successfully defended civilization from military

tyranny, and particularly preserved the independence of the Low Countries.

"In this greatest of all wars the British Navy shielded mighty America from all menace of serious danger, and when she re-



From the New York Sun

"A SHIP FOR A SHIP."

Such boastings as the Germans use will be turned against them when they are made to replace, in ships or money, the tonnage destroyed by their U-boats. The specks on this German poster are supposed to show the ships sunk in one year's submarine warfare in British waters.

solved to act it was the British Navy that transported and escorted the greater proportion of her armies to the rescue and deliverance of France. Our record in a hundred years of unquestioned naval sway since Trafalgar proves the sobriety of our policy and the righteousness of our intentions. Almost the only ports in the world opened freely to the commerce of all nations were those of our islands. Its possessions and our coaling stations were used freely and fully by the ships of all nations. . . .

"We are sincere advocates of a league of nations. Every influence Britain can bring to bear will be used to make such a league a powerful reality. This fine conception of President Wilson has been warmly welcomed by British democracies all over the world. We shall strive faithfully and loyally to carry it into being and keep it in active benefit and existence. But we must state quite frankly that a league of nations can not be for us a substitute for the British Navy in any period that we can foresee."

There is no cause for surprise or apprehension in Mr. Churchill's words, remarks the *New York Evening Sun*, and the *New York Tribune* considers it a simple fact "that the British Navy has been the most formidable weapon on the side of right; that without it we should have lost the world to the Hun, and that English superiority at sea is not an aspiration but a condition." The *Chicago Tribune* concedes the soundness of Britain's attitude toward her Navy, but thinks her rash in her determination to discard her other defensive weapon, the conscript army. The *Baltimore Evening Sun*, on the other hand, thinks the question of British navalism "the most momentous that faces

the American people and the world to-day," and the *Brooklyn Eagle* does not see how we can demand the reduction of armaments on land without also demanding it at sea. Says *The Eagle*:

"If the British delegates are to carry their point against conscription they will do so only because they have helped to establish the international league which Mr. Wilson has urged. Such a league would reduce the liability of war and make great standing armies and the conscription principle unnecessary and obsolete. But if the league reduces the size of armies and knocks out conscription it must also reduce the size of navies. If there is to be disarmament at all there must be disarmament all around, otherwise the league would become a mere fantasy of international politics, an illusion to be laughed away so soon as its incongruity and impotence become manifest."

London correspondents hint that "when President Wilson's proposals on the subject of the freedom of the seas are definitely laid before the Allied peace delegates it will be found that they are in no way so antagonistic to British interests as has been generally supposed." In the *London Daily Express* we read:

"Informal conversations have been in progress some time, with the result that the British Government is in possession of concrete suggestions which are more understandable than the rather hazy wording of the famous Clause 2 of the Fourteen Points. Wilson, on the other hand, is in possession of information showing him definitely that Britain can not give up the right of search at sea, the law of contraband, and the enforcement of blockade. We understand Wilson's proposals do not include abandonment of any of those rights."

"The whole position, of course, is dependent on the success of the President's basic proposition for a league of nations. If that proposal does not succeed, the whole suggestion for any international control of naval and military power falls to the ground. It is only in the event of the league being formed, with definite agreed principles to govern its actions in all conceivable emergencies, that questions on the exercise of sea-power will arise for settlement."

"The President's proposal in that event amounts to a suggestion from the second strongest naval power, which the United States now is, to the strongest, to fix definite rates of naval construction, to which all will loyally adhere; and, further, that in the event of it being necessary to bring naval pressure to bear on any recalcitrant nation, the task should jointly be undertaken by the two leading naval powers."

"Bringing pressure to bear by sea-power can only mean the



HIS GOOD OLD LIFE-PRESERVER.

—Knott in the *Dallas News*.

use of the blockade and the enforcement of contraband regulations, and both those weapons the United States would be prepared to use in an alliance with us in any case where they were necessary in order to preserve peace or to restore it.

"It seems as tho the United States, in fact, were offering to



ON THE FRONT ROW.
Singing as he never sang through Belgium.
—Williams in the Indianapolis News.



CLEANING (7) UP.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.

HOW GERMANY REPENTS.

share with us what the Germans termed the odium of being the world's 'naval bully.'"

Perhaps *The Express* would find confirmation of this view in the statement of John Sharp Williams on the floor of the Senate, that President Wilson is going to Europe to bring into existence a league of nations to be dominated by the United States and Great Britain. As Senator Williams puts it:

"If the two English-speaking nations go into it, we can by our sea-power, by our control over raw materials, by our control over natural resources, force the other nations of the world to do the league's bidding. We can agree that any civilized nation that makes war upon another without first submitting the questions in controversy to an arbitration tribunal shall be outside of the pale of civilization and that the freedom to operate upon the high seas shall be denied to her, that access to the raw materials and markets which the two nations in the league shall control shall be denied to her, and in that way we can keep peace in the world for one hundred years, if we only have the courage to do it."

This feeling on the part of leading Americans that the two great English-speaking nations have a common duty to the world leads them to accept without jealousy the fact of Great Britain's naval supremacy. Ex-President Taft sees "nothing in England's position as to her fleet that should discourage the friends of the league of nations to enforce peace." Similarly Colonel Roosevelt concedes Britain's imperative need of "the greatest navy in the world." "Our own need for a great navy comes next," he says, "and we should have the second navy in the world." In a "Britain day" statement the Colonel has declared that "under no circumstances shall there ever be a resort to war" between the two countries, and that "no question can ever arise between them that can not be settled in judicial fashion."

Britain's peace terms, besides demanding the punishment of the German nation by the exaction of indemnities and the loss of her colonies, call for the trial and punishment of those individuals responsible for the war. "Men guilty of unspeakable atrocities upon our prisoners and upon the civilian inhabitants of the invaded lands must stand trial, and if they are condemned must suffer death," declares Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service. And the Prime Minister says that the Government's legal advisers "have unanimously come to the conclusion that the Kaiser and his accomplices in the making

of this war ought to be tried by an international court," and he declares that "the British Government will use its whole influence at the Peace Conference to see that justice is executed."

Of the war-bill to be collected from Germany he says:

"All the European Allies have accepted the principle that the Central Powers must pay the cost of the war up to the limit of their capacity. The Allies propose to appoint a committee of experts to examine the best method of exacting the indemnity."

And in a later statement he thus summarizes the Allied position:

"First—As far as justice is concerned, we have an absolute right to demand the whole cost of the war from Germany.

"Secondly—We propose to demand the whole cost of the war from Germany.

"Thirdly—When you come to the exacting of it we must exact in such a way that it does not do more harm to the country that receives it than the country that is paying it.

"Fourthly—The committee appointed by the British Cabinet believes that that can be done.

"Fifthly—The Allies are in exactly the same boat. We shall put in our demands all together, and whatever they are they must come in front of the German war-debt."

"Germany will have no colonies when the Allies are done with this business," declares Sir Auckland Geddes. The most emphatic demands that Germany's colonies in Africa and the Pacific islands shall not be returned to her come from the Union of South Africa and from Australia and New Zealand.

As Frank H. Simonds reminds us in the *New York Tribune*:

"Britain has won this war in no small measure because of the support of her colonies. She can not by sheer force compel a restoration of German colonies to Germany in the face of the opposition of her own colonies without the gravest consequences. In point of fact, the Pacific islands of Germany were taken by Australian and New Zealand troops, who occupy them, and the conquest of German Southwest Africa was mainly a South-African enterprise.

"And to understand the attitude of the British colonies, it is useful for Americans to go back in American history to the time of the victory of Britain, with the very great aid of the American colonies, over France, which culminated in the capture of Quebec. At that time the suggestion of a return of Canada to France would have precipitated a revolution in the Thirteen Colonies, and for the simple reason that it would have meant a perpetuation of the condition of warfare in America."

WAR-TAXES FOR PEACE YEARS

NO PEACE FOR THE TAXPAYER was provided by the armistice which ended the war; indeed, the horrors of war from the view-point of the man who pays the bills would seem to be if anything increasing rather than diminishing. In our very first peace year the financial authorities at Washington call for the raising of the largest tax ever levied by any nation, overtopping the existing "war-tax" by nearly two billion dollars. Four billion dollars was sufficient for the first complete fiscal year after we went into the war; if the war had not ended when it did, we would have doubled that sum for the year 1918-1919; with peace insured, we are asked to furnish six billions for this year and four billions for the next. Before he left the Treasury, Secretary McAdoo warned us that for some years to come the Government's needs will run above \$4,000,000,000 yearly as compared with ordinary prewar expenses of about \$1,000,000,000. The end of the world-war was, naturally enough perhaps, the signal for the revival of partizan warfare over tax-making, so that Washington correspondents predict a deadlock over taxation legislation which will defeat the pending Revenue Bill and compel the Internal Revenue Collector very soon to proceed to collect under the existing complicated tax-rates, with perhaps an emergency war-profits tax added. And the New York *World* observes that if Congress "does not at once sanction the collection of more tax-money on the business of this calendar year," the Government "must put out a new Liberty loan very soon." This Democratic daily sees in the general demobilization of our war-machinery "no excuse whatever for such a state of demoralization in current war-finance as has been reached in Congress." It reminds us that the Revenue Bill which was passed by the House of Representatives on September 20, and reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee on December 6, has actually been under consideration by Congress almost nine months. The taxpayer, declares *The World*, "has a right to know what his taxes are." He is, we are told, "more interested in this than in knowing what he has got to pay a year from now." Yet the provision for raising revenue for two years instead of one, according to the Washington correspondents, is the single thing which is holding up the passage of the bill. A political neutral, suggests one correspondent, might easily conclude "that the whole deadlock is little more than a rivalry as to which yard the game of laying taxes is to be played in." That such an issue should give rise to a partizan struggle seems strange enough to the ordinary citizen who pays the taxes, the *Chicago Daily News* (Ind.) remarks, and it proceeds:

"Why should the Democrats unitedly desire to enact at this time what are practically two revenue bills, one for 1919 and another for 1920, and why should the Republicans in a body object to this idea? Is it true, as some charge, that the Democrats merely seek to prevent a special session of the new Congress? Or is it the fact, as the Democrats affirm, that legitimate business and sound finance would be greatly aided and encouraged during the coming difficult period of readjustment if the revenue program for 1920 were determined without further delay?"

"To the ordinary citizen there suggests itself a simple way of settling this curious controversy. Why should not the Senate leaders ascertain the sentiment of enlightened and competent bankers, manufacturers, merchants, and exporters? Why not

carefully inquire what is best for the country, for industry, trade, and commerce, for capital and labor? Why should a business question be exploited by either party for political purposes? This is not the time to play politics at the expense of business stability and prosperity."

Yet it is for the sake of business stability that Chairman Simmons of the Senate Finance Committee, Mr. McAdoo, and President Wilson advocate the immediate determination of the taxes to be levied for the next two years. The President, it will be remembered, insisted on this point in his address to Congress at the opening of the present session. As he said:

"As much of the burden of taxation must be lifted from business as sound methods of financing the Government will permit, and those who conduct the great essential industries of the country must be told as exactly as possible what obligations to the Government they will be expected to meet in the years immediately ahead of them; it will be of serious consequence to the country to delay removing all uncertainties in this matter a single day longer than the right processes of debate justify. It is idle to talk of successful and confident business reconstruction before those uncertainties are resolved. . . ."

"I entirely concur with the Secretary of the Treasury in recommending that . . . provisions be made now, not subsequently, that the taxes to be paid in 1920 should be reduced from six to four billions. Any arrangements less definite than these would add elements of doubt and confusion to the critical period of industrial readjustment through which the country must now immediately pass, and which no true friend of the nation's essential business interests can afford to be responsible for creating or prolonging."

The Democratic plan for announcing at this time the reduction of taxation by a third for the fiscal year of 1920 is approved by the independent *Washington Post*, as "certain to prove encouraging to industry," and as a stimulant to business activities. By the passage of such a tax law, business men, we are told, will be furnished with a guide most "helpful in the formulation of their plans." *The Post* admits that the Treasury Department may not be able definitely to estimate at this time the require-

ments for 1920, but it thinks that amendments can easily be made at any time, "and if the Republicans see fit, with control of both branches in their hands, they can remodel the entire act."

But Republican editors do not agree that the two-year plan was designed to aid business. The *Minneapolis Journal* (Ind. Rep.) sums up the Democratic plan as one "to fix taxation on the lines of the Kitchin-Simmons bill for the next two years—and to do it while the fixing is good." Once this law were enacted, the Minnesota editor thinks that a Presidential veto would balk any attempt at amendment or repeal. Then the Republican Congress might "be obliged to impose heavy taxation for 1921" with resulting handicap in the coming Presidential campaign. The *New York Evening Sun* (Ind. Rep.) denounces as "mere false pretense" the plea that the Democratic plan is intended to help business. Business, it says, "knows that all unnecessary burdens will be removed just as soon as the new Congress can convene."

One Democratic newspaper, the *Brooklyn Eagle*, is inclined to agree with some of its Republican contemporaries that the taxpayers are not now troubling themselves about any taxes other than those for next year and sees "as much warrant for looking forward to national necessities for several years as there is for anticipating those of one." Moreover, "there is literally no warrant for the 'usurpations' by one Congress of the functions



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CARTER GLASS,
Who succeeds William Gibbs McAdoo
as Secretary of the Treasury.



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"WAIT A MINUTE!"
—Murphy in the Chicago Herald and Examiner.



Copyrighted by George Matthew Adams.

"THE UNDER DOG—" Hey, the war is over! Get off!! Abdicate!!!"
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

THE CALL FOR POCKET PEACE.

belonging to another." A representative of business and finance, the *New York Journal of Commerce*, suggests that the whole revenue program may be changed in the next few months because of events at home or abroad and sees only "partizan politics" behind the two-year plan, of which it says:

"Its framers want to furnish to the world unmistakable evidence that they will, if continued in office, reduce the heavy burdens of taxation which they are now planning to place upon the shoulders of the community for the present year. Of this it may be said that a wise and sane policy for the present will be of far more effect than unlimited promises for the future."

An interesting contrast to this attitude is that of the radical *Cincinnati Post*. This Scripps-McRae paper does not agree that the deadlock endangering the passage of the Revenue Bill is all politics. "It isn't," we are told. Instead—

"Big Business is at the wheel. Some Congressmen deliberately and some ignorantly are obeying the directions of Big Business.

"The higher taxes are fixed, the less able Big Business finds itself to escape taxation. . . .

"So Big Business is very, very busy. It does not want a precedent set of raising \$6,000,000,000 in taxes. It does not want even \$4,000,000,000 in taxes raised if it can help it.

"So Big Business is trying to prevent the passage of the \$6,000,000,000 bill."

The Revenue Bill presented to the Senate provides for total taxes amounting to \$5,978,466,000; as compared with this the present law raised \$4,370,117,000, and the House Bill prepared before the signing of the armistice was to raise \$7,405,390,000. This six billion dollars, roughly speaking, was to pay the expenditures of the fiscal year ending next July, and it would levy on incomes and profits of the year 1918, and would be collected in the early months of next year. The tax for the fiscal year 1919-1920 would be reduced by the elimination of the war-profits tax and by reducing the income-tax rate. There would also, according to the majority report of the Finance Committee, "be a net reduction from other miscellaneous sources of about \$500,000, attributable chiefly to shrinkage in the yield of the beverage taxes." In cutting down the Revenue Bill after the signing of the armistice, reductions were made chiefly in the field of excise taxes and in the excess-profits taxes. On the other hand, as we note in a Washington dispatch to the *New York Journal of Commerce*, "individual income-tax payers in all of the lower incomes will have to contribute decidedly

more heavily than has been the case during the past year." As the writer of this dispatch summarizes the bill, the basic income-tax rate is kept at six per cent. up to \$4,000, with exemptions of \$1,000 for single and \$2,000 for married persons. From \$4,000 upward the rate is twelve per cent. Surtaxes begin at \$5,000 and increase until they reach forty-eight per cent. on \$100,000 incomes and sixty-five per cent. on incomes over \$2,000,000. The corporation tax is to be twelve per cent. for the calendar year 1918 and eight per cent. for subsequent years. The excess-profits tax includes a war-profits tax. The amount subject to taxation under this head is the sum of the following items:

"1. Thirty per cent. of the amount of the net income in excess of the credits and deductions as prescribed by the act, if such net income is not over twenty per cent. of the invested capital; (2) sixty per cent. of the amount of the net income over twenty per cent. of invested capital, and (3) the sum by which eighty per centum of the net income exceeds the amount of the tax figured under items (1) and (2).

"2. The year 1919 will carry a reduction in this tax, the thirty per cent. on income not over twenty per cent. of invested capital being cut to twenty per cent., while the sixty per cent. on net income over twenty per cent. is cut to forty per cent. The amount figured on the eighty per cent. basis is cut off entirely."

In the Senate bill taxes on inheritances are levied beginning at \$10,000, with a one per cent. tax up to \$25,000, and the tax-rate increasing until bequests of over \$2,500,000 pay a twenty-five per cent. tax. Some of the luxury taxes in the House bill have been eliminated, but a large number are retained. The writer for *The Journal of Commerce* points out that discussion of these schedules in the Senate centers round the excess-profits and income taxes, which, by the way, furnish \$4,600,000 of the six billions to be raised by the bill. One group will try to secure the adoption of still more drastic taxation of corporations and large incomes, "while another group will contend that the present taxes on excess profits are already so high as to threaten the solvency of those corporations which have not actually realized the profits on which they are taxed, as well as to embarrass the income-tax paying power of individuals at large."

To many editors the most interesting and pleasing clauses of the Senate bill are those restoring the two-cent letter rate and readjusting the second-class postage rate so as to restore the old cent-a-pound rate for periodicals within a 200-mile zone and establish a cent-and-a-half rate for points outside.

OUR SHARE IN WINNING THE WAR

DISCUSSION OF OUR SHARE in winning the war arouses feeling so bitter in some cases and so petty in others in "the man in the street" and in some printed utterances that various judicial editorial observers appear to think it is time to present such authoritative opinion as will show that every nation on the Allied side is entitled to its due share of credit. The proposition that "we won the war for the Allies" rather blatantly set down by sections of the press of anti-British tinge is met head-on by the rather superior air of others who aver that the American effort was not really necessary. The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, disclosing a temperate mind, insists that while "all talk about our part in the war being comparatively negligible should end," yet it would be false and ungrateful to belittle the heroic services of the French, of any class of the British, of the Belgians, or of the Italians. Civilization will always be in debt to them as well as to the Russians, to the Balkan Allies, and to Japan, for there were times when the work of each was of vital consequence and "many times the 'war was saved.'" But, in the light of General Pershing's report to Secretary of War Baker, this *St. Louis* daily tells us, it is equally false to deny America's part, for from May 28, when the first American division performed its brilliant exploit at Cantigny, the German cause was "doomed." There is no occasion to ask who won the war, according to the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, which reminds us that it was won at the first battle of the Marne in the sense that German success depended upon crushing France before any effective aid could come to her. Again, it was won as soon as the British Navy had made the seas safe, "yet at the last great crisis, it was undeniably the American Army which turned the tide," and this journal points out that "not boastfully, but thankfully, the nation praises General Pershing's men for that." The *Public Ledger* calls attention to Secretary Baker's report of what the War Department did during the past twelve months, when it produced an army of 3,665,000 from a nucleus of 190,000, and successfully transported and maintained overseas 2,000,000 men, and the *Indianapolis News* says:

"We have a right to be proud of the record. The number of the killed and wounded alone proves that our men were engaged in desperate fighting. The hardest job of all was given to them in the closing days of the struggle, and it was they who cut the German line of communication at Sedan and made surrender or disaster certain but for the armistice. We had 236,000 men killed and wounded during our brief participation in the struggle. During the four years of the Civil War the number of killed and wounded was 110,000 on the Union side. More than half as many men were killed as were killed in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union. Compared with the losses of our allies ours were small. But they were large enough to prove that we bore our full part during the time we were engaged. The men who suffered and died for us are worthy of

the eternal gratitude of the nation. We are glad that Mr. Baker recognizes the value of the services, and the self-sacrificing devotion of the men in the camps who never got to the battle-front. 'They have been,' the Secretary says, 'none the less soldiers and have contributed in no small way to whatever success has attended our arms.'"

"We were the last reserve of civilization," writes Mr. Frank H. Simonds in the *New York Tribune*, and we arrived terribly late upon a field on which disaster had been avoided only by the supreme heroism and devotion of our associates. But, having arrived, we gave all that we had unhesitatingly, and what we gave was "placed in the hands of one of the greatest captains of all time." This military critic proceeds:

"The winning of this war is not the single achievement of any nation; comparisons of amounts contributed will not be made by those who shared all the tasks loyally and to the limit of their capacities. It is for our allies to appraise the value of our services, but they will be the first to recognize that national sense of deep and lasting pride in our young Army, newly come from farm and factory, which made the campaign of the Meuse of 1918, broke the German lines, closed the Sedan gateway, and was on

the road to Germany itself when the foe surrendered.

"As for General Pershing, his personal achievement is revealed in that of his army, and he wisely and characteristically leaves it at that. But how many foolish tongues will be silenced by the generous and just tribute he pays to our associates—abominable word!—to our allies!"

Nor is appreciation lacking in high quarters among our allies. For one, we read in a Paris dispatch to the *New York Times* that Marshal Joffre is quoted as saying:

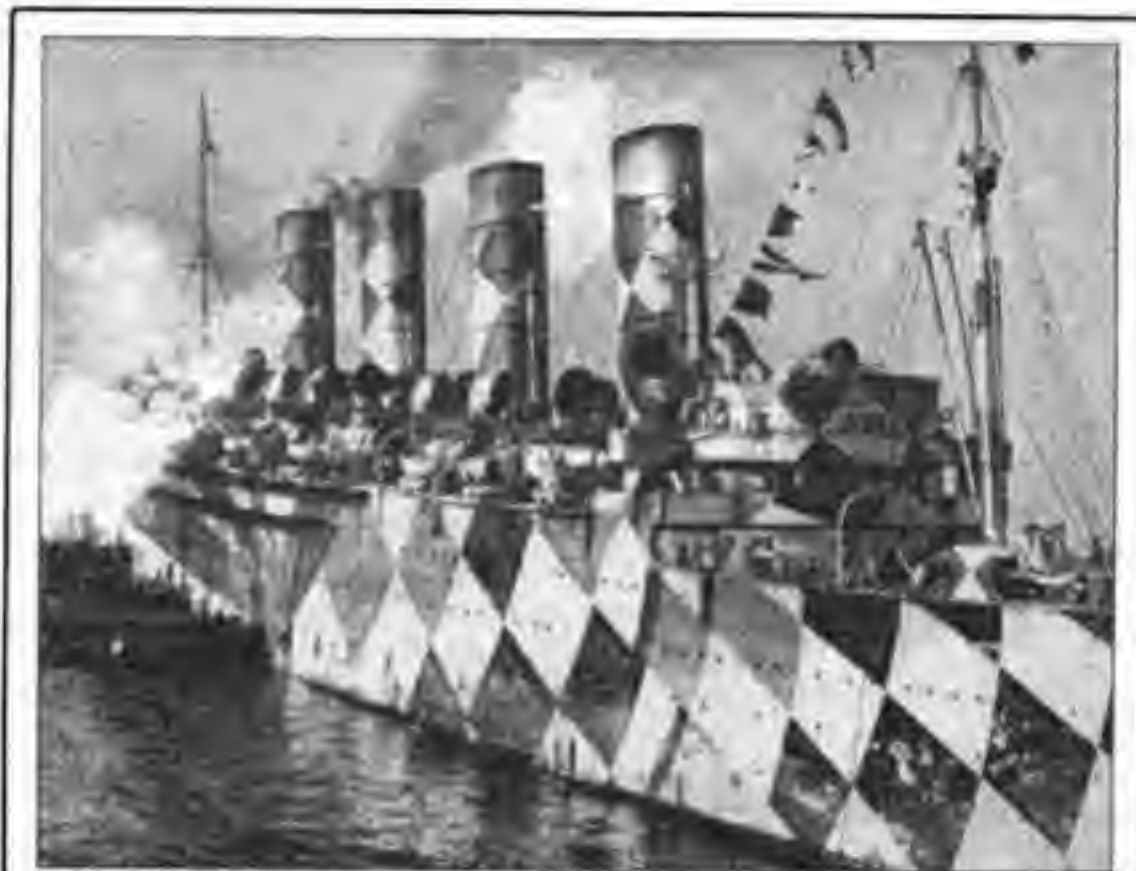
"It was the weight of America—her moral and material resources, and, surely not the least, her very considerable army, thrown into the balance at the crucial moment, that turned the scales and won the victory. And the Americans showed themselves true soldiers and a military Power that counted tremendously in the decisive conflict."

Other French generals with whose command American troops had been brigaded are eloquent in their appreciation of our new-made Army, and the press quote a letter from Field-Marshal Haig, the British Commander-in-Chief, to the command of a corps of American troops which served with the British Fourth Army during the closing days of the war, in which he says in part:

"On the 29th of September you participated with distinction in a great and critical attack which shattered the enemy's resistance on the Hindenburg line and which opened the road to final victory."

"The deeds of the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth American divisions, which took Bellecourt and Naroy and gallantly sustained the desperate struggle for Bony, will rank with the highest achievements of the war. The names of Brancourt, Premont, Busigny, Vaux-Andigny, St. Souplet, and Wassigny will testify to the dash and energy of your attacks. I am proud to have had you in command."

Gen. John J. Pershing's report to Secretary of War Baker, covering operations up to November 20, after the German



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"THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME."

The *Mauretania* warping into dock with a ship-load of jubilant Pershing men.

collapse, closes with these words expressing his feeling for those who served under him:

"I pay the supreme tribute to our officers and soldiers of the line. When I think of their heroism, their patience under hardships, their unflinching spirit of offensive action, I am filled with emotion I am unable to express. Their deeds are immortal, and they have earned the eternal gratitude of our country."

Some journals point to General Pershing's confession that "our entry into the war found us with few of the auxiliaries necessary for its conduct in the modern sense." He gives credit to France for much of the equipment without which our success would have been impossible:

"Among our most important deficiencies in material were artillery, aviation, and tanks. In order to meet our requirements as rapidly as possible, we accepted the offer of the French Government to provide us with the necessary artillery equipment of seventy-fives, one fifty-five millimeter howitzers, and one fifty-five G. P. F. guns from their own factories for thirty divisions. The wisdom of this course is fully demonstrated by the fact that, altho we soon began the manufacture of these classes of guns at home, there were no guns of the calibers mentioned manufactured in America on our front at the date the armistice was signed. The only guns of these types produced at home thus far received in France are 109 seventy-five millimeter guns. In aviation we were in the same situation. . . . We obtained from the French the necessary planes for training our personnel, and they have provided us with a total of 2,676 pursuit-, observation-, and bombing-planes. The first airplanes received from home arrived in May, and altogether we have received 1,379. The first American squadron completely equipped by American production, including airplanes, crossed the German lines on August 7, 1918. As to tanks, we were also compelled to rely upon the French. Here, however, we were less fortunate, for the reason that the French production could barely meet the requirements of their own armies.

"It should be fully realized that the French Government has always taken a most liberal attitude, and has been most anxious to give us every possible assistance in meeting our deficiencies in these as well as in other respects. Our dependence upon France for artillery, aviation, and tanks was, of course, due to the fact that our industries had not been exclusively devoted to military production. All credit is due our own manufacturers for their efforts to meet our requirements, as at the time the armistice was signed we were able to look forward to the early supply of practically all our necessities from our own factories."

In a statement of the Navy Department from the New York office of Vice-Admiral Gleaves, Commander of the Cruiser and Transport Force, we read:

"Of the entire army of 2,079,880 men taken over, the statistics show 46¼ per cent. were carried in American ships, 48¼ in British, and the rest in French and Italian vessels.

"Of the total strength of the naval escort guarding all these convoys, the United States furnished 82¼ per cent., Great Britain 14¼, and France 3¼.

"In actual numbers of men transported 912,082 were carried in American naval transports and 40,499 in other American ships; 1,006,987 were carried in British and 68,246 in British-leased Italian ships, and 52,066 by French and Italian ships."

THE PERU-CHILE TIF

WARLIKE RUMBLINGS from Chile and Peru while other nations are waiting anxiously for the outcome of the world's greatest peace conference remind us that South America has its Alsace-Lorraine in Peru's lost provinces of Tacna and Arica. But because the treaty of Ancón,

by which Chile acquired possession of these Peruvian provinces after the war of 1879-83, provides that their ultimate fate shall be decided by a plebiscite, most of our editorial observers find it impossible to believe that this present revival of an old quarrel will not be settled by some method short of war. Thus to the *New York Globe* "it seems inconceivable that Chile and Peru should not submit their dispute to arbitration." As the same paper adds, "the United States Government has offered to intervene conjointly with Argentina, and unless the parties to the controversy accept they will seriously impair their right to be classed among the peace-loving nations of the world." "A South-American struggle over a question of 'self-determination' would be a queer preliminary to a world-peace conference which is to settle many similar controversies in Europe," remarks the *New York Tribune*, which goes on

to recapitulate in a few sentences a difference of thirty-five years' standing:

"Chile got into a dispute with Bolivia over the development of the nitrate deposits in the Bolivian maritime province of Antofagasta. Peru, having similar nitrate holdings further north, became involved in the quarrel. Chile overwhelmed both the Bolivians and the Peruvians, finally occupying Lima.

"In the treaties of peace Bolivia ceded outright all her frontage on the Pacific. Peru ceded in perpetuity the province of Tarapaca, and yielded Tacna and Arica for ten years, the inhabitants having the right thereafter to determine their national allegiance by a plebiscite.

"The ten years of probation expired in 1893. But Chile, on one pretext or another, postponed the vote. It has not yet been taken. Peru has tried repeatedly by diplomatic means to secure an execution of the treaty. Failing in this, she finally withdrew her minister from Santiago.

"The Tacna and Arica districts are more than an Alsace-Lorraine, because Peru never surrendered absolute title to them. Chile holds them by force, and her Government is apparently satisfied to continue holding them on that basis. The situation is one which breeds irritation and warlike passions."

As the *Boston Christian Science Monitor* sees it, the immediate motive of the recent anti-Chilean demonstrations in Peru is to force the justice of Peru's claims upon the attention of the Peace Conference at Versailles.

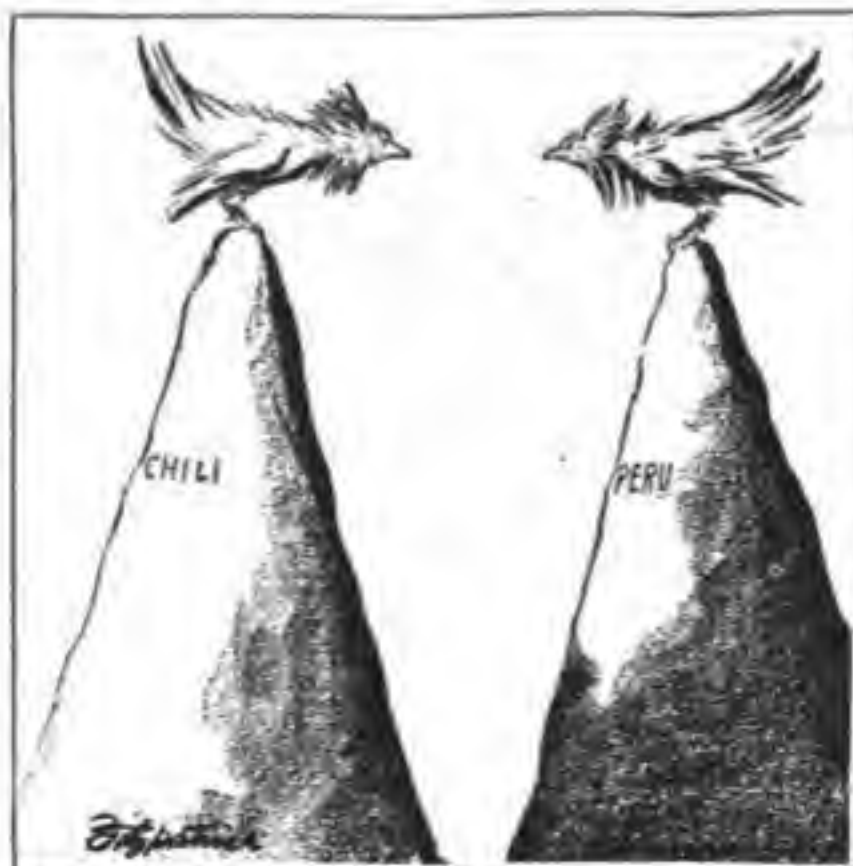
From the two countries involved come charges and counter-charges. The Peruvian interpretation of the situation is partially reflected in the *New York Tribune's* account of the controversy, which is quoted above. For the Chilean view we turn to a statement made by Mr. Castro-Ruiz, Chilean Consul-General



From the *New York Tribune*.

PERU'S ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Tarapaca was ceded unconditionally to Chile in 1883; the conditional transfer of Tacna is the cause of the present dispute between Peru and Chile.



HURRY UP WITH THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

—Fitzpatrick in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

New York, and published in *The Times*. After pointing out Article III of the treaty of Ancon, which provided for a plebiscite in Taena and Arica at the expiration of ten years of Chilean control, also called for a special protocol to prescribe manner in which the plebiscite is to be carried out, Mr. Castro-Ruiz goes on to say:

When the term of ten years set forth in Article III of the treaty was about to expire the special protocol referred to in the treaty had not yet been complied with. This was to decide on the plebiscite and fix the terms. Without this protocol it was impossible to bring the plebiscite to an issue, this being its object. Besides, the period of ten years did not signify the term necessary for the Chilean occupation, but the beginning of the propitious time for the celebration of the plebiscite, as stated by the author.

"On June 22, 1893, Chile initiated the diplomatic negotiations for the consummation of Article III of the treaty of Ancon and gave instructions to this effect to the Plenipotentiary of Chile in Lima, Mr. Vial Solar. From that time began the extensive negotiations, postponed regularly until 1909 and continued after that extra-officially under the administration of the Peruvian President, Billinghurst.

"It having been impossible to come to an understanding for the realization of the plebiscite, because Peru has never offered reasonable terms and because she always wished to depart from the spirit of the letter of the treaty of Ancon, Chile has had to be on her guard and try to arouse the Chilean sentiment in Taena and Arica to obtain a triumph in the plebiscite. . . .

"It is proper to call attention to another fact: the Presidential elections in Peru are close at hand. The present President desires to be reelected, and there is no better way for him to make himself popular than to agitate the question of Taena and Arica."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

OTT strafed Germany.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.

DISPATCHES indicate that the Chilean bite is worse than the Peruvian.—*Springfield Republican*.

Isn't so much a question of what Germany should pay, but of what has got.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.

ET us all join fervently in hoping that Mr. Glass, the new Secretary of Treasury, doesn't crack under the strain.—*Newark News*.

HE Hub's greatest insult to civilization is his assumption that by using he can win the world's sympathy.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.

LAHMUNTS who talk of a wrangle at the peace table should note that the ideal has made certain the presence of General Bliss.—*New York Sun*.

HE George Washington's farewell toast did not sound anything like hington's farewell warning against entanglement in European affairs.—*Washington Post*.

COM all indications the German delegates to the Peace Conference will proceedings by asking who will take them out to lunch.—*Knoxville Journal and Tribune*.

HE Montenegro Congress is called the "Skupstina." Even in a country like ours nobody has ever had the nerve to call our Congress thing like that.—*Houston Post*.

HE Bolshevik Minister at Stockholm has started in business as a r. Only in this way, it appears, will he enjoy an opportunity of sionally letting out a little gore.—*London Punch*.

HE Allies already have simplified the task of establishing a new government in Germany by making it unnecessary to have either a Minister colonies or a Minister of the Navy.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

HE problem of finding employment for our released man-power is ed in advance. Enough reconstruction conferences, subconferences, sub-subconferences have already been scheduled to take up the time in whole Army for the next three years.—*New York Evening Post*.

1848, when James K. Polk was President, the German Government d the United States for an experienced American naval officer of ble rank to take command of the German Navy. The Cabinet was drously in favor of granting the request, but Mr. Polk refused it. oks now as if the project had merely been postponed.—*Youth's Companion*.

WHAT a pity that the President wasn't twins!—*Columbia State*.

DR. DAVIS left Poch the final job of pulling the Kaiser's teeth.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.

WHY not punish the Kaiser by turning him over to the Russians and telling them he is their new Czar?—*New York Evening Sun*.

THE grandmother of the Russian revolution is on her way to the United States. We hope she isn't bringing the kid along.—*Detroit News*.

A FEW here and there are beginning to wonder whether the league of nations is going to develop into a league of notions.—*Kansas City Star*.

"SHALL we feed Germany and stint ourselves?" asks the *Litry Dige*. What would you say was the Inevitable Answer, offhand?—*Chicago Evening Post*.

It may interest some of the good people to know that more cigarets are now sold by the Y. M. C. A. than any other concern in the world.—*Los Angeles Times*.

It is said that cotton-growing in the barred zone will be permitted next year. But there will be very much more cotton-growing in the no-bar zone.—*Houston Post*.

A GOOD many people who are worrying themselves wobbly about what is going to become of the nation might help the situation some by getting busy on some job of useful work.—*Houston Post*.

MOST of the European belligerents seem to be agreed on what is coming to the Kaiser. Like the Missouri juror, they all are convinced he should be hanged, after being given a fair trial.—*Kansas City Star*.

"BREAD is being made in the Army by the new 'sponge' process," it is announced in Washington. That sounds very much like the way the Huns are trying to get their bread.—*Knoxville Journal and Tribune*.

PRESIDENT WILSON has been asked to give aid to the Democratic party in Germany. Apparently the Huns have not heard of the results of his attempt to aid the Democratic party in this country during the recent campaign.—*Topeka State Journal*.

In the review of the Congressional elections in our issue of November 23 we stated on the basis of a mistaken newspaper report that Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, was defeated for reelection. In justice to Mr. Owen, it should be stated that he was reelected, the final returns giving him a substantial majority.



STILL UP IN THE AIR.

—Brown in the *Chicago Daily News*.

FOREIGN - COMMENT



From a drawing by Abel Faivre in "L'Illustration," Paris.

OUTCAST.

HOLLAND'S UNWELCOME GUEST

PLUNGED IN DEEP GLOOM, Wilhelm von Hohenzollern is pictured in dispatches from Holland as writing furiously all day and every day. What he is writing is still a mystery, and the field of conjecture is open to all imaginative minds, but meantime the Dutch are doing a little writing too, and on a subject of direct interest to the furious writer of the mysterious manuscript. A number of the Dutch papers, headed by the *Amsterdam Telegraaf*, always a strong pro-Ally organ, call for his immediate expulsion. Others take a more moderate view, but admit that his presence may bring Holland into difficulties. For example, the very moderate *Amsterdam Nieuws van den Dag* publishes an article on the subject which shows the uneasiness prevailing in Dutch circles. It frankly desires to see its Hohenzollern "guests" depart, and says:

"For the present, perhaps, there is no danger of any plot on our soil against Germany's new democracy among the entourage of the ex-Kaiser or the ex-Crown Prince, but who can say when this danger might not be realized if these 'guests' do not depart speedily? History teaches that kings in exile like to seize a favorable opportunity to reenact their former rôles. This would not only involve a menace for Germany, but also a menace for the Allies.

"And now we desire to express our frank opinion that not we, but the Allied governments, have the right to decide whether the residence on Dutch soil of the persons who are considered by them to be the personification of the Dark Powers against which they have been fighting is dangerous for them or not. If the Dutch Government has another opinion on the subject, then it will have to bear the consequences of it, and the Dutch

nation, if things come to a serious pass, will be involved in war or have to starve, forsooth, on behalf of the German ex-Kaiser."

The opinion of the *Amsterdam Telegraaf* is aptly expressed at some length by Mr. John C. Van der Veer, its London correspondent, who writes:

"I do not consider it safe to leave the ex-Kaiser in Holland, whether interned or not. It may be, and I sincerely hope that demand will be made for his extradition. Since the governments of victorious nations have decided that all those Germans of whatever rank who are responsible for the dire atrocities committed during the war on land, at sea, and from the air shall be brought to justice, the ex-Kaiser can not possibly escape that fate. This can only happen after the lapse of many months."

Meanwhile, the *Telegraaf's* correspondent mischievously suggests that pressure should be brought to bear upon the Germans to take back their "once-so-beloved master," tho which of the two would find it the more embarrassing, the nation or the Kaiser, is difficult to conceive:

"William should not be left in Holland as a center of German military intrigue. He can not suddenly have altered his vain-glorious and blasphemous views. . . . The best solution of the problem of the escaped ex-Kaiser would be a demand for his extradition by the new democratic rulers of Germany. That demand will be a test of their sincerity. The Allied nations could wish nothing better than that the once duped but now apparently awakened German people deal with their own deceivers. Their fate might then be much worse than what they could expect from the justice of Allied nations."

The rank and file of the Dutch nation, we are told, is and always

has been in sympathy with our cause, but some of the nobility sympathize with the Hohenzollerns. Mr. Van der Veer writes:

"Much as I regret that it was a Dutch nobleman who offered the fallen Hohenzollern his castle as a refuge, I am not surprised. Part of our nobility has always felt more in common with Prussian Junkers than with our thoroughly democratic people. Early in the war the press published the names of Dutch Junkers who were fighting as officers in the very German Army which would have overrun Holland as it did Belgium if it had suited the purpose of the ex-Kaiser and his accomplices.

"The presence of the ex-Kaiser in Holland is an eyesore to the overwhelming mass of our people, who from the beginning to the end of the war remained wholeheartedly in sympathy with the Allies. Our people will not forget that the very man who fled for safety to our country, and is to-day sharing our scanty food-supplies, not only ordered his hordes to slaughter our Belgian neighbors, but also sent hundreds of our sailors and fishermen to death through the destruction of a large part of our mercantile fleet by the pirates of his Navy."

GERMANY'S DEBT TO BELGIUM—*The Westminster Gazette* has received from an official source some of the items that will figure on Germany's bill in Belgium. They run:

"Local contributions and fines levied by Germany on Belgium in 1914, \$40,000,000.

"War-contributions extorted from November, 1914, to October, 1916, \$192,000,000. From November, 1916, to May, 1917, \$70,000,000. From June, 1917, to June, 1918, \$144,000,000. From June, 1918, to October, 1918, \$75,000,000.

"Raw material and machinery, taken by the Germans up to January, 1915, were estimated by them at \$400,000,000.

"Damage up to December, 1914, estimated by the *Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* at \$1,000,000,000.

"This does not include materials, destructions, or requisitions since January, 1915, and this item alone must be reckoned at several hundred millions.

"In addition, during the winter of 1916-1917, 150,000 workmen were deported to Germany, the whole of whose production is totally lost to their country."

GERMANY NOT STARVING

THE PATHETIC WAILS from Germany—that the "good German people" is starving—are merely for stage effect. A chorus of testimony has gone up from every Allied correspondent in the occupied parts of Germany, and all are agreed that in Dr. Solf's "starving Germany" food is far more plentiful than in parts of France and Belgium. The whole thing is, we are told, a stage play to induce the sentimentalists in the Allied countries to press for the lifting of the blockade. Germany herself admits the truth of this. The French Government has collected the evidence on this point, and it runs:

"During 1917 Germany was revictualled from a crop inferior to the average, but the last harvest was abundant. Before the armistice the Germans declared their food-sufficiency, and their effort since the signing of the armistice to make it appear that the nation faces starvation was undertaken 'to move the universe to pity.'

"The Imperial Chancellor declared before the signing of the armistice that Germany was able to overcome food-difficulties and to defeat the attempts of the Entente and America to starve her into submission. On September 20 the *Kölnische Zeitung* declared: 'The situation shows itself more favorable than it was at this time last year.'

"The *Munich Abend Zeitung* said on October 12: 'The crop of barley and oats is estimated to be 12,000,000 tons, at least, which will allow the daily bread ration to be increased to 500 grams, which is more than the average per head consumption.'

"The *Kölnische Zeitung* stated on November 16: 'The sugar output, 1,800,000 tons, greatly exceeds the needs of peace times, 1,200,000 tons. There are plenty of potatoes. At the end of September, Herr von Waldow spoke of raising the weekly ration to nine pounds.'

"The *Chemnitzer Volkszeitung* wrote on September 27: 'Some cities have enough to last them until April 1, 1919.'"

The Westminster Gazette, commenting on Dr. Solf's repeated pleas that Germany starves, remarks:



ONE THING AT A TIME.

THE HUMBLE HUN—"I vos German democrat, *mein Herr*. I come to press my suit for food."

THE UNYIELDING YANKEE—"I'll press your suit later, after I've prest this necktie on your Mister Hohenzollern."

—*Bystander* (London).



THE SOB STUNT.

THE ENTENTE—"It's no good trying that game! There is the line—see it!"

—*Passing Show* (London).

AS LONDON SEES THE GERMAN CRY FOR FOOD.

"Dr. Solf must realize that if the conditions in Germany are as bad as he pictures them the responsibility is on the shoulders of the German rulers, of whom he was one, who carried on the war with this catastrophe clear before their eyes. It was the German policy to take foodstuffs from Russia, not to see that Russia was fed. That is not the intention of the Allies, but they can do nothing to help Germany in its present strait unless they obtain from Germany the means of transport. We should add that Dr. Solf appears to protest too much. Germany, like other countries, has gathered her harvests within the last two or three months, and she can not now be wholly destitute of the means of feeding her population. The real pinch will come later, and if anything is to be then done in the way of relief it is necessary that the Allies should have the means of putting into Germany what supplies they can spare."

That the Allies would be foolish to lift the blockade of Germany all the Paris papers are agreed. For example, *L'Excelsior* says:

"If the Allies continue the blockade, it is not with the object of starving Germany, but in order to defend themselves effectively against Germany's commercial ambitions. In the course of the war Germany has built ships on a large scale, and has on the stocks reserve shipping of nearly a million tons, making altogether a total of 3,000,000 tons, which, when peace conditions are restored, would enable her to establish commercial supremacy over the Allied and neutral countries, whose tonnage has been considerably decreased by torpedoings. The raising of the blockade would have been a very foolish step."

Regarding the actual shortage of food, here is a dispatch from Cologne from Philip Gibbs to his paper, the *London Daily Chronicle*:

"So far I can not find any outward sign of hunger in Germany. There is good food to be had in all the hotels I have seen, and even in the country inns. The bread is coarse, but good butter comes for the asking. Meat seems plentiful. Cheese is served for breakfast instead of eggs or bacon. Coffee is *ersatz*, or substitute, made from corn, and not bad. There is no dearth of sugar. In the hotels potatoes and cabbages come up with the meat."

The Chronicle is a little sarcastic in its comment, and asks:

"Is not the humanity whine of the Hun analogous to the old story of the ruffian on trial, for murdering his father and his mother, who pleaded for pity for the 'Poor orphan!'"

Meanwhile, Germany begs piteously for food, and at the same time, like a mangy dog, snaps at the hand that would feed. A dispatch to *The Chronicle* from its Amsterdam correspondent runs:

"Some journals are spiteful enough to cast doubt on the genuineness of the plans of the Entente and America to afford help, and they rage against the armistice conditions, particularly as they affect the food-supplies. The *Weser Zeitung* shouts that the 'Triumph of force and lies has been achieved. Right and equality, which we inscribed on our banners from the very first day on which the enemy fell upon us, have been defeated. The dictatorship of militarism has been victorious.'

"To-day's *Kölnische Volkszeitung* is angry about the 'inhuman hunger war' and the 'criminal barbarism' of the Entente in continuing to 'starve' Germany."

"In the view of the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, the suggestion to use German ships for bringing food to Germany is merely robbery by England of Germany's ships."

"The Berlin *Kreuzzeitung* rails against the thanksgiving services held in England and terms them blasphemy, 'seeing by what inhuman means England waged war.'"

A CRITICAL MOMENT FOR JUGO-SLAVIA

LITTLE FAVOR has so far been shown by the Great Powers to the Jugo-Slavs. Poland, Finland, Bohemia, and the Lettish provinces have all been recognized as budding nations, but the Southern Slavs have had to be content with somewhat vague expressions indorsing their aims so far

as the great nations are concerned. The *London New Europe*, a staunch and consistent friend of these peoples of *Servia Irredenta*, tells us that their fortunes have reached a critical stage. But before discussing the matter in detail it gives us some very necessary information as to who constitute the Jugo-Slavs. It says:

"The Southern Slavs (Jugo-Slavs) are known under three national denominations—Servians, Croats, and Slovenes. They all demand union with Servia and Montenegro in one national state, and hence there can be no question of an independent Croatian, Bosnian, Dalmatian, or Slovene Kingdom, or Republic, or state in any form whatever. All reports, therefore, regarding the formation of separate independent states are unfounded. They are pure and simple inventions, and tend to compromise the idea of union of all Jugo-Slavs in one independent state."

"The Jugo-Slav National Council is representative of all Jugo-Slav lands—i.e., Croatia-Slavonia-Dalmatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Carniola, Carinthia, Styria, Istria, Gorizia-Gradisca, Quarnero Islands and Dalmatian Archipelago, and Southern Hungary—all lands inhabited by the Jugo-Slavs. Some of these lands are disputable between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs, and their fate will be settled at the Peace Conference on the basis of the principle of nationality."

We learn that the aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs are likely to be hampered from two different quarters—first from Italy and then from Servia. Italy, the Jugo-Slavs tell us, aspires to make the Adriatic an Italian lake, and so has laid claim to more of the eastern shore than she is entitled to under the principle of nationality, and to-day by the terms of the armistice with Austria she holds almost all she has ever claimed. While Italy—in common with the other Allied Powers—has recognized as nations the Poles, Finns, Letts, and Czechs, all the Jugo-Slavs have obtained is this somewhat vague declaration which we quote from the *Milan Corriere della Sera*:

"The Council of Ministers resolves to inform the Allied governments that the Italian Government regards the movement of the Jugo-Slav peoples for the conquest of their independence and for their constitution into a free state as corresponding to the principles for which the Entente is fighting and also to the aims of a just and lasting peace."

Commenting on this statement, the *London Times* says:

"This is the first definite declaration of the Italian Government as a whole on the Jugo-Slav question. Altho the Prime Minister, Signor Orlando, associated himself with the resolution of the Rome Congress of Oppressed Austro-Hungarian Races last April, which recognized the 'unity and independence of the Jugo-Slav nation as a vital Italian interest,' the declaration officially issued by the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, France, and Italy on June 3 was restricted to 'an expression of earnest sympathy for the nationalistic aspirations toward freedom of the Czech-Slovak and Jugo-Slav peoples.' On June 28 Mr. Lansing announced the determination of the United States Government to secure the freedom of all Slav races from German



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THEIR UNCLE SAM ALSO.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

and Austrian domination. The French Foreign Minister, Mr. Pichon, foreshadowed, in a public statement early in July, the constitution of 'a Jugo-Slav state'; and Mr. Balfour declared at the Mansion House on July 25 his 'deep sympathy' with the statement of Servian-Jugo-Slav war-aims officially proclaimed by the Servian Minister."

The New Europe urges that—

"This is the moment for the constructive process to begin. There is not a moment to be lost. The accomplished fact of a general armistice leaves the field free for purely political operations, and detailed plans must at once be concerted for the general reconstruction of a new Europe. It is only too painfully true that the Allies are not ready for this important and critical stage of *la victoire intégrale*. Four years of war unpre-

Hungary (that is to say, that Belgrade and Agram should be partners on equal terms), and (b) a special commission for foreign affairs to sit in the West until the treaty of peace is signed, likewise constituted in equal proportions from the two Jugo-Slav branches, and coordinated by the Foreign Minister. It would be an auspicious act on the part of the Prince Regent if he were to place himself at the head of this movement, for the personal policy of Mr. Pašić is in a fair way to compromising the dynasty, and only prompt action can hope to save the situation.

"Another complication in the already delicate situation of the Jugo-Slavs has been gratuitously added by the terms of the Austrian armistice. Those terms prescribe, almost word for word, the iniquitous frontier-line of the Treaty of London. It is hard to understand this totally uncalled-for provocation toward the Jugo-Slavs. It is not as if it were demanded by any military exigency, for we need, and can obtain, guarantees far further afield—in particular as far as the railways to Vienna and Krakow. It is impossible in the terms of this armistice to avoid seeing again the effect of Baron Sonnino's reactionary policy. If this policy is allowed to prosper unchecked, if its attempt to lay hands on as many pawns as possible is not frustrated, there is a definite danger of permanent armed conflict between the two shores of the Adriatic, and such a conflict would have the immediate effect of weakening the Agram Government, and most likely of opening the flood-gates of Bolshevism."

The Manchester *Guardian* urges that prompt recognition of Jugo-Slavia by the Powers is a matter of elementary justice:

"The actual reason why the Southern Slavs are not yet recognized while even the Letts are is no doubt that Italy objects. If Italy objects, it is not on the ground of any principle—none can be alleged—but because she has certain territorial claims which can be satisfied only at the expense of the Southern Slavs. If the Southern Slavs are denied recognition by the Allies, are excluded from the conferences of the Allies in which the peace settlement is in large measure determined, they will not be able to defend their cause. But how can this be defended? How can it encourage people to believe that the victorious governments are sincere in their professions that they mean to reconstitute the world by the light of justice?"



JUGO-SLAVIA.

This map shows the Southern Slav provinces of the former Austrian Empire that desire to unite with Serbia and Montenegro into one great Southern Slav state. It also shows the territory taken over by Italy under the Austrian armistice, part of which the Jugo-Slavs claim.

cedented in its horror have not been enough for the Allied statesmen to evolve a consistent and adequate policy, and it is not impossible that the Germans, meeting our representatives at the conference-table before we are agreed among ourselves, may be presented with an irresistible opportunity of dividing us during the negotiations. The new states, for instance, which will arise from the ashes of the old autocracies will need every help they can get in their first tentative experiments. No time should be lost in getting into touch with their accredited leaders and concerting with them any measures which may be necessary for helping them on to their legs."

Turning now to the Servian side, *The New Europe* writes:

"The recognition of Jugo-Slavia by the Allies has been hitherto withheld. Such a recognition is a matter of urgent and vital necessity. The only reason why this step has not yet been found practicable is that, most unfortunately for the Jugo-Slavs and for ourselves, there is a state of disunion between the reactionary Servian Premier, Mr. Pašić, on the one hand, and the progressive and democratic Jugo-Slav Committee on the other. Mr. Pašić's leanings toward the rôle of an oriental Sultan are alone responsible for the cloud which at present hangs over the fair future of Jugo-Slavia. The urgent need of the moment is for an instant concentration of purpose on the basis of absolute equality between the two main branches of the Jugo-Slav race. With this end in view there should be immediately constituted (a) a responsible government, formed equally of Servians from Serbia and Jugo-Slavs from what was Austria-

ENGLAND RULED BY FOREIGNERS—A correspondent in the London *New Witness* recently pointed out that "England is suffering from foreign domination."

He wrote: "We are governed by the Welsh, prayed at by the Scots, and preyed upon by the Irish." From a note in the London *Evening Standard* the genuine native-born Englishman does not seem to have much to say nowadays. It writes:

"The Versailles Conference is considering decisions which may affect the fate of Great Britain for generations.

"A correspondent points out that on this conference our country is represented by:

One Welshman (Mr. Lloyd George).

One Scottish Canadian (Mr. Bonar Law).

One Jew (Lord Reading).

Four Scotsmen (Mr. Balfour, Sir Eric Geddes, Marshal Haig, and Admiral Wemyss).

One Englishman (Lord Milner).

"Is this not," he asks, "a humiliating position for the country south of the Tweed—the so-called 'predominant partner'? England proper is said to contribute seventy to eighty per cent. of the men in the British Army, ninety per cent. in the British Navy, and about ninety per cent. of the British war-expenditure. Yet she has only one Englishman to make her voice heard at this crisis in her history."

Oddly enough—the *The Evening Standard* omits to mention it—the one Englishman cited, Lord Milner, was actually born in Germany and his father before him, since his grandfather, a physician, settled there, without losing touch with England or acquiring German citizenship.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WIRELESS EMANCIPATED BY AN AMERICAN INVENTOR

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY has been held down and hampered, ever since its invention, by what the operators call "static"—the presence of free electricity in the air, which often interfered with the working of the apparatus so as to make it practically useless. During the last

year of the war, we are now told, the Allied nations have not had to deal with this obstacle. It has been removed for them by an improvement discovered by the chief engineer of the Marconi Company, which, after fifteen years of research, was about to be made public when the United States entered the war. Placed at government disposal, this invention has been a military secret until now, when its existence is announced by Edward J. Nally, general manager of the company. As he does not go so far as to describe and explain the device, its results and their far-reaching importance must be accepted on his word; but the electrical papers treat his announcement as authoritative. Says *The Electrical World* (New York, November 23), quoting Mr. Nally:

"Ever since the genius of Marconi made wireless telegraphy a fact, the only limitations of this method of communication was the deadly phenomena of 'static conditions.' It was 'static'—the presence of a large amount of uncontrolled electricity in the air—that at the beginning of the war often entirely prostrated the wireless service even between the most powerful stations erected in Europe and America. Static conditions were responsible for abnormal delays and for the mutilation of words in wireless messages.

"It was the one great obstacle to continuous communication by means of electromagnetic waves in the air. So baffling was the problem that Marconi issued a personal appeal to every wireless operator in the world to record his observations and to collect data on the subject. Some of the leading scientific minds in the universe struggled to overcome the effects of the static disturbances. World-wide researches were instituted and large sums of money expended, but the end sought was not obtained.

"It remained for an American radio expert, Roy A. Weagant, chief engineer of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, to discover the solution of the static problem. Weagant practically had devoted his life to a study of this perplexing phenomenon, and the result of fifteen years of experimental work was about to be published to the world when the United States entered the Great War.

"Altho patent applications had been made and the claims allowed by the United States Patent Office, the Weagant system was immediately placed at the disposal of the American Government, and every precaution was taken to keep the invention secret until the discovery could be safely announced. With the spirit of research that has made the Navy such a magnificent

arm of our military service, officials of the Navy Department assigned naval experts to cooperate with the inventor in installing experimental stations in various parts of the country. These stations are now receiving messages from all the high-power wireless stations of the world.

"With the consent of the Marconi Company, the United States Navy Department disclosed the Weagant invention to our Allies, and special representatives of the French and British Governments were sent here to study the system.

"Among the revolutionary changes that the new system effects in wireless installations will be the immediate disappearance of the huge steel towers heretofore built at great height to catch the incoming wireless waves. Equipped with the Weagant invention, the wireless receiving antennas are stretched merely a few feet above the ground.

"Heretofore, also, the increasing number of high-power stations that were being erected in every part of the world raised the difficult question of 'interference.' Crossing wireless messages that shot through the ether sometimes made the wireless signals so indistinct that they could not be understood or drowned the weaker transmission entirely. The Weagant system, based on a unique selective principle, eliminates interference and permits absolutely clear communication, regardless of the operation of other stations even in the immediate vicinity."

Commenting editorially on this announcement, *The Electrical World* says:

"Clearly, these are highly important and most beneficent improvements that Mr. Weagant has bestowed on radio service. In fact, he has given it such an impetus as to make it a most formidable rival to submarine cable service. Its improved value in communicating with and between vessels at sea and thereby helping to reduce the loss of life from possible shipwrecks is alone a gift of outstanding benefit to humanity.

"The disclosure of Mr. Weagant's invention, which was developed as the result of Edisonian perseverance, is but the first announcement of a series of almost marvelous developments that have resulted from the intensified scientific research undertaken to insure and hasten successful termination of the war."



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ROY A. WEAGANT.

His fifteen years of "Edisonian perseverance" are rewarded with a discovery scientists throughout the world have been seeking.

NINETY-NINE PER CENT. STARVATION

IF A FAT MAN, weighing something like two hundred pounds, could reduce himself by fasting to two pounds, he would perform no greater feat than that of certain jellyfishes described in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, November 23). The writer gives credit for his facts to

"To the jellyfish this structureless mass is what its hump is to the camel—a store of food-material laid up against evil days to come. When natural food runs short owing, perhaps, to the coming of colder weather, and the consequent disappearance or migration to deeper waters of the small fry of the ocean, the jellyfish is compelled to fall back upon its own reserves of food. Its vitality is now derived in part from the absorption of its own jelly. A jellyfish from which all food was

kept continued to live for at least forty-two days, but at what cost! It gradually shrank in size till but a ghost of its former self remained, for the jelly disappeared as energy; at the beginning of the experiment it weighed just one hundred times more than it weighed at the end.

"Whether this self-sustenance is a normal phase in the yearly round of jellyfishes, or is an exceptional response to peculiar conditions of starvation, has yet to be discovered."

WHALE-STEAKS

AMERICANS ARE LEARNING to like whale meat. Other nations have always liked it, but we are slow to adopt what we consider foreign foods, altho there is nothing particularly foreign about the whale. The Food Administration is responsible for our early attempts at eating whale, but, according to a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, November 16), our liking bids fair to grow and spread after the emergency that gave rise to it has passed. During the war the production of whale meat has enabled us to keep the usual supply of domestic animals nearly normal and has released ample meats of other types for the maintenance of our military and naval forces. Plants for preparing whale meat, storage-houses for keeping it, and vessels for its distribution, are now scattered along the North Pacific coast. Seven stations have thus disposed of about one thousand whales this season

—all of which we have eaten. Readers who have never knowingly consumed whale are invited to reflect on the fact that it tastes remarkably like beef. The original owner of that luscious steak you ate last night may possibly have swum the North Pacific instead of galloping about on the grassy plains of Texas. We read:

"The meat of the whale extends in great masses from the base of the skull to the tail fin and downward to the middle line, or completely over the rib section. This meat, all of it of the same quality, amounts to ten tons for each fifty feet of length and each fifty tons gross weight of the whale. Above these dimensions there may be fifteen tons of solid whale flesh of best eating quality. In other words, one-fifth of a whale is meat, without computing the other parts, such as the heart, etc., that are edible. The steer, being also a mammal, with nearly identical skeletonic structure, represents almost precisely the same proportions. That is to say, a steer weighing 1,000 pounds has 200 pounds of beef, but only a proportion of its meat of the first class such as characterizes nearly the whole whale flesh. A 50-foot, 50-ton whale, then, represents in bulk a herd of 100 steers of one-half ton weight each. He represents as much meat also as the herd. He is also equal to 500 sheep of 200 pounds each or to 300 hogs of 350 pounds each.

"Of course, steers range up to a ton of weight, with a corresponding increase of weight of flesh. But a whale also weighs up to 75 tons, representing a herd of 150 steers of a half-ton



Illustration by courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

THE EDIBLE FLESH OF ONE WHALE EQUALS IN BULK THAT OF 100 STEERS OR 500 SHEEP, AND IT "TASTES REMARKABLY LIKE BEEF."

The Scotaman. A 99 per cent. reduction in weight is an impossibility to any vertebrate, because his skeleton is unaffected by fasting. A man's bones weigh as much when he is lean as when he is fat. But the jellyfish has no bones and consists largely of structureless tissue that plays the practical part of a storage-reservoir of food-material. Starve the creature and it simply shrinks to almost nothing, while retaining life and identity, a very useful ability in times of food shortage such as we have been having. Says the paper named above:

"Jellyfishes are carnivorous and live upon nothing else than their fellow dwellers in the ocean, and these, as every one knows, they capture by means of poisoned threads shot from many-armed batteries. Many feed almost entirely upon smaller jellyfishes of other sorts, some cannibalistic forms engulf their own kind, other large species catch fishes, but most prefer the lesser organisms, especially small crustacea and fish eggs, which form a rich population in all the seas.

"As this floating population is in quantity, so the jellyfishes wax in size and strength. In our temperate seas and in the colder northern ocean minute floating life is more rich in numbers than it is in the tropic oceans; and in the cold northern oceans the largest jellyfish are found. Recent discoveries have shown that the jellyfish puts its surplus stores of food to good use. As it feeds it increases in size, and a great proportion of its new growth is due to the increase of the solid mass of jelly which lies between the outer surfaces of the bell or 'umbrella.'

weight each. Any way you look at it, the whale has advantages over beef cattle. He requires no herdsmen or cowboys to care for him. He and his wife rear, feed, and guard their own young without any assistance from laborers. There is no cost to any one to feed him or his family; no food, clothes, or fuel to buy, with corresponding labor to produce them. When wanted, the whale is in his given haunts, ready to be taken. No butchering is required for him, the harpoon gun lands the fatal stroke. All you have to do is to haul him out and cut him up. The cost of whatever processes are required to put a whale on the market is so small in comparison with that of breeding and rearing a steer that Americans, like the Japanese, will soon have meat as good as the best parts of beef at probably not over fifteen cents per pound and in as large quantities as any family needs.

"A whale is a mammal, not a fish. It produces its young alive and suckles them the same as a cow. Its flesh looks like that of beef, altho admittedly a little coarser in texture, and it has a slight flavor of venison. Whale steaks and roast whale have been served in several of the leading New York restaurants for some time past, having had a preliminary test at Delmonico's restaurant. New York chefs have developed the best methods of cooking and serving, and have found that it yields to as many forms of preparation as beef. There is little to distinguish it from beef, when served on the table, either in appearance, aroma, or taste. Many would be deceived into thinking it beef if not told what had been served. It is only in America that whale meat is a novelty. In Asia and elsewhere whale meat is the staple food.

"Whale meat has every advantage over beef—mutton—pork. In the first place, the whale is a diseaseless mammal, and its salt-water habitats contribute to its freshness, cleanness, digestibility, and healthfulness as food. On the contrary, cattle are subject to tuberculosis and foot-and-mouth and other diseases more or less communicable to humans. As an example, according to the statistics issued by the University of California, a billion pounds of pork are annually lost to America from hog-cholera. Sheep are subject to foot-and-mouth and other diseases. Disease also is destructive to immense numbers of the poultry and domestic food-bird families. In brief, we have diseased meats of all descriptions, if bred on land, and no diseases to worry about if bred in salt water. The meat of the back of the whale further differs from that of all other edible mammals, in that it is uniform, that is, all roasts and steaks, and also boneless. Its sirloin section, of some ten tons, is entirely lacking in those tough, cheap, and nearly inedible parts



ONE OF THE WHALE'S MANY USES.

Liquid spermaceti being drained from the head of a sperm-whale.

characteristic of beef, which some of us have to consume or go without meat because of the cost."

In conclusion, the writer quotes Dr. Roy C. Andrews's book on "Whale Hunting with the Camera" to the effect that few people realize the great part whale meat plays in the life of the poorer Japanese, who cannot afford to buy beef. For shipping purposes it is cooked in great kettles, canned, and sent to all parts of the Empire.

THE UNITED STATES EQUAL TO EUROPE

THAT THE UNITED STATES is as large as all Europe, not only in geographical extent, but in resources and ability, we are assured by J. R. Finlay, a mining engineer of New York, writing

in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, November 23). Mr. Finlay's article, which he entitles "Readjustment, Not Reconstruction," is intended to emphasize the importance of mining enterprise in the coming economic readjustment of the world, but it is interesting on account of the evidence he puts forth to show how large our own country looms at the present time. At the outset the writer calls our attention to the simple geographical comparison of areas, familiar to the pupils of every common school. Doctrinaires may remind us, he says, that space is not greatness; that our presumed bigness is a mere aggravation of our littleness—for are we not little in spirit, art, and ideas? But the disclaiming membership in the "spread-eagle class of patriots," Mr. Finlay disagrees with the self-disparaging doctrinaires, and joins forces with the geographers. He writes:

"That the United States is, in sober truth, equal to the whole of Europe in those elements that constitute national strength—industrial, political, military, or naval—is the main fact to consider in all discussions of reconstruction. Moreover, I imagine that well-informed men in Europe may recognize the fact more clearly than we do.

"The war has proved one thing so thoroughly that we may take it for an axiom—namely, that the mass of military power is about equal to the mass of industrial power. The same organizing forces that create one create the other. A weak



CARVING THE WHALE.

Japanese whalers cutting a finback for meat and other uses.



A LARGE PORTION OF TONGUE.

Three-thousand-pound edible tongue of a Pacific gray whale.

industrial nation is not a great military nation, and the people who try to make it so will find that they are building up a sophistry. On the other hand, a strong industrial nation is not necessarily a military one, but that is a matter of its own option. It can be, whenever it wants to be; and it will want to be whenever it feels a necessity strong enough.

"Another axiom is that political power—international influence—is in proportion to this interchangeable industrial or military power. I say power, not the assertion of power, or the use of it. . . .

"Another axiom is that the industrial power of a nation is not measured by gold or by foreign trade or by bank statements. It is simply the producing capacity of the people, which will be a function of their numbers multiplied by their efficiency and again by their natural resources. Another axiom, which brings us nearer home, is that industrial power is based on mining, for the fundamentals of manufacture are dug from the ground. . . . Still another axiom is that the cheapest place to manufacture iron is the cheapest place to manufacture machinery and the cheapest place to run that machinery. Therefore, industrial activity centers in the area of iron manufacture.

"I have called these statements axioms, because they seem so to me. They may not be accepted without question; but I think they will stand analysis, and I proffer them as starting-points for political and economic speculations. If these statements are true, what is the arithmetic?

"This country uses as much coal as all Europe put together—600,000,000 tons a year. It produces as much iron as all Europe put together; and twice as much copper as all the rest of the world. It has as much land as all Europe, and that land is just as good as, if not better than, that of Europe. Capital is produced not by a mass of peasants, however industrious those peasants may be. The Chinese are industrious, but they have no capital. The Russians are sturdy workers, but they have none either. Capital is produced by profitable and organized industries. By this measure we shall find that the United States produces as much capital as all Europe combined.

"It strikes me that the amount of coal consumed by a nation may be taken as a fair, tho perhaps a rough, measure of the use of machinery, as well as of the organization of industry. This idea has excited indignation, I believe, among some, but it is not unreasonable. A better measure would be the sum total of mechanical power; but the statistics of that, except for coal, are not so easily obtained. The United States uses its share of water-power, and of gas-power too, probably in full proportion.

"Some critics complain that this mass of crude force is no measure of soul, of intelligence, or of grace. Perhaps it isn't; but our most soulful national competitors would like to have it, just the same. I do not claim that machinery produces our intelligence. I claim that our intelligence produces the machinery. Judged by the amount of machinery produced, the United States may claim considerable intelligence. I am willing to believe that moral, artistic, and other desirable qualities are somewhere tucked away in that intelligence."

What has all this to do with reconstruction? Have not these facts been measurably true any time these last twenty-five years? Yes, answers Mr. Finlay, they have been true; but it took a war to make ourselves and the rest of the world conscious of it. That is the function of wars. A war is not won by forces that were in existence before it began. Thus, in making plans for the future, it is necessary to pay attention to the proportion of things established by the war. To quote further:

"In former times the United States went to foreign countries for money; now they will come here. The lender is the banker. The United States is already a creditor nation to the extent of a good many billions, and I imagine that the part it will play in the reconstruction of Europe will add a good many billions more. In the days before the war who ever heard of an American buying the bonds of foreign governments? Now look at the list published every day in the Stock Exchange reports! Our banks have begun to establish branch offices in foreign countries, and it is probable that they will find increasing reason to do so. I suppose Americans will soon be trading in the bonds and stocks not only of foreign nations and cities but also of foreign business enterprises. . . .

"Recent events have shown that the United States is not detached from the rest of the world, and also that it has a giant's power. There will be a certain temptation to use this power to exploit blatant conceits and emotional fancies, as well as new social and economic theories. There will be more need than ever for sound education and common sense."

SUBSTITUTES FOR WAR

MAN IS A BORN FIGHTER, and if we are to abolish war we shall have to find a substitute. Those who hope to do it by altering human nature are altogether too trusting, thinks Paul Popenoe, who contributes to *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington) an article entitled "Is War Necessary?" The impulse to conflict, he asserts, is a normal one and can not be abolished by appeal to reason or sentiment. The problem, which is one for the biologist to solve, is that of providing some useful outlet for this fighting instinct, instead of allowing it to expend itself solely in bloodshed and destruction. How can the explosive forces that break out now and then in economic catastrophe be penned up so that they may be utilized for the progress of civilization instead of for its destruction? There have been several useful suggestions, and Mr. Popenoe gives them in some detail. He writes:

"The history of the race has left its mark in every man and woman. Through millions of years mankind fought its way upward. Every individual had to fight to avoid becoming the food of some carnivorous beast. He had to fight against the forces of nature. He had, further, to fight with his own fellows, to some extent, for food, shelter, and a mate. Any male who could not and would not fight when necessary had small chance of leaving any offspring. It is natural, then, that every human male should still have an inborn disposition to war, that, once it has been aroused by the appropriate stimuli, 'the impulse to war is stronger than the desire to live.' As an organism, man is probably better organized to fight than to do anything else.

"War being instinctive in its origin, being an expression of man's inherited nature, it can not be reasoned out of existence. 'If men's actions sprang from desires for what would, in fact, bring happiness,' Bertrand Russell points out in his notable book, 'Why Men Fight,' 'the purely rational arguments against war would long ago have put an end to it. What makes war difficult to suppress is that it springs from an impulse, rather than from a calculation of the advantages to be derived from war.'

"Militarists have long recognized this fact and made the most of it. The fighting instinct being the strongest that men possess, militarists think that it is utopian to talk of suppressing it. So far as the immediate future is concerned, this is certainly true. But it is the function of science to take a long look ahead."

The biologist recognizes, Mr. Popenoe goes on to say, that man, as an animal, still possesses the strongly developed impulse to fight. The principal difference is that most animals fight primarily against environment, including all other animals, rather than against their own species. Man long ago got the best of his environment, and his disposition for physical combat has to find expression partly in sports, partly in work, and partly in fighting other members of his own species. To quote and condense further:

"The impulse to war, then, is not only deeply ingrained in man's inherent nature, but it is far more complex and firmly entrenched than is generally suspected. It is not surprising that many persons have considered war not only natural but inevitable.

"Given that man has such inherited impulses, what is he to do with them? Any disposition that is balked, that fails to find expression, sets up a nervous tension and leads to a degenerate condition, if not to a neurotic one. The problem of science is to find a satisfactory substitute for war; to furnish men with the combat which their systems crave, but to make this combat productive instead of destructive.

"William James pointed this out clearly in his famous essay on 'The Moral Equivalent of War.' He suggested a universal conscription of youth, not for military training, but for a fight with the environment in the old, prehistoric way—in reclamation projects, for example. At the same time, the stimuli to war must be reduced by a more rational system of education. Major Crile points out that many of the activities of normal life give vent to the bellicose disposition. Captain Cannon points out that modern warfare no longer satisfies the emotional nature of man as it once did. The exhilaration of a charge across No Man's Land is undeniable; but charges nowadays are few and far between, and most of warfare is of a routine, mechanical

nature. War as a psychological instrument for giving 'tone' to a nation has been developed too far, he says, and something else is now required. From the physical point of view, he thinks greater extension of competitive athletics would be valuable, and he cites the case of the Igorot head-hunters of the Philippines, who were turned from the war-path by the Americans and now find an outlet for their energies in sports. From the moral point of view, he thinks the fighting spirit of men should rather be turned against the environment. The great battle should be against pain, disease, poverty, and sin, and international warfare of the present kind should rather be regarded as dissension in the ranks.

"Professor Russell's discussion of the substitutes for war has been more thoroughgoing than that of any one else. The first thought that naturally occurs, he says, 'is that it would be well if men were more under the dominion of reason.' But it is not by reason alone that wars can be prevented, but by a positive life of impulses and passions antagonistic to those that lead to war. It is the life of impulse that needs to be changed, not only the life of conscious thought.

"The biologist will not, of course, make the mistake of thinking that there is any one panacea which will abolish war. Neither universal democracy nor an omnipotent League to Enforce Peace will suffice by itself, although both these developments would be highly desirable.

"The means for reducing the number of wars in the future may be divided in two classes. First, there must be a reduction in the number and intensity of the stimuli which now stir up the war-impulse; this requires changed methods in teaching history and patriotism, and doubtless numerous changes in the organization of society. Secondly, there must be attempts to guide the impulse to war into productive channels. Universal conscription, as William James suggested, would not only aid largely in this, but would also give the nation an immense army of vigorous young men, to be called upon at any time when the backward state of civilization in other nations made it impossible for this nation to avoid going to war."

HOW THE "FLU" MASK TRAPS THE GERM

A LARGE-MESHED FISH-NET bears about the same sized relation to a swarm of flies as the common gauze mask bears to the influenza germs it is supposed to stop; and for this reason doctors, and other persons who know something about germs, have been moved to comment either pityingly or sarcastically on the common public assumption that such masks afford protection. The openings in an influenza mask, as seen under a microscope, are enormous, while the influenza germ, even under high magnifying power, remains almost invisible. Nevertheless, public opinion is right, and a part, at least, of scientific opinion is wrong, for the influenza mask really does protect, and certain experts offer explanations as to how it does it. A writer in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago) deals entertainingly with the beginning, progress, and present state of the controversy. The commonest argument against the "flu" masks, the writer notes, is that the openings in the mask bear the same relation in size to a microbe as a barn door to a mouse. For example, a doctor recently wrote to a daily paper protesting against the use of these masks, saying:

"If the gauze worn over the face is expected to prevent the entrance of microorganisms to the respiratory tract it seems that the absurdity would be apparent to those who know that Pfeiffer's bacillus, pneumococci, or streptococci, must be magnified many hundreds of times to be visible at all, and that if the ordinary gauze mask be magnified to the same extent it would show the meshes to be so large as to apparently offer no obstruction to the house-fly. Such an attempt to mechanically prevent germ invasion might be compared to fencing against fleas in Florida with barbed wire."

This, comments the writer of the article, sounds very plausible, but is fallacious reasoning. The very same sort of argument was used nearly half a century ago against filtering water to remove typhoid germs:

"The argument then took this form: 'The interstices between the grains of sand in a filter are as large compared with the typhoid bacillus as a house door is to a mouse. If all the doors of a house were open, a mouse could pass from garret to cellar without being stopped. How absurd, then, is the belief that a typhoid germ can be caught while wandering through a layer of sand a foot or two thick.'

"It seems very 'absurd,' doesn't it? Yet when an actual count of the germs in a drop of raw water was made, and a similar count was made of the germs in the same water after filtration through a thin bed of sand, it was found that only one germ in a hundred had passed through! 'Incredible,' but true. Of one hundred 'mice' that started in at the garret to go downstairs, only one reached the cellar, altho every door was open. Now this was no speculation or guess. The microscope, after Dr. Robert Koch's discoveries forty years ago, could be used to count the microbes in a measured volume of water even as one might count mice in a trap. And the microscope made it certain that, somehow or other, porous filter sand does stop most of the microbes in water.

"It is eighty years ago this very year since a British civil engineer, James Simpson, finished at Chelsea, London, the first sand-filter plant for a city. It was intended primarily to remove the visible impurities of the Thames water. Little did he or any one else dream that the real danger in using that water was the invisible living things that inhabited it; for Pasteur had not yet shown that many diseases are caused by microbes, and Koch had not perfected the microscopic detection of germs. Yet it began at once to be noticed that typhoid fever was less prevalent than it had ever been.

"Not until about forty years ago was it fully demonstrated that filtration can be so scientifically conducted, by the aid of microscopic counts of bacteria, as to remove almost all danger of contracting typhoid from drinking water.

"Then came another great discovery, namely, that a minute quantity of chlorin is deadly to typhoid germs. One drop of liquid chlorin in two barrels of water is the average dose, but it usually suffices to kill nearly every typhoid germ. When the discovery of chlorination of water was announced, it also was 'argued off the floor.' . . . 'Consider,' they say, 'the absurdity of trying to kill the millions of microbes in a barrel of water by merely adding half a drop of liquid chlorin.' Yes, it was perfectly absurd, but the microbes all died; perhaps by laughing themselves to death over the absurdity of it.

"In drawing an analogy between a flea and a microbe, several elements of difference are usually overlooked. A flea not only is capable of locomotion, but can direct his motions by the sense of smell. A microbe, on the other hand, is helplessly and aimlessly carried along by currents of air or water. In the case of microbes that are inhaled, it seems likely that most of them are either attached to particles of dust or to small globules of moisture. In either case, if the mask stops the grain of dust or globule of water the germ itself is caught also."

EARTHQUAKE WEATHER—A recent article in *The Monthly Weather Review* revives the old question whether a particular type of weather does or does not prevail just before an earthquake. Says this paper:

"The expression 'earthquake weather' is frequently heard in California and in some other regions subject to earthquakes. It is applied to a heavy, oppressive feeling in the air; heat, calm, little cloud, and more or less haze. This is much the same kind of weather as prevails before a summer thunderstorm, and perhaps the popular mind has extended the association from one phenomenon to the other.

"Professor Humphreys, in charge of the seismological work of the United States Weather Bureau, has made the plausible suggestion that the 'earthquake weather' notion is probably of psychological origin; the general state of irritation and sensitiveness produced by the kind of weather above described inclines us to sharper observation of earthquake disturbances and accentuates the impression they make on our senses; thus we retain more vivid memories of the quakes occurring during such weather than of those occurring on more soothing days.

"In some countries particular forms of cloud are alleged to forbode earthquakes, and there is a wide-spread belief that earthquake shocks produce mist, fog, and rain. The idea that barometric fluctuations are connected with earthquakes rests upon a much more substantial foundation."

ROSTAND

THE AMERICAN TEMPER has often been said to be more akin to the French than to that of our blood cousins of England. Perhaps this accounts for the success that the plays of Edmond Rostand, who died in Paris on December 2, had in America. The New York *Sun* declares

French, but Miss Maude Adams has brought him and the hero of "Chantecler" to thousands to whom the French tongue is unknown. Besides the French actor, Coquelin, we had such leaders of the American stage as the late Richard Mansfield and Miss Ada Rehan to show us the love scenes of *Cyrano* and *Roxane*. Then, as *The Sun* also points out, Rostand's works were eagerly read in the original and in translations. "The 'Chantecler,' perhaps, had the greatest popularity in America; but 'Cyrano,' which one of his brother French dramatists pronounced 'the finest dramatic poem of a half century,' was very generally liked and admired on account of its unusual brightness and brilliance." Such considerations support the fact of his popular appeal. The judicious, of course, are not wholly led captive. The New York *Evening Post* quotes Henry James's keen phrase for Rostand's genius—"merciless virtuosity of expression," tho the maker of it admitted freely the "kindlier judgment" of the world of theatergoers. The *Evening Post* writer probes deeper:

"The wearied last years of the nineteenth century suddenly found themselves confronted with this gorgeous and luxuriant blossoming of an almost Elizabethan gift, and rejoiced accordingly. The trick could still be turned, and the public of cheap magazines and Sunday editions could still be captured for true dramatic poetry. Fancy, wit, hyperbole, a fantastic but inexhaustible torrent of epithet, united with a real romantic spirit, gave Rostand his grip on a world-wide audience. 'Cyrano' was not the romance of older days, of Hugo or De Musset. It was more sprightly and sparkling than the one, and more full of popular vigor than the other; it made fewer demands for depth of emotion and spirituality than either. It glittered and dazzled and amused; a meal of dainties, like *Raglan's* pastry, fragrant and tempting, spread before a prose-jaded generation.

"All the elements of success were in this play, as in those that followed. The earlier 'Princesse Lointaine' made a finer appeal, has a more rounded mood, sparkles less, but glows more. Yet 'Cyrano' possesses a universal theme. Its subject, moreover, is one for which Rostand's genius was eminently fitted. He could let his fancy run wild within the spacious enclosure of *Cyrano's* tragic misunderstanding. The plot carries the imagery; and the riot of imagery, like the vine of roses that runs up to *Roxane's* balcony, covers the tragedy of the plot. The flavor of *D'Artagnan* is in 'Cyrano,' of duels and mighty feats of arms, but also a most un-Dumas-like tenderness. The drama, above all, is splendidly playable, full of fine scenes and resonant rhetoric. The verse acts, which is truly a rare quality in dramatic verse. The famous 'nose' speech really would force

gesture out of a scarecrow; and the equally moving speech, with its constant refrain, in the second act, of 'No, I thank you,' in which *Cyrano* refuses to truckle to *Richelieu* for patronage, ending, 'Not to mount high, perchance, but mount alone!' gives a superb opportunity for legitimate bravura."

After a recognition of Rostand's "extraordinary qualities," the "more discerning," thinks *The Evening Post*, "must be inclined to agree with James in his general verdict":

"If that stale old distinction between wit and imagination



Photographs by Dornac, Reutlinger, Boyer, Malick, and others.

ROSTAND AND THE CHARACTERS IN HIS PLAYS.

The central part of the illustration represents a possible dream of the principal characters in his best-known plays. Reading from the left-hand top corner round to the right, the figures are *L'Aiglon* (Bernhardt), *Percinet*, from "Les Romanesques," *Cyrano* (Coquelin), *La Samaritaine* (Bernhardt), *Sylvestre*, *Flambeau* (Coquelin), *Roxane*, and *Melissinde* (Bernhardt), from "La Princesse Lointaine." Round the border are placed portraits of the players who took the chief parts in "Chantecler." 1, Madame Simone le Bargy (*The Pheasant*); 2, M. Coquelin (*The Dog*); 3, M. Galipaux (*The Blackbird*); 4, M. Rosemberg (*The Cock-on tour*); 5, M. Chabert (*The Cat*); 6, Mlle. A. Lerche (*The Guinea-Fowl*); 7, M. Dorival (*The Screech-owl*).

that they were "more widely known and more highly appreciated in America than in any other land except his own native France," and it accounts for the fact on the ground that his plays were given in America "almost simultaneously with their production at Paris." The acclaim echoing through the French press must have helped, but does it account for the demand? Oddly enough, the latest newspapers from London speak of the belated production of "L'Aiglon" there. In this country not only Mme. Bernhardt has shown us the young Napoleon in

were still valid, it would be applicable to the author of 'Cyrano,' 'L'Aiglon,' and 'Chantecler.' He plays with language like a juggler who keeps on adding one more ball to those already in the air. But, when the balls drop, when the actor's voice ceases to resound, Rostand also ceases to echo in the soul. 'Cyrano' remains a fancy. Think of *Cyrano* in Shakespeare's hands! In Rostand's own he never grows beyond the proportion of the original idea; the vast depths and heights that his situation might lead him to plumb stay sealed. Beneath the effervescence of fancy lurks a certain barrenness. The same might be said of 'L'Aiglon.' What theme more vast and noble, opening up more vistas, in the *Hamlet* vein! Yet, with all its rhetoric, and one, theatrically speaking, magnificent scene, the young, disinherited *Napoleon II.* remains an unimpressive figure. His tragedy fails to become that of his audience by the poet's power to generalize.

"Not many may touch the hidden source of 'the tears of things.' Posterity will not reckon Rostand among these. Baudelaire and Verlaine will know him not, walking in the Elysian fields. Others, without his 'merciless virtuosity,' will be there who had not his gifts. Maeterlinck, for instance, far outranks him in true signs of genius. The clothes of Maeterlinck's plays are seemingly humble, but he himself fits them on, so that they beautifully cling about his moods. Rostand is *gaillard*. His qualities are exquisite, like those of Congreve, Congreve's best, in the ravings of *Valentine*, in 'The Way of the World.' Sometimes Rostand rises above himself, notably in the passage of 'Chantecler' that leads up to the duel between the *White Pile Game Cock* and *Chantecler*. The former boasts:

"In America during my grand tour I killed three Claybornes in one day. I have killed two Sherwoods, three Smoks, and one Sumatra; I have killed—let me advise any one fighting me to take something beforehand to keep down his pulse—three Red-Games at Cambridge and ten Brethels at Bruges."

"To which *Chantecler* answers:

"I, my dear sir, have never killed anything. But as I have at different times succored, defended, protected this one and that, I might perhaps be called, in my own fashion, brave."

"This, indeed, is a sort of prophetic vision of France that faced Germany, the real civilization that conquered the brutal, prepared, and experienced gladiatorial bully."

A British verdict on Rostand was delivered just previous to his death when that event was unforeseen. Mr. Walkley, in the *London Times*, speaking of the production made by Miss Marie Lohr, who played the *Duke of Reichstadt*, recalls what *Pip* in "Great Expectations" said of *Biddy's* song, that "the amount of tooral-looral in it was somewhat in excess of the poetry." And—

"One is apt to think much of the same thing of a Rostand play, and particularly of 'L'Aiglon.' There is poetry in it here and there, the fresh and ingenuous expression of sincere feeling, but this is almost lost amid the floods of sheer rhetoric, the torrents of verbiage, the coruscating fountains of *concelli*. Sometimes a single word lures the author into a series of variations as elaborate as a Chopin *étude*. Thus the young Duke is 'not a prisoner—but,' and then you have a tirade studded with 'buts,' like the tirade in 'Cyrano' studded with 'noses.' Surely it should have been said of Rostand rather than of the famous English statesman that he is intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity. . . . If only there were any real drama in 'L'Aiglon'! If only there were some development of character, some *crescendo* of interest! But the young man is always wobbling, declaiming, then wobbling again. To be sure there is the sentiment, the Napoleonic legend."

DEMOCRACY IN THE BERLIN OPERA

A SEVERE ATTACK OF DEMOCRACY seems to have broken out among the denizens of the Berlin Opera-house, and their interpretations of its essence forms a humorous commentary on the reactions of the aristocracy-ridden mind. Talk of the arrogance of the prima donna in the



THE FINAL SCENE OF ROSTAND'S SATIRICAL PLAY.

Chantecler (played by Lucien Gallry) and *The Hen Pheasant* (Mme. Blumens) are on their honeymoon; but jealousy has already entered their lives and they are doomed to return to the farmyard and mundane life. This scene was drawn by Mr. F. Matania.

future; it won't live in the presence of the chorus girl with whom she may have to share her dressing-room. The former Royal Opera-house on Unter den Linden was owned by the Prussian King, who devoted to it 1,500,000 marks annually. But November 9 saw its chief director in flight in imitation of his royal master and the red flag flying from its staff. Two days later when the house was reopened the spendthrift part of the population, probably "munitioners," occupied the royal boxes. The six hundred employees, too, were not to be outdone by the council of high-school pupils, servant girls' council, or garbage carriers' council, the latter of whom were seen going on strike demanding thirty marks per day. If garbage-carriers find their labors so arduous as to be worth over \$7 per day, what becomes of Germany's claims about starvation? The story of the opera-house, accompanying these facts in a Berlin dispatch to the *New York Times*, is most diverting:

"The revolution worked havoc in the minds of the six hundred employees of the Opera-house, most of whom suddenly revealed themselves as staunch democrats and enthusiastic supporters of the principle of equality. Immediately an artists' council, a chorus council, a ballet council, a stage hands' council, a musicians' council, and a supers' council formed themselves, each vying with the other in impossible demands on the Opera-house's treasury or for the casting of parts.

"Each artist, singer, and dancer, male or female, was convinced that now his or her time had come and that the old kings and queens of the stage, orchestra, and ballet must make room for real art and real talent. Vainly Director Richard E. Strauss, who no longer wishes to go to Vienna, sought to prevent the great historical institution from drifting into chaos by gathering all the different councils in one great parliament.

"Talk about Soldiers' and Workers' Councils! The members of the Grand Opera-house Council 'beat them all hollow' in unharmonious noise, for they have voices, and for once they made the best of them, so much so that at the evening performance they were thoroughly incapable of singing.

"The first few meetings of the six hundred employees passed

absolutely without any result, because there was too much liberty, too much equality. When finally it came to a ballot, talent recognized all over the world had to make room for obscure members who, tho perhaps not possessing any talent whatever, considered themselves playing a political part which at the moment seemed more important.

"The new democratic tendency directed itself mainly against those who took art seriously, especially against Director Strauss and Kapellmeister Blech, because they preferred real artists to supers. Neither of them was elected a member of the Execu-



From "The Manufacturers' Record," Baltimore.

SHIPYARD PAPERS.

The seed-brothers which aim to intensify ship-production in the United States. Incidentally they combat enemy propaganda.

tive Committee. Some chorus girls demanded to share her dressing-room with the great Claire Dux.

"Other members moved that 'all hands must appear at an equal number of performances during the season.' When it was pointed out that Jadowker's contract only called for eight appearances per month, there was a general cry:

"Well, if he insists on that contract, he must go."

"The chaos became worse from day to day, the members being unable to agree on any person for musical director or stage-manager. Strauss got so exasperated that he was on the point of leaving for his home at Garmisch when the Prussian Minister of Finance, Dr. Südekum, who now controls the royal theaters, came to the rescue.

"Südekum appointed Strauss and Stage-Manager Dröcher directors of the institution, and declared that the Government would take over all contracts made with the members. Meantime the Finance Committee appointed by the General Council had voted considerable increases of salary to the minor gods and goddesses, which will prove no light burden to the Opera-house's budget."

SOWING SEEDS IN SHIPYARDS

BEHOLD, A SOWER went forth to sow, and he was quickly followed by others, so that now no less than fifty are engaged in sowing seed among the workers in our ship-building yards. No journalistic enterprise is more fascinating than the special publications that have sprung up to amuse and educate the large numbers gathered in camp and industrial works since the war began. The special interest of the shipyard papers is that they persist, while most of the camp papers may die as the men melt away. Mr. E. T. Hollingsworth, editor of *The Hun Hammer* (U. S. S. B. E. F. C.) writes in *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore) of these papers, preferring to regard them as "disseminators" of the seeds of national loyalty than as "propagandists"—a "word that has acquired a vicious meaning through its association with the German." What is "disseminated," writes Mr. Hollingsworth, "is supposed to be sown in different parts; thus, principles are 'disseminated' among the peoples of a nation. A seed is sown, which, if nourished, will bear good fruit, or, unnourished, will produce weeds." He shows how it is done in a certain field:

"The dissemination of the seeds of truth regarding the atrocities of the Germans and Turks and Austrians; the dissemination of the seeds of knowledge of the financial, or, rather, war-needs of the United States, and the cultivation and nourishment of the seeds of patriotism among that class of Americans to whom the front page of the daily newspaper is the limit of his war-library, have been the avowed purpose of approximately fifty weekly periodicals published throughout the country and distributed solely in the shipyards.

"These papers, published from Maine to California and from Michigan to Florida, are unique in make-up, in that their respective columns are solely confined to the news originating in the various ship-building establishments of the nation, interspersed with 'personals' gathered in the yards in the locality covered by each paper, and maintaining editorials in all issues pertaining to ship-building, the necessity for more ships, the various Liberty Loans, War Savings Stamp, Y. M. C. A., and Red Cross campaigns, and, last but not least, editorials and authentic articles covering the atrocities committed by the Huns and their Allies.

"Never before in the history of the United States have there been such a systematic 'sowing of seeds of endeavor' destined to intensify ship-production; dissemination of more compact knowledge of the acts of the enemy, destined to intensify the Americanism of the workman, and development of the spirit of patriotism, loyalty, and creation of the spirit of friendly rivalry between the men in each plant, as have been conducted through these mediums.

"Beginning with the ship-building program of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, Chairman Edward N. Hurley realized the value of these publications, if edited along the right lines, and his ideas were indorsed by Vice-President Charles Piez and General Manager of Wood Ship Division U. S. S. B. E. F. C. James O. Heyworth, resulting in the various shipyards being encouraged to publish yard organs.

"On January 1 of this year there were one or two yard papers being published and maintained through taking a limited amount of advertising from the merchants of the city in which the shipyard was situated, but it remained for W. C. McGowan, District Supervisor of Wood Ship Construction for the Fourth District, comprising the States of North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, to take the initiative by starting a district publication for distribution among the fifteen ship-building plants in that section.

"*The Fourth District Hun Hammer* began publication in March of this year, and upon receipt of the initial issue General Manager James O. Heyworth of the Wood-Ship Division wired District Supervisor McGowan, congratulating him on the step taken, and requesting additional copies to be sent him for distribution in the other districts.

"*The Fourth District Hun Hammer* is maintained by the Wood-Ship Division, not being an advertising medium, and from the first issue has had represented every week each of the fifteen shipyards. Through its 'personals' columns the paper maintains a hold on its readers, numbering over 22,000 men, and by securing their interest makes it possible for them to read the editorials and other special articles concerning the war and the

nation. Here each week the seeds of knowledge of the nation's needs, the facts concerning German atrocities, and the inspiration to build ships faster and better, are sown, and the harvest has returned a thousandfold.

"Labor troubles have faded away into nothingness as the men more fully realized their duty to their country at this time. Liberty Bond and War Savings Stamp campaigns have been over-subscribed; savings-banks have doubled their deposits; health conditions at home and in the plants have been revolutionized; the contented workman has taken the place of the labor agitator."

The success of the Fourth District publication, we are told, echoed throughout the country, and soon the Third and Sixth districts, respectively, began to issue papers. These three, however, are the only ones having a general distribution that are maintained by the Shipping Board. All others, being yard organs, are maintained through advertising of the local merchants. Two are specials in the sense of restricted distribution:

"*The Emergency Fleet News*, the official organ of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, published in Philadelphia, is also maintained by the Shipping Board, but its distribution is confined to certain channels, namely, a limited number of copies being sent to each shipyard and the district offices and big newspapers. *The Merchant Mariner*, published by the United States Recruiting Service, is also limited in its distribution."

Of the others we read:

"The various yard papers serve their respective plants only, but the good they do is inestimable and the men look forward to the day of publication with keen interest. The district papers serve all the yards in the district, and each yard, whether it has a paper of its own or not, fills several columns of news 'personals' in the district paper each week. In this manner one yard may keep in personal contact with another. Happenings in another section of the country will be printed in the district paper. A record will be made a thousand miles away, but it is not very old before every yard will be endeavoring to beat it.

"The daily newspaper does not carry this class of news. It has not the space nor the inclination, so the shipyard publication fills the need.

"As editor of *The Fourth District Hun Hammer* I have had a number of nationally known men refer to the great good accomplished by these various shipyard publications. I have also, and suppose other editors have too, received requests for copies from Y. M. C. A. libraries, city libraries, navy-yards, and army cantonments, which speaks of the interest the layman, soldier, and sailor have in the ship-building program.

"One of the greatest benefits derived from the issuance of these shipyard papers is that it has brought the ship-workers together into a bond of mutual understanding. It has taken them away from the 'general' and placed them into a 'specific' class. The industry is 'theirs,' just as the house organ of a firm causes the employees to think of it as a part of themselves. In other words, it lends prestige to their labors.

"Among the various shipyard papers published throughout the country the following show their unique titles: *Over the Top*, published at Vancouver, Wash.; *Steel Topsides*, published in Portland, Ore.; *Mashieer Log*, published at Mobile, Ala.; *The Pathway to Democracy*, published at Pascagoula, La.; *The Dry-Dock Dial*, published in Brooklyn, N. Y.; *The Hog Island News*, published at Hog Island, Pa.; *Do Your Bit*, published at Portland, Ore.; *Going Some*, published at St. Johns, Ore.; *Pusey & Jones Shipbuilder*, published at Gloucester City, N. J.; *Speed Up*, published at Newark, N. J.; *The Propeller*, published at Aberdeen, Wash.; *Riverside Review*, published at Duluth, Minn.; and *The Blockade Runner*, published by the Third District in Baltimore, Md.

"'As ye sow' seeds of patriotism, 'so shall ye reap' a rich harvest of pure Americanism."

The large and small manufacturer has been taught a new lesson by the plant paper, says Mr. J. H. Lawler, editor of *The American Ship-building Company News* (New York):

"Nothing is said to cement the men to their work (duty) like the little plant mediums which, in reality, speak in every instance the voice of the workingmen among themselves and to their employer and their employer's interests. . . . The employer's voice is also heard, but not above the balance, and all have opportunity to voice momentary sentiments which, perhaps, no other medium heretofore published has presented."

WHERE WOMEN DO NOT LEAD

WHILE THE PRESIDENT pleads again for woman suffrage and women everywhere are taking a foremost place in the world's activities, it sounds ungallant at least to call women wanting in any capacity, altho men have never been willing to grant that they have been or are likely to be great creative artists. The matter came up for a crucial test again when Mr. Walter Damrosch brought forward the work of a new French composer. When he returned from Paris bringing news of his acquisition he reported that the Paris musical world regarded Lilli Boulanger as "the greatest woman composer the world has yet produced." When recently Mr. Damrosch included one of her compositions in a concert of his giving, Mr. Krehbiel, of the *New York Tribune*, observes that were he not "inclined to think lightly of official pronouncements by publicity agents and concert-givers," he would have "gone to the hearing of this new French composition with awe." Instead of that he seems to have gone with a skepticism about Miss Boulanger's chorus called "For Soldiers' Burial," whose confirmation by the hearing of the new work leads him to descant on the "large order" implied in the praise lavished on her as he turns up some forgotten pages of history:

"We do not believe that the musical world of Paris and Mr. Damrosch are in possession of the data necessary to prove their contention. Women have been composing music a long time, longer than the memory of the present generation runs, and much of it which may have been very good indeed has gone into oblivion in company with the works of masterful men. Why, bless us! A woman with the just now singularly appropriate name of De la Guerre composed an opera more than 225 years ago! Since her day women have written into the record at least two hundred works in the large dramatic and epic forms. They produced an average of one opera a year in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and we can not even imagine how many orchestral and chamber compositions besides. Victor Hugo turned his story of 'Notre Dame de Paris' into an opera-book for Mlle. Louise Bertin, and tho the French historians of opera tell us that the lady's 'Esmeralda' 'tomba immediatamente,' two other operas, one of them on the subject of 'Guy Mannering,' had a measure of success.

"Mme. Schault, who flourished less than seventy-five years ago, produced a dozen or fifteen operas, and a royal dame, Amalia, Princess of Saxe, quite as many. In our day Augusta Holmes wrote an opera, 'Héro et Léandre,' and a symphony, 'Latèce,' and, not content with celebrating Paris in this work, she glorified Ireland and Poland as well in two other symphonic creations.

"There were only a few of the compositions in large forms written by this Irish Gaulish woman, whom César Franck did not hesitate to own as a pupil. Women of all nations have composed serious works. Our own Mrs. Beach's 'Gaelic' symphony has been heard here at a concert of the Boston Orchestra. Ethyl Smyth, an Englishwoman, has written operas almost under our noses, and we heard one of them at the Metropolitan in 1903. Miss Chaminade and Mrs. Liza Lehman produced some of their music in our concert-rooms not long before the war, but perhaps the Frenchwoman's pretty piano-forte pieces and songs and the Englishwoman's setting of 'In a Persian Garden' are not to be considered, since they are not in the class of this composition by Mlle. Boulanger. However, we have heard fine things said of a symphony by Cornelia Van Oosterzee, a Dutchwoman, born in Java, and of operas and songs and things by Ingeborg Starek von Bronsart, whose career was truly cosmopolitan, since she was a Swede, born in Russia, who studied with Liszt, married a German, and composed a march for the official celebration of the return of the victorious troops to Berlin in 1871. In this she was luckier than Wagner, whose 'Kaisermarsch,' designed for such an occasion was turned down.

"But why attempt a roll-call of women composers? It numbers hundreds, and as we do not know their music any better than we do that of hundreds of their male contemporaries who got their names into the books, we can only imagine that some of it may have equaled the compositions of the ill-starred young Frenchwoman who has so dogmatically been proclaimed the superior of them all."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

WHITEFIELD ON THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPUS

THE JUXTAPOSITION of the names of Ben Franklin and George Whitefield startles inquiry. Popular thought pictures Franklin as a freethinker in matters of religion; but his freedom permitted him to help raise funds in 1740 for the chapel that became the cradle of the University of Pennsylvania. The chapel was built for George Whitefield, the great Methodist preacher, and he frequently preached here and donated the public collections to the Pennsylvania Academy for a library. Later he favored Franklin's negotiations with the trustees for the chapel's transfer to the academy, that merged into the great university that is now Pennsylvania's pride. To keep alive in the consciousness of the university students the early association of this preacher with their *alma mater*, the Methodist alumni have presented to it a statue of Whitefield in which his power as a preacher is eminently exprest. It is the work of Mr. R. Tait McKenzie, and, says Mr. Orville S. Duffield, in *The Christian Advocate* (New York), "he has made Whitefield live and preach anew." The statue will stand in the large dormitory triangle of the University, of which he was a charter trustee. The same writer predicts that—

"Hereafter Whitefield will preach to the successive student generations of the 'loyal sons of Ben.' Who will say that his silent sermons will not be heard even further than were his preached ones? Will not his statue have a greater influence on the educated youth of America than Wilbur Fisk thought might be effected by the statue of Aristides? The great Methodist educator wrote: 'Could I have it, thought I, to exhibit to the youth of America, to the young men of our universities, such a dignified personification of integrity, in the person of Aristides the Just, might greatly aid in elevating their characters and strengthening their principles. . . . I think it would be no disadvantage to see the old philosopher in marble; I should like to look at him two or three times a day as long as I live.' The statue of Whitefield . . . will be a worthy memorial to the greatest field preacher of modern times, the man who prepared the way for American Methodism.

"That the statue will be a notable contribution to American sculpture may be predicted from the comment of one of our foremost writers. I am permitted to quote from a letter written by Dr. McKenzie's friend, Poultney Bigelow:

" . . . Thank you for a new and grand conception of the great preacher as reaching far a Jovellike hand with which to pulverize his theocratic enemies in the episcopal trenches;

thank you for that glorious clutch of his dramatic left encircling the Bible as the soldier does his cartridges. It is a great monument you have reared to a great religious leader who made men think, who left them better than he found them, who died in harness, and who lives to-day *aere perennius*.

"Had I time I would write on and point out the grandeurs of Whitefield by comparison with Luther. . . . Luther stood for autocracy, the divine right of sovereigns, and omnipotence of priesthood as the police agents of the crown. Whitefield was a contemporary of Voltaire and akin to him in waging single-handed a fight against spiritual despotism whatever shape it might assume. Both Voltaire and Whitefield were boycotted, if not persecuted, by the Church and State. Voltaire fought the Jesuits of France; Whitefield shook the episcopal pillars of the Anglican temple. Each would have been roasted alive had they lived a few years earlier. Each swayed great masses, the one by ridicule and the pen, the Englishman by a voice caused strong men to sob and women to collapse hysterically under his wonder-working appeals. Yet Voltaire may have never seen Whitefield—nor the Methodists have ever heard of the sage who made Ferney famous—however, they both foregathered in the Elysian fields and cracked many a toothsome chestnut over Jesuits and my lord bishops and the art of penetrating heavy-hided audiences."

Mr. Duffield is fortunate in getting the sculptor's own expression of his ideal of the statue, and it will be read with interest by those who have not the power to put into literary form the impression they derive from the bronze itself:



PREACHER OF EARLY AMERICAN METHODISM.

Whitefield - reaching far a Jovellike hand with which to pulverize his theocratic enemies in the episcopal trenches.

"Dr. McKenzie insists that all authorities showed Whitefield gesticulating with one hand and holding in the other his Bible, evidently a characteristic pose. He usually preached under the open sky, with no desk, which made this pose necessary. It was doubtless his general custom, especially when mounted on a cart, or a box, or hastily erected platform. He should not be roaring like a bull of Bashan. To represent a great figure, like Whitefield, in violent, explosive action, shouting and stamping, would ruin the dignity and sculptural value of the work. He should be looking from the height of the pedestal into the faces of the spectators, just as he must have gazed upon the faces of his expectant and enthralled hearers. The figure should be dynamic. It should indicate the intense vitality and earnestness of Whitefield, but this earnestness should be shown with artistic restraint. A great statue must have dignity and simplicity. It must not be unstable or contorted. It should not have a wide-open mouth, or convulsed features, or the evidence of transient emotion. It must have a certain equilibrium in its

force. Whitefield should not be shown driving his voice till 'it could be heard a mile,' but rather in his more persuasive tho earnest mood, which must have followed his tempestuous outbursts. This lends itself more surely to universality and to sculptural impressiveness. The gesture and pose should be neither melodramatic nor peculiar, nor should there be the least sign of caricature in expressing the exultation that was so wonderful a part of his character, and which gave him his extraordinary power for good."

How truly he has realized his ideals the finished statue speaks, and Mr. Duffield attempts something more in the way of exposition:

"The figure is designed to stand out-of-doors. . . . Whitefield is preaching to a field congregation. The wind is moving in a great open space. There are the boldness, vigor, and freedom consistent with this outdoor setting. We have the definite expression of the exhorter. He is making one of his striking periods. He is just opening his mouth, and we are breathless to know what unshot arrow of thought will fly from his lips. The majesty of personality is there. Dignity of bearing is not lost in the ardent gesturing. There is the impression of unexhausted vitality."

"The sculptor has studied well his theme. By shoving back the front of the gown he has given the decided posture of the legs and made unmistakable the firm planting of the feet. This makes the form more mannish—less like a skirted priest. The rapidly raised arm has dragged the billowy sleeve with it. The picture is snapt most skilfully at the second when the drapery floats around the arm before falling back. There is a touch of highest art in this, because we are less interested in a movement which has been completed than one which still has possibilities of action in it."

"The gown has been rendered with great success. It has the appearance of cloth, and would not be taken for anything except silk. A wig is a difficult thing to handle in sculpture. It is so purely and artificially formal. Like the frame of a picture, it had to be regarded as a frame for the head. The line has been kept across the forehead so there can be no doubt it is a wig. It has been set with such an eye to the proportions of the statue that it does not seem cumbersome. The bushy brows accentuate the shadows in the eyes and reveal concentration of thought. The squint is in the left eye for the antiquarian who wishes to look for it, but the position of the head and the shadows in the eyes eliminate it as a distracting element in the intelligence and strength of the face. There are other touches which will be appreciated only by the mind trained in the subtleties of art. . . ."

"Dr. McKenzie knew how to put the biggest human interests along with ideal and spiritual elements into a figure. All he needed was once to see this man so imbued with the passion of Christ that he leaves the enchantment of the greatest seat of learning in his country, and scorns the preferments within his easy reach, goes out to proclaim the redemptive evangel of a forgotten and neglected gospel, and, going, stirs mightily both shores of the Atlantic. . . . Dr. McKenzie had exprest so admirably in his statue of the 'Young Franklin' the spirit of scientific inquiry, he could give a similar utterance to religious faith and spiritual power in Whitefield."

"It is a monument worthy of a great and good man. In the language of the motto on Whitefield's seal, it will forever say: '*Astra petamus*' (Let us seek the stars)."

BOLSHEVISM CHALLENGING THE CHURCH

THE HOUR FOR THE CHURCH TO ACT as a "mediator and interpreter" has come. Alarm-signals are sent out in many church organs calling attention to a war that seems to them to be kindling beneath the embers of the war just past, and one that holds a more fatal calamity for the human family than the one whose ravages we are now counting up. But the new war will acknowledge no geographical boundaries: it will be between class and class—the workers and the employers. Russia, Austria, and Germany have furnished their examples; Sweden, Norway, and Holland have not been without portents. Even this country has heard some

mutterings. The Church must know her clear duty, points out Mr. William T. Ellis in the *Boston Transcript*. "She must steady the thinking of the agitated and clarify the vision of the class-conscious at both ends of the social scale." He plainly tells the preachers of our land that the theme for their pulpits now is "the relation of individual regeneration to social reformation." If leadership is alert in the churches, we shall see, so he predicts, that "the dominant theme for many months to come in all religious conventions and conferences and in the church press will be the social message of Christianity to the present time," for the rise of Bolshevism abroad is portentous with challenge to American Christianity:

"Suddenly aware of the gravity of this issue which is dividing entire nations and overturning old systems and dynasties, American churches are beginning to perceive that its importance outranks all questions of reorganization and money-raising for the coming days. If this nation must grapple with the stupendous social challenge that has arrested and engrossed the attention of Europe, then the churches are interested above all other agencies of organized life; for social questions are within their distinctive sphere. We may expect in the pulpits of the country a wide-spread discussion of

Europe's revolutions and of the significance of the wave of radicalism.

"Certainly the churches should be sympathetic with every movement tending toward social progress, the amelioration of the masses, the righting of wrongs, and the emancipation of all men everywhere from bondage of mind or spirit or estate. Often the contrary attitude is charged against the churches. A hackneyed story has it that a group of workingmen hissed the mention of the Church and cheered the name of Jesus. Radicals constantly claim that the Church is the defender and proponent of the privileged classes, the hireling of aristocracy and 'big business.'"

"Whatever occasion there may have been for this indictment, it simply is not true as respects the Church as a whole, and in her spirit and doctrine and membership. While the awakening of the Church to her social mission has been recent, it has been rapid. Hundreds of books upon the social conception of Christianity have been issued within a decade. That whatever affects human life concerns the Church has now become almost axiomatic in religious circles. There are no more ardent or clear-eyed exponents of the new era of brotherhood, democracy, and

THEY LIE IN FRANCE WHERE LILIES BLOOM

They lie in France
Where lilies bloom;
Those flowers pale
That guard each tomb
Are saintly souls
That smiling stand
Close by them in
That martyred land,

And mutely there the long night shadows creep
From quiet hills to mourn for them who sleep,
While o'er them through the dusk go silently
The grieving clouds that slowly drift to sea,
And lately round them moaned the Winter wind
Whose voice, lamenting, sounds so coldly kind,
Yet in their faith those waiting hearts abide
The time when turns forever that false tide.

In France they lie
Where lilies bloom,
Those flowers fair
For them made room.
Not vainly placed
The crosses stand
Within that brave
And stricken land;
Their honor lives,
Their love endures,
Their noble death
The right assures.

For they shall have their hearts' desire
They who, unflinching, braved the fire,
Across the fields their eyes at last shall see
Through clouds and mist the hosts of victory.

PERCIVAL ALLEN, in the *New York Times*.

justice than ministers of the Gospel, who are heralds of the Kingdom of God on earth.

"Nevertheless, the churches will be found opposed to Bolshevism because of the essential nature of the latter. . . . It is more than a revolt against social inequalities and injustices; it is avowedly a class propaganda of hatred. It repudiates all law and authority, human and divine, and frankly seeks the subjugation and extinction, when convenient, of all persons who do not belong to the proletariat. It knows no right except the assured right of the toiler to rule."

Now that Bolshevism is challenging the Western world, the churches must give themselves to self-examination. Mr. Ellis continues:

"For if the sincere and brotherly teachings of Jesus and of the New Testament have been practised, there can be no need for the inauguration of another social order. Has the Church been true to her doctrine? Or has she, as James points out in his Epistle, shown special consideration to the man in goodly raiment and of high estate?"

"No fair-minded observer can claim that the churches of America are subordinated to what the Socialist calls 'the interests' and 'plutocracy.' Equally, tho, no fair-minded observer can deny that many individual churches, especially in cities, and most denominations, show especial consideration to the wealthy and socially prominent. 'Leading laymen' is fairly a synonym for a man of wealth. A man does not need to display piety, brains, or activity in order to be listed as a 'leading layman'; a large bank account which is reasonably accessible to Church causes, and an occasional attendance upon Church services, are enough to enroll a man in this category of eminence. Did anybody ever hear of a poor man, tho a saint, a scholar, and a devoted Christian worker, becoming a 'leading layman'?"

"This condition proves the vulnerability of the Church. To this extent she is a class organization. And in so far as she has neglected to champion the cause of the oppressed, the neglected, the weak, and the suffering, she has opened herself to the shafts of the radical's criticism; and, what is more important, to the condemnation of her Lord."

The organs of the Methodist Church, particularly in the Middle West, show an apprehension of coming struggles. "It is an unfinished war," declares *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati):

"The cessation of the clash of arms to-day means only the shift of the base of operation. There is no light except as we see it in the soldier of democracy and in the Church becoming a radical force, preaching and insisting upon the application of Christ's principles of justice to all, ministry to the weak, and privileges to none."

An editorial recently published by *The Christian Work* (New York) warns the Church of the changes the future has in store. It is stated to have been the last message written by Dr. Washington Gladden before his death. He said:

"Religion has appeared in all recent history as a divisive element, as an antagonistic force, separating men instead of uniting them; driving them apart instead of calling them together.

"This is certainly all wrong; it is the exact opposite of what religion ought to be. What is the matter with religion that it has become so perverted? It looks as tho it had caught the taint of militaristic nationalism, and had learned in this way to be a divisive force. Certain it is that such religion as we have been familiar with does little to mitigate or restrain the antagonisms of nations, but rather aggravates them.

"Is not the conclusion irresistible that the kind of religion we have been most familiar with—the kind of Christianity, in fact, which we have been expected to believe in—has been a very defective sort, utterly failing to fulfil the functions for which it was designed? For surely, if we know anything about the nature and purpose of true religion it is designed to promote unity among men; to draw them together, to fill them with the spirit of harmony and cooperation. The disintegrating forces are always at work—the forces that divide and antagonize individuals and communities and nations; and it is the office of religion to hold in check these discordant and oppugnant elements, and to bring them into unity. Instead of being a disintegrating force, its function is the very opposite; it is the spirit of coherence, of agreement, of construction."

THE SHIPYARD RELIGION

WORK AS A RELIGION is one of the professions of our shipyards, which may be taken as a counterblast to the Russian substitute of Bolshevism as religion. How this gospel was preached by one of New York's leading clergymen, Dr. Charles A. Eaton, was recently told to English readers by an American correspondent of the *London Times*. The story supplements one told in the department of Letters and Art of the work of our shipyard papers, and it also serves as a practical example of the thing Mr. Ellis is urging on the churches in the article immediately preceding this one. Dr. Eaton was made the head of the National Service Section of the United States Shipping Board, and since then his task has been, and is, "to make of ship-building a religion." This work, we are further told, has been with him "largely a labor of love." The writer gives the story of the dramatic appointment of Dr. Eaton to the post in the Government:

"At a dinner attended by ship-builders from all parts of the country at the end of last year, depression, like a heavy cloud, hung over the proceedings. The Administration, supported by Congress, was ready to spend money; the contractors were prepared to erect the yards, extend existing plants, and build the ships; but Labor, so one speaker after another insisted, was unresponsive. The men were earning good money—so much money that they saw no object in working a full day for a full week. Still they wanted more money and less work. German propaganda found a rich field for its subtle activities among a collection of laborers of various nationalities. The men were not specially interested in the great ship-building program. They were at loggerheads with their employers, sullen and untractable. Altogether, the position was bad, and was steadily getting worse.

"Then Dr. Eaton rose. He urged that the manual workers were really no worse men than the directors of the companies, only they suffered from the fact that their opportunities of education having been less their vision was lower. The directors and officials knew what the reasons were for the present great effort, but no one had taken the trouble to explain them to the humbler workers, many of whom never read the newspapers. To them the war seemed something far off which could not affect their lives much beyond bringing higher wages. Let the facts be brought home to these workers, let it be shown that they were really needed to support their sons and brothers who were going to cross to Europe, that they were a vital part of the fighting army, that they were not merely immigrants but were real American citizens, let the enemy propaganda be fought openly and determinedly, and he had no fear of the result. He had never yet appealed in vain to the good that was in every man.

"This speech, I have heard, was a fine piece of oratory. The builders were carried away by its force and sincerity and, in the enthusiastic American way, rose to their feet and cheered. When this had subsided a little Admiral Capps, then in charge of the ship-building program, remained standing, and, placing his hand on Dr. Eaton's shoulder, declared that he was, from that moment, requisitioned for government service."

Dr. Eaton soon proved that he could organize as well as preach:

"He collected a corps of speakers who tour the shipyards in pairs. One of each couple is a layman—often a parson—and the other is a soldier. There are many British soldiers, including Canadians, speaking in the American shipyards to-day. I met a number of them, including General Swinton, who was asked to tour the yards, and was always given a magnificent reception. There lies before me now a little book containing more than one hundred messages from shipyard managers approving of the meetings and describing the good results. Meetings were arranged for women as well as for men, so that the wives and sweethearts might understand the need for steady and good work on the part of their men. Even the teachers in the schools were approached, so that the children might be taught what it was that their fathers were engaged upon, and how they were helping to beat Prussianism. Pamphlets, booklets, posters, and circulars were sent forth in a steady stream to encourage the soldiers of the second line, as the workers in the American shipyards are termed. All these publications taught that every rivet driven in a ship was a nail driven in the coffin of Kaiserism."

CURRENT - POETRY

CHRISTMAS this year has a significance all its own. Some 627 years ago the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem was overwhelmed by the Moslems, and since that time the Holy Places dear to Christian hearts have been in alien hands. This year a Christian Power is once more in possession, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, and Nazareth are freed from an oppressive yoke, and, for the first time in centuries, the glad tidings of Peace and Good Will among Men will ring out with a reality that has long been lacking. So, when our thoughts turn to Bethlehem the carols of Yule take on an added charm. Here are a group of them, all in the ancient manner. From "Bohemian Glass" (Longmans, Green & Co., New York) comes:

ON CHRISTMAS DAY

BY ESTHER LILLIAN DUFF

Scented woods and gold,
Costly stuff and vain,
On Christmas day
Were offered there.
But they
Who tendered royal gifts were kings, and very old,
And you, my little son,
Are not yet one.

Love Him very well,
Tenderly and true,
On Christmas day,
And you shall do
Sufficiently as they
Who offered scented wood and plates of gold
To Mary's little Son,
Not one year old.

John McClure in his "Airs and Ballads" (Knopf, New York) gives us this joyous carol, instinct with all the charm of babyhood:

CAROL O' BETHLEHEM

BY JOHN MCCLURE

Mary stood at the mangerside
With her elbows on the rim;
He smiled the whimsical sweet smile
That shamed the cherubim.
Then straightway tossed His little legs—
The hay-prieks tickled Him.

Mary laughed and bent down low—
Mary, blessed of God's grace!—
He curled His little pink toes up
And gurgled in her face;
Then pulled her hair right sturdily
In that calm holy place.

Ay, Jesus was a baby too,
And plucked His mother's hair—
She loved Him much more thus, I ween,
Than as King anywhere.

This carol has an Old-World air that would make it a fitting pendant to some old master's Madonna:

CAROL NAÏVE

BY JOHN MCCLURE

Was never none other
Like our God's Mother.

I sing of the Lady of all most fair,
Of all most dainty and debonaire,
She to whose feet the angels come—
Lady Mary of God's Kingdom!

I sing of the Lady of all most good,
Immaculate Lady of Motherhood,
She that holdeth our hearts in fee—
Lady Mary of God's City!

I sing of the Lady of all most dear,
She that cherished us yesteryear,
She that will cherish when this world dies,—
Lady Mary of Paradise!

Yet was never none so fair,
Yet was never none so good,
On the green earth anywhere
As Our Lady of Motherhood—

Yet never none other
Like our God's Mother.

In her "Sonnets and Poems" (Longmans, Green & Co., New York) Eleanor Farjeon approaches the scene in the stable at Bethlehem from a new angle:

A MANGER SONG

BY ELEANOR FARJEON

Whence gat ye your soft, soft eyes of the mother,
O soft-eyed cow?
We saw the Mother of mothers bring forth, and
that was how.
We sheltered her that was shelterless for a little
while,
We watched the milking Babe at her breast,
and we saw her smile.
Even as we she lay upon straw, and even as we
Took her sleep in the dark of the manger un-
fretfully.
And when the dawn of the strange new Star
discovered her thus,
The ray that was destined for her and for Him
fell also on us;
The light passed into her eyes and ours, and fell
in its flood.
We were first to behold the first mothering look
of the Mother of God.

Next she gives us a carol in the true
medieval spirit:

SIX GREEN SINGERS

BY ELEANOR FARJEON

The frost of the moon fell over my floor
And six green singers stood at my door.

"What do ye here that music make?"
"Let us come in for Christ's sweet Sake."

"Long have ye journeyed in coming here?"
"Our pilgrimage was the length of the year."

"Where do ye make for?" I asked of them.
"Our Shrine is a Stable in Bethlehem."

"What will ye do as ye go along?"
"Sing to the world an evergreen song."

"What will ye sing for the listening earth?"
"One will sing of a brave-souled Mirth."

"One of the Holiest Mystery,
The Glory of glories shall one song be."

"One of the Memory of things,
One of the Child's imaginings."

"One of our songs is the fadeless Faith,
And all are the Life more mighty than death."

"Ere ye be gone that music make,
Give me an alms for Christ's sweet Sake."

"Six green branches we leave with you;
See they be scattered your house-place through."

"The stanch blithe Holly your board shall grace,
Mistletoe bless your chimney-place."

"Laurel to crown your lighted hall,
Over your bed let the Yew-bough fall."

"Close by the cradle the Christmas Fir,
For elfin dreams in its branches stir."

"Last and loveliest, high and low,
From ceil to floor let the Ivy go."

From each glad guest I received my gift
And then the latch of my door did lift—

"Green singers, God prosper the song ye make
As ye sing to the world for Christ's sweet Sake."

Here is a delightful poem on the Ma-
donna, taken from the New York Catholic
weekly *America*, by an Irish poet.

THE CROWN

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

She had twelve stars for diadem,
she had for footstool the full moon,
Her quiet eyes outshining them
Kept memories of the night and noon
And the still morn at Nazareth
When in her arms the Child drew breath.

So safe, so warm, he slept by her
In her enfolding arms at peace.
Her milky babe, little and dear;
And yet the Tree that should be His
Grew in the forest, wide and high,
Whose branches should fill all the sky.

He made twelve stars into her crown
And set the moon beyond her feet;
He was King in Jerusalem Town
With twelve spines for His coronet
To pierce the brain, the blood and bone
That thought of man's redemption.

Oh, when she answered Gabriel
With "Be it done!" could she foresee
The high pangs, that she took as well
With Bethlehem, should be Calvary,
Or was that name of high bliss
Torn with sharp pains, fierce agonies?

Hath she beneath her crown of stars
Remembrance of the thorns wherewith
Her people crowned her son? What scars
Reside than roses in a wreath
Doth she wear in a coronal
Under the lights that rise and fall?

Next a translation from the Spanish
by an American Catholic poet which ap-
peared in the *Boston Transcript*:

THE EMPTY CRADLE

BY JOSÉ SELIGAN

(1824-1882)

Translation of Thomas Walsh

The angels bending
To kiss her brow,
Sang unending,—
"Come with us now."

The child replying,
The angels drew
To her cradle lying:
"I'll go with you."

The angel faces
Mid wings of gold
Took her embraces
Within their hold.

And with the breaking
Of pallid day,
The crib forsaking
They flew away.

Finally a quaint Christmas conceit from
McCall's Magazine:

THE STARS

BY MARY CAROLYN DAVIES

The stars are lighted candles
Upon a Christmas tree;
(The branches that they hang upon
We can not ever see.)
On Christmas eve the angels stand
About it after tea.

And if an angel's very good
He gets a present, as he should.

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

TWO NOTABLE WAR-BOOKS

MR. MORGENTHAU'S EXPERIENCES AT CONSTANTINOPLE

Morgenthau, Henry. *Ambassador Morgenthau's Story*. 8vo, pp. xvi-407. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2 net.

Former Ambassador Morgenthau's volume furnishes the final proof, if such were needed, of Germany's will to war for *Weltmacht oder Untergang* ("World-power or Ruin"). It also discloses the important part that Turkey was made to play in plans to that end. The story turns about von Wangenheim, the German Ambassador to Turkey; Talaat Pasha, Grand Vizier of Turkey; and Enver Pasha, Turkish Minister of War. These men are introduced in the first chapter, and sufficient is said about their antecedents to forecast the range and kind of incidents in which they figured. The volume comes too late to fire passions in a war that is fortunately ended, but soon enough to demonstrate anew the unfitness of both Turks and Prussians to hold batons of power and government and help parcel out at the peace table pronouncements both of guilt and reparation, if not of punishment. And of the two, Prussian and Turk, even with the smear of civilization wiped from his face, the Turk is preferable, both as man and as ruler, when placed over subject races. Both are alike proved guilty of great atrocities, wantonly and deliberately committed. The difference between the Turk, unprompted by Germans and that same Turk under German stimulus, is shown by Enver's reply to Mr. Morgenthau's exhortation to "be modern" in treatment of alien enemies. "Modern! No; however Turkey shall wage war, at least we shall not be 'modern.' That is the most barbaric system of all. We shall simply try to be decent." That was after Germany had cut loose in Belgium and northern France. Armenia's fate was largely due to German suggestion. Von Wangenheim is thus characterized:

"He was personally selected by the Kaiser to bring Turkey into line with Germany and to transform that country into an ally of Germany in the forthcoming war—a task in which he succeeded. Wangenheim represented German diplomacy in its most ruthless and most shameless aspects. He believed with Bismarck that a patriotic German must stand ready to sacrifice for Kaiser and Fatherland not only his life, but his honor as well. With wonderful skill he manipulated the desperate adventurers who controlled Turkey in 1914 into instruments of Germany."

Wangenheim was the real ruler of Turkey. Talaat rose from letter-carrier to be Grand Vizier. He is described as a "boss," huge, clever, forceful, shrewd, audacious, and cruel. Enver came from equally humble origins, and was a *poseur* in military matters, vain, remorseless, believing himself Napoleonic and a "man of destiny," a thorough devotee of Prussianism. His elevation to the ministry of war "was virtually a German victory," and his "first acts were the beginnings in the Prussification of the Turkish Army." On the other hand, he was ostensibly a "Pan-Turanian," and professed to be using the Germans to put Turkey on her feet, after which, as he said, "we can say good-bye to the Germans within twenty-four hours." The latter

two are portrayed as conscienceless adventurers and knaves, aiming at personal power, swayed by the other as tools of a foreign Power, working out consciously its will, and expecting to play a great part in the world through the unholy alliance they had formed with it. "Some one has got to govern Turkey; why not we?" was a question asked the author by Talaat. Von Wangenheim is the real center of the story. Here is Mr. Morgenthau's picture of the man.

"Physically he was one of the most imposing persons I have ever known. When I was a boy in Germany the Fatherland was usually symbolized as a beautiful and powerful woman, a kind of dazzling Valkyrie; when I think of modern Germany, however, the massive, burly figure of Wangenheim naturally presents itself to my mind. He was six feet two inches tall; his huge, solid frame, his Gibraltar-like shoulders, erect and impregnable, his bold, defiant head, his piercing eyes, his whole physical structure constantly pulsating with life and activity—there stands, I would say, not the Germany which I had known, but the Germany whose limitless ambitions had transformed the world into a new place of horror. And Wangenheim's every act and every word typified this new and dreadful portent among the nations."

None of the Kaiser's selections for occupations of prominent places were so fortunate, from the German standpoint, as this. He was already in the saddle, keenly alive to the developing situation, when Mr. Morgenthau arrived in Constantinople. In January of 1914 he secured the complete Germanization of the Turkish Army, which whipt those forces into form in nine months. He maneuvered the entrance of the *Goeben* and the *Breslau* into the Dardanelles and the sham sale of them to the Turks in August of the same year, which completed the Germanization of the Navy. He prevented the departure of the French and British subjects resident in Turkey when their ambassadors left the capital. He incited the placing of foreign residents on Gallipoli when the British Fleet was bombarding the forts. He urged the preaching of the *jihad*, or holy war, by which three hundred million Mohammedans were commanded to rise against the Christians. He arranged the cession of Turkish territory to Bulgaria, which brought the latter into the war. And he was the inspirer and practical director of the Armenian atrocities. Incidentally, never thinking of the *débâcle* that was decreed, he boasted, partly out of inherent vanity, of his part in the Potsdam conference of July 5, 1914, which determined the war. This alone, with the confirmatory material elsewhere available, fixes Germany's responsibility as the root, stem, and branch of the plot that precipitated the world conflict. As to Turkey itself, our author describes it as twenty millions of "inarticulate, ignorant, and poverty-ridden slaves, with a small, wicked oligarchy at the top, which was prepared to use them in the way that would best promote its private interests." And those interests consisted in concentration of power in the hands of these two men.

The developments of the war up to the time of Mr. Morgenthau's departure are vividly presented. These include the bombardment of the Dardanelles, which stopt only an hour or two short of com-

plete success. No less graphic is the description of the Gallipoli campaign. The barbarous treatment of Greeks in Turkey has been overshadowed by the terrific affair of the Armenians, yet it is only in degree that it is smaller in villainy—in intent the deeds were as vicious, and in effect also, so far as circumstances permitted.

One of the great services rendered by Mr. Morgenthau is his frank revelations as to the persons responsible for the greatest crimes. Outside of the three arch-criminals already named is the Vali of Van, Djevdet Bey, whose crowning feat was that of nailing horseshoes to the feet of Armenians, thereby becoming famous as "the horseshoer of Bashkale." If these Turkish assassins and their German prompters go unpunished and unchanged, justice will not have been done on the earth. The tales told here make the blood run hot in the reader's veins. Mr. Morgenthau has contributed a book indispensable to the history of the war. The materials supplied are vital. One reads on and on with the consciousness that here are no divagations, no excursions into the irrelevant and immaterial. The narrative is orderly, the arrangement lucid, the tale readable, full of instruction, and most significant in its cumulative force. There can be no difference of opinion as to the deserts of the Turks, even when compared with their masters in wickedness—the Teutons. The argument is that of fact, not of syllogism; the conviction wrought is on the conscience and heart, not merely on the intellect.

II

THE KAISER AS HIS DENTIST KNEW HIM

Davis, Arthur N. *The Kaiser as I Know Him*. 8vo, pp. x-301. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2. Postage, 15 cents.

"No man is a hero to his valet," says the proverb. Certainly the Kaiser is no hero to his dentist. Dr. Davis settled in the practice of his profession in Berlin in 1903, first as assistant to Dr. Sylvester, and after January 10, 1905, independently. From early in 1904 the Kaiser was his patient, and, after proving the doctor's discretion, talked with him freely. So that if the conversations are here reported correctly (and there is no reason to question that), they afford a view of the Kaiser's personality based on fourteen years of intimate intercourse.

The first two chapters deal with the last two years, including Dr. Davis's escape (it almost amounted to that) in January, 1918. The first contains the Kaiser's pronouncement: "Davis, America must be punished for her actions!" Her actions, of course, in furnishing munitions to the Allies! But when reminded that Germany sold arms to Russia, the Kaiser replied: "When we helped Russia against Japan, we were helping a white against the yellow race. Don't ever forget that." America, he said, was "acting from purely mercenary motives" in supplying munitions.

Dr. Davis regards the Kaiser as having a sort of dual personality. He found him trustful in his conversation even beyond the bounds of discretion, decidedly appreciative of humor, and himself often witty, usually courteous and affable, generally quite his own master, brave under adversity; magnetic, a man of talent and charm. On the other hand, Wilhelm



"Here is good cheer every day in the year—
A feast that is all to the merry!
It rivals the kiss of the mistletoe cross
And the hue of the bright holly berry."



"Cheer up!" says Santa Claus

The way to make this world brighter and better is to smile at it. Every American home this Christmas season must put on its cheeriest face. And back of this must be stout hearts and good physical condition.

This is why we say eat a good soup every day. It is why you specially ought to get the regular enjoyment and benefit of

Campbell's Tomato Soup

This is a "good cheer" signal every time it comes to your table.

It means a more inviting and more nourishing meal, better digestion, better health.

The fresh *vine-ripened* tomatoes we use bring the very flavor and sunshine of summer right to your winter table. And the other choice ingredients we blend in this wholesome soup make it even more tempting and nutritious.

Order it by the dozen. Have it always at hand. Keep well and keep smiling.

It is distinctly an energy-producer. Prepared as a Cream of Tomato it is particularly strengthening and delicious. And you can prepare it readily in various pleasing ways to make it as hearty as you choose.

Withal it is decidedly economical—a fuel-saver, labor-saver, money-saver. Every can makes two cans of rich soup—perfectly cooked, and seasoned, ready for your table in three minutes.

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imperious, grandiose, self-opinionated, and certain of the infallibility of his judgment, by turns generous and niggardly, ever posing until he has become "the world's most finished actor."

A lurid light is cast on the Kaiser's ideas of international ethics in that he "couldn't understand why (when Great Britain was at war) the United States did not seize both Canada and Mexico"—"utilizing," the Kaiser said, "the opportunity to serve and to make their own country great." What an idea of greatness! For reasons like these the Kaiser was "disgusted with the whole Anglo-Saxon race." That inhuman conduct of war is traceable directly to the Kaiser is shown by the latter's statement that he had sent a protest against the use of dumdum bullets by Belgians and French. Almost the same day President Poincaré forwarded a similar protest against the Germans. The German use of gas was justified by a similar precaution. The Kaiser remarked, apropos of submarine warfare: "International law! There is no such thing as international law any more."

The blind side of the Kaiser was revealed in his assertion that English conscription was foolish because the war would be over before the conscripts could be trained. And as to America—"How foolish for America to have come into the war. . . . Now America will have to pay all the costs of the war! . . . America must pay the bills." The Kaiser condemned the American press, but admired Mr. Hearst. "Mr. Hearst is the only one . . . who has revealed the real conditions and told the truth about them." As to others: "Not all your Senators are against us. Senator Stone, for instance, is taking a very strong neutral stand, and it is a pity there are not more like him."

Dr. Davis's reminiscences cover the Kaiser's family and entourage. The Kaiser's "Colonel House" was the Prince of Pless. On the day when England declared war, the Prince declared, "the war will be over by Christmas," and five months later said, "Well, not this Christmas, but next"; at the end of 1915 he concluded, "I don't think the — thing will ever end!" Once more, February 2, 1917, he declared: "Our unrestricted submarine warfare has just started, and we're going to bring England to her knees within three months." And again, "America won't fight . . . in Europe." Yet he spurned the complaints that we furnished munitions: "In the last twenty years we have supplied more munitions to warring nations than any other four countries in the world put together."

Dr. Davis speaks of the Kaiserin; the Crown Prince and Crown Princess; Princes Adalbert, August Wilhelm, and Joachim (of whose flesh "wound" he makes quite a little fun); and of the German people. Of the latter he says, apropos of the *Lusitania* sinking: "I have failed to find a single German who did not enthuse over that dastardly crime." He continues: "The activity of the *Zeppelins* in their raids on open towns evoked similar demonstrations."

Dr. Davis's book is most informing, and contains on the whole a moderately told tale, with only here and there a touch of contempt and scorn and but little bitterness.

STORIES OF THE INSECT WORLD

Brolliar, Floyd. *Knowing Insects Through Stories*. 12 mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

The power of intelligently observing natural phenomena and classifying the facts observed, and the power of creative

imagination which puts these facts into all sorts of interesting and illuminating relationships are rarely found in one and the same mind. The first, by itself, gives us the scientist, who, from Aristotle to Darwin and Osborn, has revealed the facts and laws of nature essentially in terms of human reason. The second, by itself, gives us the "nature-faker," whose name is legion. Only an occasional man throughout the centuries, like Gilbert White or Fabre, gives us the facts and laws of nature in terms both of reason and of imagination.

The author of "*Knowing Insects Through Stories*" is this kind of a man, and his book is one of the most unique works on nature study that has appeared in many a day. Note this glimpse of the author's character given us in the Introduction, which at once reveals the spirit of the writer and of his book:

"When I was a boy they used to tell me fairy-stories, and some of them were very interesting. I used to think it would be fine to see a fairy, but in some way they always kept out of sight when I was around. . . . But the idea of the world being everywhere peopled by little folk, whom we did not see, would stick to me. When, as a nine- or ten-year-old boy I learned to turn under tall weeds and grass with a breaking plow, I used to lighten the work by imagining the field was a great forest, and that there were little people in it who could not run fast enough to escape the great earthquake caused by my plow, and so it destroyed them and buried their cities. . . . My imaginary people were so real sometimes that I felt very badly about their troubles."

And so this sympathetic imagination, now ripened into maturity and associated with the reason of a scientific professor, presents the world of its childish fancies in a way to appeal to any one with a mind the least bit in harmony with such things. Butterflies and moths flit before us, as an idle race passing its fleeting hours in a dreamy happiness—traveling near and far in quest of food and mates—queer-looking creatures sometimes, and sometimes criminals of the insect world. Beetles and weevils execute their fairy dance, worship their beetle god, send forth their huntress lady-bug, and steal fruit from men's orchards and gardens. Grasshoppers, crickets, and the like, as "longhorns," "insect hogs," and "Jan the Terrible," rustle and chirp in the grass about us. Bees, wasps, and ants make paper, conduct wars, and establish nations for our instruction. Divers little people, such as Mr. Bladderfoot, the snake-feeder, Madam Doodlebug, the Children of a Day, the Stone Dwellers, and the Fairy Acrobat, swarm in air and water. Bugs and flies of every description, beautiful and ugly, harmless and deadly, are brought to our attention, with words of appreciative comment, or warning, suited to their nature.

Throughout, one never loses contact with facts, for the author constantly preserves an essential scientific accuracy. But the whole reads like a tale of a magic world, as interesting as the Arabian Nights or Hans Anderson's. Such a book ought to be a final answer to any one disposed to question the interest of common things. Child or adult, surrounded by such a world of life, has no excuse for being unable to amuse or instruct himself. With this book to inspire and guide, all eyes can see, and all ears hear, the endless concourse of living creatures that throng about us—spending their days, as ours, in the great complex of things we call the universe.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

ARMISTICE NEWS BEWILDERED OUR FIGHTERS

NEWS of the armistice was not greeted with unalloyed enthusiasm by many of our fighters in France. Nerved to sweep the Huns back to Berlin, they could scarcely realize that the world's greatest war had ended, and there was a disposition to consider themselves in some measure cheated of a more glorious victory. "Holy Moses!" exclaims Corporal Jack F. Koons, of the 37th Division headquarters in Belgium, in beginning a letter to his mother in Cincinnati, "the unexpected has happened and its sudden announcement leaves my brain numb and bewildered." He refers to the armistice, "which paves the way to a world peace," and proceeds:

I can hardly realize the end has arrived. It was only a few minutes ago that cannon still belched forth their deadly messages of hate and destruction, but now all is quiet, and a spirit of resignation seems to have settled over all the land and the grand silence of peace, so dearly won, envelops us all. Thank God America has played her part effectively, energetically, and well!

I can picture Cincinnati to-day with crowded streets, blaring horns, triumphant parades, screaming newsboys, shrieking whistles proclaiming victory and peace to all within hearing. Telegraph-wires must be hot with the news and the United States must wear the smile that Dickens describes as: "vast and substantial."

The announcement of the armistice was received in a manner quite contrary to my expectations. During the past months I imagined that peace would be greeted by cheers, whoops of joy, and general rejoicing by the American soldiers over here. Now, with Germany struggling to keep her shoulders from touching the ground, and our full realization of our military supremacy, it seems that the sweetness of entering Germany and penetrating into German territory is to be taken from us. If our allies are satisfied and believe they have sufficiently crushed her so that she will never rise again—then all is well.

The sky is misty, dirty gray, and not the sky I would have chosen for a day of rejoicing. It is growing chilly and the mist and rain blanket the earth. I am housed in a stable on the estate of some high dignitary and have hobnobbed with the "Lord High Hostler" of his Majesty's Mounts. Darkness creeps upon us about three o'clock on the afternoon (nine o'clock A.M. in Ohio), then our candles flicker, flutter, sizzle, and fizz until nearly midnight. I never wish to see another candle as long as I live when I get back to God's own country, save on birthday-cakes and Christmas-trees. I have not seen an electric light, a motion-picture show, and but one street-car since I left Camp Sheridan. I have never been able to buy what I wanted and have now but one shirt and one handkerchief; yet, in spite of all these discomforts, I am as healthy and happy as any raccoon should be. Only I do wish that we may be sent to some town where I can stretch my long legs beneath a real white table-cloth and sit awhile after dinner and talk. Now I am squatting on my heels like an Igorot and have started using my fingers like the



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Our large plants at St. Louis, Mo., and Phoenixville, Pa. (covering over 16 acres) have labored without stint or limit to supply power boilers for shell plants, ammunition factories, gun shops, arsenals, aircraft factories, Government navy yards, hospitals, textile, uniform and other essential industries—and to furnish 360 high-duty marine boilers with which to speed General Pershing's bridge of ships across the sea.

In the last few years our business has grown to many times its former volume—the capacity of both our plants has been greatly increased—many new departments have been added—and our organization has been brought to a new and even higher standard of efficiency.

Now—as the world turns its thoughts from war to peace—the Heine Safety Boiler Co., with its record of duty faithfully performed, and with all Government restrictions removed—places its increased facilities at the service of its regular patrons and ALL users of power boilers. Correspondence is invited.

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But it is by no means the biggest and most vital economy this rapid-fire machine will bring to you. This greater economy rests in the efficiency of Comptometer Speed and Accuracy on your figure work—*resulting in more and better work with less effort and expense.*

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dog-eaters at the World's Fair—see almanac!

I have slept on floors and on the ground and in water-soaked trenches so long I wonder if I shall ever feel at home again in one of your clean, white beds, mother? I wonder? I wash like a cat, and, in our recent drive, did not get a bath for six weeks and never even washed my face for six days! Still I shall never regret that I refused advancement to serve in the Intelligence Section, for I felt that my best work could be done for my country in this line of service; and certainly to be on the very front brings thrills which compensate for any hardships or danger. Now, mother dear, better start boarding flour and cherries for plenty of pie, for I have one wonderful, lasting hunger. Remember always that, tho I have lost time in my professional career, I would not change places with the most successful money-maker in America; so cheer up mother, and dad, and give three cheers for a regular old peaceful world, and say it is all right, even if it has had a bad headache during these past four years. Those of us who are coming back to our own homes dread to think of the loneliness of those mothers whose sons will never return to them, as I shall very shortly to you, mother dear—they fought bravely and died nobly, and, tho we leave them behind us, as we sail homeward, we know they died for a holy cause.

IF THE RED MAN CAN FIGHT, WHY CAN'T HE VOTE?

WHILE praying to the Great Spirit for the protection of "Old Glory," the American Indian also took an active part in the war. Fully nine thousand descendants of the original red men rushed to the colors and were incorporated in the Expeditionary Forces, proving their patriotism and valor on many hard-fought fields. Now they are not looking for material recognition of their services, but are asking for the privileges of citizenship in their native land. The Rev. Red Fox Skiuhushu (Northern Blackfoot) pleads their cause in a letter to the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, written from the Yakima reservation. Freedom is planted in every Indian heart, he declares, and he appeals to the American people to "let him have a part with free people in the progress of this world's-change history." Here are the main points of Red Fox Skiuhushu's plea:

There is no greater patriot stands on the American soil than the American Indian. My people, the aborigines, have volunteered and fought for the Stars and Stripes in every war since Columbus landed, and as a nation the aborigines have stood up and fought against all odds for inherited rights. It is going on six hundred years, and we have not stooped to fight for the same cause. Is it like the American people, since the world's war ended, to have a race of people like the red race as wards of the Government, and be deprived of having a voice in the courts of claims, in their own mother country, which has seven thousand government employees looking after the welfare of three hundred thousand Indians in the United States?

I am sure the best thing ever happened to the American Indian of to-day to solve his problem for United States Government

to square up all treaties with all tribes, give them their portion of allotment, square up their money, and make them a full citizenship of the United States of America, and they will soon learn the value of a dollar, etc., when set free upon their own responsibility. The reservation system, now, is un-American, and the reservation Indian will be lazy and dirty, having no respect for themselves and others. And a State law fixt in each state not allowing grafters to take advantages. As things are now, they lease their land and not work. However, the white Americans must respect these first Americans, remember that my forefathers were on the reception committee when the *Mayflower* came in on the *Santa Maria*.

True, we are called savages, because my people did fight for their country and home, yet we hope to be better understood as the peace movement comes on, bringing this war to an end for justice and freedom for all people and races.

Did generations of training in militarism, art, culture, civilize Germany? Where is the true sympathy and brotherly love which should exist between man and man in order to secure the welfare of the individual and the family? In the present-day civilization we are all slaves to one another, from the millionaire to the day-laborer. It is indeed astonishing that man should deliberately perpetuate slavery of his race by failing to recognize the fact that he is born into earth life for the purpose of spiritual development, not that might conform to human schemes and invention of materialistic tendencies; this is what the German Empire was trying to play on the world, and deliberately ignored the basic principle of nature's economy, namely, the right to live.

We, the American Indians of this land, everywhere, welcome those that became Americans. Let all Americans remember this: Hostility did not come until the white man wronged the red man by long strings of broken treaties, and only made it a rubber-stamp treaty. The American flag has given citizenship to every race and nation of the world, whether they could read or write, but not the American Indians.

The Irishman says: "The reason the Indian is not a citizen of the United States is simply he was born here." Our souls were in this war, as every soul of every American Indian. We know not the hyphen—we know not the pro this or pro that; we are 100 per cent. Americans.

It is the love in the Indian hearts that urges him to pull the bow against the invading foe, but we still plead to the American people and the American Government to give us nothing more than our rights. We still are knocking at the door of Congress for freedom and become a share in the American flag.

There are to-day serving the colors nearly nine thousand redskins, who volunteered their blood for the cause of America. Out of three hundred thousand Indians in the United States 85 per cent. volunteered and 15 per cent. were drafted, owing to mixed blood. Our people have taken out a little over \$50,000,000 of Liberty bonds, and donated to the Red Cross over \$2,000,000.

Such grand and noble demonstration ought to cause every patriot to reciprocate such act by urging a bill in Congress to make the Indian free, and bestow upon them full citizenship, like every person.

If our nine thousand boys offer their lives why should not their people become free, as every other nationality on the American soil?



Here's Peace and Good Will

THE very spirit of Christmas is in a pipe. Nothing brings more joy to a fellow's soul than the steady puffs and the taste of clean, dry smoke. With friend pipe in his hand he can look on the world with patience and good humor.

To have all the peace and comfort a pipe can give him, every man should have a



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SAVE THE NATION'S COAL

WHERE THERE ARE PEACE, PLENTY, AND NO WAR-WORRY

IT would seem as if no such land could exist in these days of high prices, constant reminders that we must economize, and war-worries morning, noon, and night. Nevertheless, an Irish journalist, Louis McQuilland, writing in the London *Sunday Pictorial*, claims that such is the condition of his native isle. He writes:

While it would be a marked exaggeration to state that the Emerald Isle is now a duplicate copy of the Garden of Eden, it is certainly enjoying amenities denied to those countries which have been grasped by the iron hand of conscription and those Continental neutrals nearer the war-zone.

As far as rural Ireland is concerned, the Ireland of the farmers and the peasant proprietors, the people have never known such halcyon days.

Farmers' wives are better dressed than they have ever been, and their homes, as regards furniture, at any rate, are equipped like mansions. The farmers themselves are sporting smart motor-cars—not mere toys, but sound cars with reliable engines. There is no dearth of petrol.

Nothing is more remarkable in Ireland than the improvement in food, both as regards quantity and quality. In other days the people used to send the best bacon to England, and subsist at home on cheap American bacon. To-day they consume their own best bacon.

Cattle there are in plenty, and butchers have their shops full of whole carcasses. Mutton is also to be had in abundance. In no town or village in Ireland is horseflesh being sold for human food.

Bread is plentiful, but it is not any more appetizing than it is in England, and is even darker in aspect. When I was at Newry an English correspondent, looking into a storeroom, saw a quantity of peat or dried bog, fashioned into squares. Asking what the mysterious stuff was, he received the unsmiling reply, "Shure, that's Irish war-bread." I regret to say that he promptly made a note of this utterly misleading piece of information.

There are food regulations and restrictions in Ireland, as there are in Great Britain, but they are more honored in the breach than the observance. This refers particularly to the larger towns, tho there is no scarcity in the villages of plain, simple food.

In Belfast I saw a small, stout business man polish off a decent-sized steak such as would have been regarded as something phenomenal in a London restaurant. He then hammered his knife on the table and impatiently demanded another steak, and did not look happy till he got it.

In liquor, as in food, the Irishman is better off than his neighbor across St. George's Channel. Whisky has still got a "tang" with it that requires qualifying with *aqua pura*. "Government beer" is a joke, not an unpleasant reality. With a big glass of good stout, still available, a large chunk of bread, and a noble fragment of cheese, a cheap luncheon can be had any day in any part of Ireland.

In large towns, like Dublin and Belfast, there is an abundance of pastries and fruit-cakes. At a well-known teashop in Belfast I had an afternoon tea better than that provided at the Ritz in the days before the war, and at much below the Ritz price.

Scarcity of matches is not at all preva-

lent, and I could always purchase a couple of boxes at any tobacconist's shop.

Children and women have no reason to complain as to sweets, for all varieties of these are to be had in great profusion in the southern and northern capitals. The sugar supplied for sweetening tea is generally of coarse quality, but there is plenty of it.

Ireland is particularly well off as regards fish, especially that very piquantly flavored fish, the herring, which has only come into popular vogue in England since it has increased 500 per cent. in price.

While food conditions are thus good, the well-lighted streets of Ireland make for that nocturnal gaiety which we experienced in prewar years in London. To walk again at night under the undimmed light of the street-lamps is like capturing the rose-glow of a lost Eden; and that rapture is to be had in Ireland.

An Englishman traversing Ireland to-day and not conversant with the problems of the country would think that from her prosperity Ireland should feed England. It should be remembered, however, that the whole population of all Ireland is not so great as that of Lesser London, and that all her foodstuffs would seem a small store for the teeming millions of Great Britain.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

NO man will come home from France the same man that he went away. Critical observers of the war are saying that the American boy over there has "found himself." A clearer conception of the purpose for which he came into the world has come to him. "It is difficult to describe or analyze the many influences which have brought about this result," writes Maj. Henry P. DuBois to his father, James T. DuBois, of Hallstead, Pa.; "in part it may have been the excitement of it all, the ever-changing scene, the newness of military life, or the novelty of sight and customs in a foreign land." But the Major notes the following forces standing out predominantly in the rapid formation of the American boy's character:

The man who stands face to face with the ultimate thing in life through days and weeks of bitter struggle, not only with the enemy, but with the elements as well, comes away with something he is not going to let easily slip from his grasp. The man who sees his best friends killed by his side, and talks to them while they are dying, finds a foothold on something more solid than the foundations supplied him in the peace and comfort of ordinary life, or through the teachings of book or pulpit.

During the three weeks of my sojourn in the hospital I have yet to hear a questionable story, and even the profanity which has always been regarded as a necessary accompaniment to army life has been conspicuous by its absence. And yet this is far from a gloomy place; as the men get stronger they enter into the community life of the place, and there is good cheer and fellowship in abundance.

Tell the mothers and wives and sweet-hearts to have no fear. The men are coming home with clear consciences and heads hung high. They are not only coming home as they left you, but with a new and broader outlook on life, fortified

As to the Charms of Tobacco

LARUS & BROTHER CO.,
Richmond, Va.

My dear Sirs:

As a pipe-smoker of some 40 years I feel that I really must write to tell you that after all these years I have at last found a really satisfying tobacco, namely your Plug Slice Edgeworth that comes in slabs. I have now been smoking it for about one year, but have not written before because I wanted to learn whether the charm of this tobacco would, like so many others, wear off. I now find that the more I smoke it, the more necessary it becomes to my bodily comfort.

(Signed)



We value the above letter highly, but we had to argue down grave doubts before dwelling upon the charm of any smoking tobacco. But then women probably never read tobacco advertisements.

For years Woman never openly recognized but one serious rival. Much talk has been made about the bravery of the man who first dared to eat an oyster. What about the bold man who first dared to leave a woman for a smoke?

We often wonder if Sir Walter Raleigh, brave as he was, ever told Queen Elizabeth the truth about his long absences. If she ever caught him quietly enjoying his pipe—well, as we know, she was quite a spirited woman.

Nowadays, ask any young woman if she objects to smoking, and her reply invariably is, "No, I like it." And they choose men who smoke. They know smokers are better natured.

A pipeful of the right tobacco can charm away most of the small frets of daily life.

The difficulty is to come upon a tobacco that brings such a charm into your life. We don't want to prejudice you against Edgeworth by boosting it too much, but we certainly would enjoy learning what you personally think of it.

If you're willing to risk a postcard, we'll risk the tobacco. Send us your address together with that of the dealer ordinarily supplying you, and we will dispatch to you generous samples of Edgeworth in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

Edgeworth Plug Slice is pressed into cakes, then cut by sharp knives into very thin moist slices. Rub a slice between the hands and it makes an average pipe-load.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed comes prepared to pour straight into your pipe. It packs nicely, and burns freely, evenly to the very bottom, getting better and better.

Edgeworth is sold in sizes convenient for all purchasers. Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed in pocket-size packages sells for 15c; larger sizes, 30c and 70c; tin humidior, \$1.30; in glass jars, \$1.40. Edgeworth Plug Slice costs 15c, 30c, 70c, and \$1.30.

When the samples arrive, scrape out your pipe for a new guest. Fill the bowl with a generous load. Light up, lean back in your friendly old chair, and take a puff or two—the first two for pure enjoyment—then, when you feel quite ready, take a puff or two slowly, estimatingly. Is this the tobacco you have been looking for so long?

For the free samples, address Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st St., Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

SAVE COAL

—but have heat!



Detroit Residence of Truman H. Newberry is Chamberlin equipped

80% of your Coal is yet to be used

STILL TIME this season to save 1-5th to 2-5ths of the coal you burn if you equip NOW with Chamberlin and seal those 1/8 in. to 1-16th in. heat escapes around your windows.

Chamberlin repays its cost in 4 years—outlasts the building. Simplest, most weather-tight and trouble-free. Nearly twice as many places Chamberlin'd as all others combined prove it excels.

Guaranteed 10 years by world's largest, oldest, most experienced weatherstrip makers, backed with paid-up capital of a half-million and a quarter century reputation. Chamberlin can be installed ONLY by skilled mechanics from our direct factory branches.

The Chamberlin'd Window

Keeps in heat, bars wind, rain, snow, damp, drafts, noise, insects, prevents rot, blisters, warping, etc.—for the life of the building. *There's nothing to our out.*

Prominent Users of Chamberlin Strips include:

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Thos. A. Edison
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W. S. Vanderbilt
Charles D. Eastman
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Chas. E. Dwyer
Barry P. Whitney
—and hundreds of thousands of others

Such people will have none but the best. Hence their homes are Chamberlin'd.

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We equip windows, doors, casements or transoms—wood or metal—in new or old buildings.

WRITE for illustrated, descriptive book and list of users in your vicinity.

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One of these money saving collars for your expense. Photo also wanted on postal.

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How to write, what to write, and where to sell.

Cultivate your mind. Develop your literary gifts. Master the art of self-expression. Make your spare time profitable. Turn your ideas into dollars.

Courses in Short-Story Writing, Verification, Journalism, Play Writing, Photoplay Writing, etc., taught personally by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein.

Dr. Esenwein

many years editor of Lippincott's Magazine, and staff of literary experts. Constructive criticism, candid, honest, helpful advice. *'Real teaching.'*

One pupil has received over \$5,000 for stories and articles written mostly in spare time—"play work," he calls it. Another pupil received over \$1,000 before completing her first course. Another, a busy wife and mother, is averaging over \$75 a week from photoplay writing alone.

There is no other institution or agency doing so much for writers, young or old. The universities recognize us, for over one hundred members of the English classes of higher institutions are studying in our literary Department. The editors recognize it, for they are constantly recommending our courses.

We are at The Writer's Library. We also publish The Writer's Monthly, monthly catalog for its 400 members of literary material. Besides the teaching service, we offer a monthly literary service.

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The Home Correspondence School
Dept. 74 Springfield, Mass.



by an ennobling inner force which will support them through life.

But what of the communities to which they are to return? Will the same temptations which, before their departure, made them weaker and wander from the course of manhood still be there to threaten the structure which has been so well built over here? Will the haven of safety to which to ask them to return be found to be more dangerous than the strange land and its strange people from which they return?

As officers, in whose keeping has been placed the welfare of these men while they are away from you, we have given this subject much thought, and, to be frank with you, it is cause for much concern. Things are going fine over here. There is no danger of a let-down or a reversion to former infractions while the campaign is on. It is reasonably sure that the millions of men who are not killed or wounded in battle will descend the gang-plank of the transports in home ports better for their experience. It is then that the supreme test of your helpfulness will come. It is then that the bars to immorality and licentiousness may be let down unconsciously in the name of innocent joy at the reunion of loved ones. The orgies which followed the return of the Army and Navy after the Spanish War come vividly to mind when this possibility is contemplated, and we ask you for the sake of those who will be returned to you in safety, prepare the home city, the town, or village, that it may be worthy of the men for whose safety you now give your prayers.

To keep your humor fresh and sparkling in the midst of a famine of all the luxuries and most of the necessities is surely a feat. Here is proof that a young Westerner did it. At any rate, that is the impression one gets from the perusal of the following epistle of Thomas E. Dehoney, former rate clerk and telegrapher in the Santa Fé general live-stock agent's office at Kansas City, and now first-class electrician in Admiral Sims's London office:

What a marvelous, astonishing, and incredible experience I have had since leaving my live-stock tariffs. Who would suspect that Uncle Sam could reach out into the Middle West and gather up in his broad naval arms a young man in the prime of life and an overworked pair of trousers, born with no inheritance other than a strong desire to advise intending shippers the approximate cost of conveying a cow or her relatives from and to a given point along the line of least resistance, and in the short period of twelve months teach this person to wash clothes and undrape the raiment from potatoes, and eventually enable him to clasp a pair of radio-phones to his shapely and swan-like ears and absorb electrical information from the air for the information of the highest-salaried officer in charge of the naval forces operating in European waters!

You can not appreciate how really interesting this radio game is. Berlin sends German propaganda by the hour—a steady stream; Moscow, Russia, spreads aside his vast growth of shredded whiskers and transmits his little say; Rome chews the rag with various points; stations in Spain, France, England and, last but not least, America are at our finger-tips. 'Tis remarkable how strong the signals reach us from the other side of the Atlantic.

Makes me feel like I am close to home. With such a homelike feeling comes the thought that some day I shall have to return to America and pay my indebtedness.

An interesting thing occurred a few days ago. I was tuning my set at random, just trying to pick up some new stations, when, of a sudden, a human voice sounded in my phones saying, "Hello, hello, everybody." I pinched myself to see that I was really awake and the voice proceeded to whistle the "Roses of Picardy" and the "Onions of Oakland," and wound up by playing several selections from Sousa on the gramophone.

I don't know whence the voice came but think it was close at hand. The speaker was on a radio-telephone.

The weather over here is damp—"dam damp." Even the few matches we see per week are warped. Speaking of matches brings me to the real issues of the war. You folks at home, after picking the remnants of beefsteak from your tusks, pick up your *Evening Blade* and read how the Germans have given up Swamp-root; how the Temple of Oldfolks was destroyed by hostile aircraft; how trench No. 1 was evacuated and how the Americans were unable to prevent the contemplated movements of the Hun, namely: a masterly retreat, but you do not become conversant with the disastrous results of the Great War. I have found them to be located in London. Here they are, briefly:

Meat, ah! How I long for a piece of hamburger steak with garlic! Meat-coupons are so highly cherished that they are included in the estate and descend to the heir upon the death of the holder. Lack of nourishment, superinduced by the scarcity of meat, contributes to the death of the holder, so automatically the coupons are constantly in circulation.

Matches are so infrequent and far apart that when I hesitate on the corner and strike a match to light the inevitable cigaret, twenty grown men rush up madly and exclaim, "Hold the light, please." I have to wear asbestos gloves to keep from scorching my finger-tips.

I saw a man on the street yesterday carrying two eggs. It was daylight, however, and I could not bother him. I followed him home and I may have something interesting to tell you in a few days as I know where he lives. We don't need alarm-clocks over here but this does not alarm one. It is a pleasant sensation to be awakened from a deep, profound slumber by the milk boy as he oscillates up and down the stairs with the break of day. He wears wooden shoes and the stairs are made of concrete. Makes so much noise that the milk sours.

Paper is nix. I may be seen any evening walking from the corner grocery-store carrying a loaf of bread in one hand, absolutely nude, referring to the bread, a double ration of butter in the other, same being neatly wrapped in a cigaret-paper with the understanding that the paper be returned. Some of the butter does not have to be carried, as it appears strong enough to walk.

I noticed in the Topeka papers that you patrons of street railways are to be served by lady conductors. The question is asked if the young ladies will be able to deliver the goods under all conditions, etc. Kindly tell them from me that the young female collectors can fill the bill and their pockets with perfect ease and reckless abandon. They are used almost exclusively over here in London and I find them satisfactory in every respect. The cars here are double-decked affairs, very



WAR SAVINGS STAMPS are a good investment, on which Uncle Sam pays compound interest. **BUY THEM EVERY DAY!**



THE FISK CORD TIRE IS A GOOD INVESTMENT. With it you buy freedom from inconveniences, a resiliency which insures an increased comfort in riding, a saving in gasoline and protection for the mechanism of your car.

You buy an assurance of long and uninterrupted usage and mileage which runs into high figures. These, with safety, are returns which are distributed thru the life of the tire.

The face value of the investment is obviously good. A handsome, stalwart tire with evident stamina to offer resistance to wear and to road obstacles is a worth-while addition to any car.

This is one of the few instances where the essentials of luxury and of endurance combine to make a product pre-eminently desirable.

When you buy Cord Tires — Buy Fisk.

FISK CORD TIRES

Gum tenderness — a serious tooth-menace



It is true that four out of five people over forty suffer from gum-shrinkage, or Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease). But many people even under thirty have Pyorrhea. Women, particularly after the baby comes, are peculiarly subject to Pyorrhea. At such time they cannot be too careful about their teeth.

Pyorrhea commences with tender gums, or with gum-bleeding, at tooth-brush time. Gradually the gums become spongy. They inflame and then shrink. The teeth become exposed to decay at the base and tiny openings in the gums become the breeding places of disease germs which infect the bones—or towards—or cause other ailments.

Beware of that fee gum tenderness! Try Forhan's for the gums. It positively prevents Pyorrhea, if used as soon and used constantly. No ordinary tooth paste will do this.

And Forhan's cleans teeth thoroughly, as well. Brush your teeth with it. It keeps the mouth white and free from tartar.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

30c and 60c tubes. All druggists.

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Containing complete story of the origin and history of that wonderful instrument—the

SAXOPHONE

Easy to Play
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This book tells you when to use Saxophone—singly, in quartettes, in orchestras, or in regular bands; how to transpose from orchestral parts and many other things you would like to know.

You can learn to play the sax in one hour's practice, and soon be playing masterfully. You can double your income, your pleasure, and your popularity. Easy to pay by our new payment plan.

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An inexpensive 50¢ "Eco-Fuse" Special Link contains a blimp, Economy Fuse to be original electrolytic. Economy Fuse produces electrical circuit of the U. S. Navy and leading power and machine plants. Order from your electrical dealer.

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narrow. So narrow, in fact, that there is not room for a fat passenger to circulate. As we have no "pay-as-you-fall-in" system the conductoress must pursue each new passenger and extract the fare. This necessitates many a hundred trips up the almost perpendicular stairs to the top deck. Fare is collected and a receipt punched and handed to each passenger. The lady conductor performs the two acts with one swift move of her nimble fingers, much quicker than can a man do it with his calloused hands. On the busses, the ladies served equally well. You know the busses are nothing more than converted ice-wagons and they ride just as comfortably; they are also double-decked.

I shall never marry a conductoress—she has the habit of climbing so firmly acquired that she no doubt must spend half of her time on the roof. Then, again, she probably would be relieving my trousers of metal every night just to keep in the practice of making change. You may pass this to the Topeka ladies who contemplate jumping into this branch of industry so that they may understand my feelings in the matter.

I must shove off now as my shipmate protests that it is about my time to fan the fire. You see, we are burning last year's coal and one of us must sit up and agitate the fire or it will fail us at an inopportune time. It's a great war, this.

Of the 112 graduates and members of the faculty of Wellesley College sent over the seas for Association work three have been distinguished with special honors by foreign governments. Mrs. Caroline Rogers Hill was decorated by King Albert for her services to Belgian soldiers, Miss Ethel Putney was specially recommended to the British High Commissioner in Egypt for her work among Armenian refugees, and Miss Edith May, who had raised a special hospital fund among her college associates, was decorated by the French Government for her activity in all kinds of relief-work. Miss May's recent efforts are thus described in a letter to a generous friend at Wellesley:

Do you remember my speaking, when I was in Wellesley, of a certain château transformed into a hospital, where there were over a hundred tubercular men, and where conditions were so crowded and dreary and discouraging? I remember giving a little sketch of the place. When your money came to me I resolved to try to do something for it, and as soon as opportunity offered, I visited it again. The same devoted doctor was still there. He showed me with great pride mended floors and windows and glossy white paint everywhere. I must say that I didn't dream that the poor old place could be so transformed through paint alone! He had found one of his *unlades* who had been an artist before the war, and the man had been delighted to stencil on the walls of the corridors, and in the rooms, a running grape-vine design of red and green leaves. This had made the gayest sort of effect, and had brightened even the dimmest corners. The same artist had painted mottoes—the ten commandments, so-called, of the tubercular—surrounded with colored borders, and had contrived to make even these reminders of their pathetic malady pleasing to their eyes. The money for all of this had come from

the sale of hens and eggs drawn from the hospital chicken-yard. And this chicken-yard was the gift of American friends of mine; a gift I had been able to send the doctor just before I had sailed for America. These French doctors are marvels of ingenuity and thrift and devotion to their men. Think of making 1,250 francs out of a hen-yard that cost barely 400 francs! I will not speak of what remains to be done in that château! Should I do so, you would think that only the outside of the platter had been cleaned! But one thing greatly needed, for four years, is about to be supplied through your splendid gift, and that is a recreation-room for the men. Up to the present, those hundred and twenty men have had no room, not even a hallway, in which to assemble in the evenings and on rainy days. They are far away in the country and there are no distractions of any sort. They have no games, no books, no place where they may write, and yet they are absolutely shut in among themselves. I talked this over again with the doctor. He pointed out to me a small stable that he thought might be used. His idea is to cement the floor, to whiten and stencil the walls, to put panes of glass into the barn-doors (there are no windows), and to supply tables, chairs, lamps, and a stove. The sick men will themselves do all the work, even to the making of the tables, but not the cementing of the floors—for that would be dangerous for them to attempt. And I am to supply the material through your generosity! I am sure you would feel that I had done just what you would have wished, could you have seen the men's faces as they crowded about my little Ford, while the doctor explained what we were planning; and could you have heard the hand-clapping and even cheering (tho that is forbidden the poor fellows because of their state), and the "*Vive l'Amérique*," "*Vive les Étudiants du Collège*," which they raised when I explained that the girl students of a college in America had sent the doctor the gift! It made one want to do a thousandfold more for those fine soldiers—mostly young—who had given all they had to their country, and were so grateful to receive anything in return—as if it were not in any way their due. The doctor, too, was the most grateful man and has since written me a letter as enthusiastic as a schoolboy's about the projected plan. When it is all completed, you shall have a photograph and certainly you shall have a letter from the doctor himself—a man who gives himself without stint, from morning till night, and who is (in what he calls his leisure moments!) now corresponding with American doctors over here, with a view to founding together with them a "*Franeo-American Journal of Medicine*," wherein medical views, etc., shall be exchanged monthly. It is worth very much to come in contact with such a doctor—and with such patients as his. And I am proud of you all for having given me this chance to be your spokesman, and grateful to you beyond words, for having enabled me to help plan for changes in one of the hospitals that has been—because of its poverty—my constant preoccupation for almost a year.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST will doubtless recall a letter accompanied by a poem, "Where Do I Sleep Next?" from Private Frank Proudfoot Jarvis, of the First Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles. That Private Jarvis's cruse of humor is still brimful, even in the closing days of

All they're cracked up to be!

Big, full-meated, perfect. The pick of California walnuts — and California never produced a finer crop than this year's.

You will want to serve Diamond Brand California Walnuts buttered and salted as a relish between the courses of the Christmas feast, and with raisins as the final tidbit with the coffee.

But, as suggested below, there are many other ways of serving walnuts. Their distinctive flavor and adaptability make possible an endless variety of food combinations that tickle the palate as well as give substantial nourishment.

Walnuts are a concentrated, highly nutritious food consisting of 96% fat, protein and carbohydrates, the elements that furnish bodily heat and muscular power.

Make your Christmas dinner just a bit better by using plenty of walnuts. Be sure you get the best by asking for Diamond Brand California Walnuts.

CALIFORNIA WALNUT GROWERS
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A purely cooperative non-profit organization of over 3,000 growers

DIAMOND BRAND California Walnuts

Christmas Suggestions:

California Walnuts served with raisins add zest to the feast.

California Walnut dressing gives a rich, nutty flavor to the Christmas bird.

California Walnut bread is packed full of nutriment and is as delicious as cake.

California Walnut fruit salad is pleasingly different — will add distinctiveness to the dinner.

California Walnut cookies served with ice cream make an unusual and appetizing dessert.

Look for this trademark in the pack.



NEW and better things, new and better ways of preparing the familiar things, progress—are the result of constant effort. The Heinz Experimental Kitchen, with its adjoining room for the "tasting committee," is a visible indication of the Heinz policy to produce the best always.



HEINZ

OVEN BAKED BEANS

Save Meat, Wheat and Money

Baked Beans, better than any other food, will help you solve the problem of maintaining a good table at the lowest cost. Heinz Baked Beans are a complete food in themselves—they furnish all the nourishment of meat and bread and they do it at no sacrifice of appetite. For Heinz Baked Beans have a flavor that make them a familiar and welcome dish in thousands and thousands of households in days when high food prices were an undreamed of factor in America.

Heinz Baked Beans are actually baked in real dry-heated ovens. For variety and to please all tastes they are prepared in four ways:

- Heinz Baked Beans with Pork and Tomato Sauce
- Heinz Baked Pork and Beans (without Tomato Sauce) Boston style
- Heinz Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce without Meat (Vegetarian)
- Heinz Baked Red Kidney Beans



All Heinz goods sold in Canada are packed in Canada

the fighting, is shown by the following letter written to his brother, Paul Jarvis, of New York, which appears in *Leslie's Weekly*:

ON-THE-SWAT.

Young (?) fellow-my-lad:

If you can not locate the above on the map, no use your wirelesslying von Wonderburg, as he can only reply: "On the swat all over the map." And that will be that *rara avis*, a Hun truth.

As you must know, the Canadians have been nibbling at the Limburger line for quite a while and one morning, about the middle of August, they took such a bite that it looked as if we would go through to the Rhine(d) on t'other side. That night I crawled into a cave, like a bear on all fours, as Fritz's bombing-squadrons were certainly dropping some cruel stuff. It reminded me of a coal-cart—they seemed to pull out the tail-board and dump their load and then go back for more. When I wriggled out of my den in the morning I found myself surrounded by dead Fritzes. I had been sleeping (?) in Hunland or, rather, what in their monumental conceit they believed to be such for all time.

I have had little time to write, being on the hike ever since the big push started. Sometimes I am on the road all night and getting a few hours' sleep during the day, and, again, I am on the road all day and sleeping in the ditch or in a field at night, but everybody happy and no complaints, for we surely have Fritz's number. Tonight, however, I am billeted in a deserted residence in what was a picturesque and quaint old city, till the vandals left their blight upon it. I passed thousands of prisoners, looking like a pack of cowed hyenas, on my way in here.

I think it was the Shilling Prince who said that it took fleets of transports to carry the Canadians across but that one row-boat would be sufficient to ferry back all that would be left of them. I am going to tell him that he was a bum prophet when I meet him in Berlin.

Word has just come down the lines of more great work by the Sammies. The "dis-United States" was another bad guess of the Potsdam fools. There is glory enough for all in the big show and there is no doubt of the peppy and intrepid doughboys taking on their full share. We hurrah for them as brothers in arms.

In one of your letters you ask several questions and among them: What do we do to kill time? I passed the buck along to a Heinie in his cage and he sputtered: "I don't notice dot is vat you have been killing already?"

The raining of such questions as yours caused the muse to rise and I enclose a (verbal) picture of the enraged torrent breaking the dikes. I put it in rime to forestall your denouncing it as blank verse.

"Hey there, Sergeant!

WHAT DO I DO NEXT?"

I've groomed many horses and fed them their hay,
I've cleaned out the stables and ridden all day,
I've done horse-line pickets all night in the rain,
I've led horses down and helped load them on train,
I've been *hors de combat* when the horses stampeded,
I've been Johnny-on-the-spot wherever I'm needed,
I've acted as brakeman for transport limbers,
I've loaded up wagons with dugout timbers,
I've done all sorts of sanitary fatigues,
I've plodded through mud for leagues upon leagues,
I've peeled the potatoes and dished up the hash,
I've swabbed army dishes and hung out the wash,
I've dug in the trenches and strung the barbed wire,
I've chopped and hauled wood for a hot kitchen fire.

I've carved up the bacon and bagged up the squid.
I've carried rations down trenches through water
and mud.
I've put up the tea and the jam for the troops.
I've rustled munitions for dozens of groups.
I've laid down the rails for the narrow-gauge
jigger.
I've hoisted the sand-bags—forefinger on trigger.
I've been guard-of-honor to his Majesty the King.
I've stood to "attention" for good General Byng.

Few civilians know what duties a soldier may have to perform when on active service; in fact, the soldier himself can not guess it out from day to day. When I exchanged mufti for khaki, in February, 1915, I thought all I would have to do would be to fight, eat, and sleep—when I could, with, of course, such side-shows as drills, parades, bombing practice, guard duty, and numerous other antics that make a soldier's life one long round of pleasure and—annoyance. I have had three and one-half years of disillusionment, but no kick coming, and, in trotting parlance, still going strong—tail over the dashboard.

The slogan "Work or fight" is revised in the war-zones and becomes "Fight and work," and when a fellow is up among the bing-bangs the best nerve tonic is to be very busy at one or both. Those who aspire to enact the rôle of a poached egg expecting to be billeted on a comfy piece of toast had better apply for a job at the "Hôtel des Enfants" and not at a recruiting station.

In my dreams I am sometimes a Jerusalem pony with field-kitchens in my saddle-bags and at others I am a hump-backed ship of the desert taking aboard the last straw.

Then I turn over and grunt:

L'Enfer!

I've done every duty no soldier should shun
To put the kibosh on the damnable Hun.
I've done the foregoing with a heart and a will,
To annihilate that demon—old Kaiser Bill.

THE DEADLY YANKEE RIFLE-FIRE

THE famous accuracy of the deadly fire of the Continentals at Bunker Hill was repeated by the Yankee troops of 1918 in France, as we are now learning. Every reader will recall the stories that have been coming over about single American soldiers found lying surrounded by a circle of German dead. The reason is now clear—the American was a dead shot, the German was not. We also heard early in the war that the rifle was obsolete and useless in modern warfare, but our Army has disproved that error. Machine-gun nests were often taken by Americans with this supposedly useless weapon. The rifle is all right; it merely needs the right man behind it. Mr. William Atherton Du Pay, correspondent of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, gives some facts which prove that American skill with small arms is still valuable either in attack or defense. What our riflemen accomplished at Belleau Wood is thus described:

When the Yanks swung into action, the French Army observers witnessed what was to them an astounding sight. In the face of the onrolling columns of Hun shock troops, every American soldier deliberately adjusted about his left arm a loop of leather formed by his rifle-sling to steady



**Suppose It
Cost \$3.20**

**It Would Still Be
Economical**

You pay 30 to 32 cents today for the large package of Quaker Oats. You get 6,335 calories, the energy measure of food value.

In the 13-cent package you get just as much for your money.

Suppose it cost ten times as much. You would call it extravagant food. But see what you pay for other foods to get 6,335 calories.

Below are the figures at the prices of today. You will see that at this writing many foods cost more than ten times Quaker Oats for the same energy units.

Cost of 6,335 Calories

In Quaker Oats	\$6.32
In Round Steak	2.56
In Leg of Lamb	3.00
In Veal Cutlets	3.56
In Halibut	3.31
In Salt Codfish	4.87
In Canned Peas	3.37
In Milk	1.22

So meats and fish average fully as much as Quaker Oats would cost you at \$3.20 per large package.

And more, for the oat is better food. It is better balanced, more complete. It is almost the ideal food.

The best way possible to bring down food cost is to serve more Quaker Oats.

**Quaker
Oats**

A Superlative Grade

Use Quaker Oats to make the dish doubly delightful. It is flaked from queen grains only—just the richest, plumpest oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel.

Thus we get an exquisite flavor which costs you no extra price. Insist on it.

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Per 1000 Calories



This Costs

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Per 1000 Calories



This Costs

60c

Per 1000 Calories

(2054)



En-retouched photograph of 36 x 6 Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tire on
1-ton truck operated by the Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., Chicago

Copyright 1918, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR
AKRON

Where These Tires Save

BUSINESS concerns are determining that the choice between Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires and solid tires is a matter of conditions and that, unless enormous dead-weight burdens are to be carried over smooth roads, it frequently happens that the pneumatic equipment proves the more economical.

In Chicago, the Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company has conducted a test for more than a year and has found that a 1½-ton truck on Goodyear Pneumatics hauls at lower cost than a former 1-ton truck equipped with solid tires.

*"In saving gasoline and oil, in reducing wear and tear on the truck, and in eliminating delays during the winter, Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires have won permanent adoption by us."—
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company,
Chicago, Ill.*

Their report makes clear that both trucks were used in the same kind of service and that this involved a 50- to 60-mile per day run from freight yards over both good and bad going to various destinations in and around the city.

It first emphasizes that, as shown by the company's fuel bills, the 1½-ton Goodyear pneumatic-shod truck used only 5 gallons of gasoline daily as against the solid-tired truck's consumption of 8½ gallons daily.

Then it points out that the truck on pneumatics, though ½ ton larger, used only 5

quarts of oil weekly while the other required 7 quarts weekly.

And particular stress is laid on the fact that, because it was cushioned by the big Goodyear Pneumatics, the heavier truck required only \$20 worth of mechanical attention between October 1, 1917, and

October 15, 1918, whereas the jarring on solid tires had punished the other truck considerably, causing frequent loss of time and money.

In addition the pneumatic equipment has wiped out the losses previously incurred when winter-time deliveries were delayed because the solid tires stalled

in the snow or on icy pavements.

The truck equipped with the pneumatics, operated during the severe conditions of January and February, 1918, without being stopped on a single occasion by lack of traction.

Similar evidence of the money-saving advantages of Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires appears consistently in their pioneering record and plainly recommends them to executives whose hauling conditions really demand this type of tire.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

CORD TIRES

the hard-kicking weapon, took time to estimate the distance between him and the attacking Germans, and carefully adjusted his sights for the exact range before loosing off the bullets that accurately singled out individual enemies, cutting great gaps in the advancing line, and finally turning the tide of battle—the tide which grew in volume and culminated in the smash of the Hindenburg line.

To the man who has never followed the fascinating sport of military rifle-shooting, the connections between the preparations of the Yanks for battle in Château-Thierry and the great retreat which the future may prove to have been one of the critical stages of the war, may appear vague and difficult to understand; but the fact remains that the shock troops of the Hun, expecting to advance to close quarters where bayonet, butt, and the invincible progress of their unswerving mass formations would win the day for them, were met when more than five hundred yards away from their objectives by a hail of accurately aimed bullets—projectiles which did not depend upon happen-chance or upon the mass of the target for hits, but which were directed against individual marks by cool, deliberate, expert riflemen, who knew how to shoot, and who knew they knew how to shoot.

All this was in direct contrast to the accepted order of things along the Western Front. That a soldier in battle should take time to adjust his sights so that neither the range nor the force of the wind would interfere with the straight flight of the bullet was incomprehensible to the French, by whom the rifle had come to be regarded mainly as a staff for a bayonet, or, at best, a firearm from which a man with little previous training might send projectiles against an attacking mass and feel confident that a certain percentage of the bullets—one in every six hundred fired, statistics tell us—would find a human mark.

Equally a revelation to the Hun was the marksmanship of the Yanks, the German Army never having believed in rifle-practice at distances greater than four hundred meters, relying upon the volume of fire from its mass formation rather than upon the individual precision of the soldiers composing those masses. In the first of the fighting around Château-Thierry, there were in action a few Chauchat machine rifles, weapons which automatically load and fire a score of shots without recharging, but the rank and file of the American forces were armed with nothing more rapid than our own Springfield rifle, the magazine of which holds only five cartridges and which is in no way automatic. Yet so fast, furious, and destructive was the Yankee fire that German prisoners declared that at the time they believed every American in the fight was armed with an automatic weapon.

The greatest factor in the success of the American arms was not the effective mass fire of our Army as much as the accurate aim of the individual American soldier. Indeed, says Mr. Du Pay:

The exploits of the American rifleman in the war of wars are legion. The full story of his skill has never, and probably will never, be told, for it is all part of a day's red work. Yet official dispatches have shown how, with accurate rifle-fire at Château-Thierry, the marines as a unit beat back the advance of the enemy; how a Yankee sergeant, a few weeks before at the Marne, picked off twenty-five Huns as they were crossing the river from a distance of six hundred yards; how an

American private was found dead, ringed about by ten German corpses, each bearing testimony, in his death wounds, of the rapidity and accuracy of fire which marked the last stand of the unnamed Yankee, who, when he was mortally hit, thrust his bayonet in the ground to show he was the last survivor of the unequal conflict; how, in short, individually and collectively the American soldier has given the rifle a new effectiveness and a new importance in modern war.

ASTROLOGY ALSO COMES OUT AGAINST GERMANY—Astrology as a cult is less in vogue with us than with people of foreign countries, but whatever success or failure in foretelling the future astrologists may have, when they turn to the subject uppermost in the greatest number of minds—the war's outcome—they receive interested attention. *The Westminster Gazette* (London) of July 29 made some revelations on the authority of *The Occult Review* (London)—

The general but somewhat vague impression that our enemies are on the verge of "a bad time" is borne out, I am interested to find, by the astrologers. *The Occult Review*, which keeps me informed on matters of this kind, points out that the autumnal equinox threatens to be distinctly awkward for the Central Empires. "Uranus," it remarks, "is close to the cusp of the mid-heaven in close opposition to Saturn and in close square with Mars. At Berlin . . . Uranus is actually within a quarter of a degree of the exact square of the mid-heaven, and Saturn only a little over one degree from the opposition of one and the square of the other." At Vienna things, apparently, are even worse, and, in conjunction with the Austrian Emperor's horoscope, "threaten this monarch with the loss of his throne during the ensuing autumn."

But, altho, according to the stars, "a crisis of the gravest kind threatens Central Europe," the Allies are not to return at once to a life of perfect ease and quiet. "Rome," I read, "can hardly expect to be immune from its effects, either physically or politically. A devastating earthquake may follow in its wake. At Washington, Mars has only just culminated, afflicted by Saturn and Uranus, while Mercury and Venus are in conjunction in the ascendent and in sextile with Jupiter," whatever the effect of that may be. Saturn "affects the horoscope of President Poincaré"; but an eclipse of the sun on December 3 "may prove to be a harbinger of peace, especially as by this date Mars has passed away from the parallel of the sun in King George's nativity." And even with regard to the present battle the astrologers have something to tell us. "The date of entry of Venus into Cancer is July 24, the conjunction of the major and minor benefices being formed on the ascendent of General Foch's horoscope on July 27. One is almost inclined to suggest that the French General must have had some knowledge of astrological lore, in view of the date for which he timed his auspicious counter-offensive."

Gets Back at Mother.—"Bertie," said mother, sorrowfully, "every time you are naughty I get another gray hair."

"My word!" replied Bertie; "you must have been a terror. Look at grandpa!"—*Tid-Bits*.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Accounts for Their Pallor.—"Why did you use the expression 'as pale as a door-knob'?"

"Door-knobs are in doors so much, you know."—*Boston Transcript*.

A Mean Remark.—"Dead men tell no tales," observed the Sage.

"Maybe that is the reason why so many widows get to marry again," commented the Fool.—*Nashville Tennessean*.

What's the Use?—JUDGE—"The police say that you and your wife had some words."

PRISONER—"I had some, but didn't get a chance to use them."—*Puck*.

May Start Revolution.—"Why do they say, 'Nobody loves a fat man'?"

"There's bound to be a suspicion that anybody overweight just now is getting more than his share of the food."—*Washington Star*.

Beats the Band.—BLONDS—"If you are going in for music, which instrument would you choose?"

SLONDS—"Well, I've always thought I would like to be a soloist on a cash register."—*Philadelphia Record*.

Good and Sufficient.—"She's giving a very elaborate party."

"Gotten up solely on my account."

"I thought you two were on the out."

"We are. And that's the reason she got up the party."—*Kansas City Journal*.

Wasn't He Cute?—WIFEY—"You must not expect me to give up my girlhood ways all at once."

HUSBY—"That's all right. Go on taking an allowance from your father as if nothing had happened."—*Brooklyn Citizen*.

Clumsy Cheating

The Kaiser said, "What shameful fears I'm now compelled to feel:

I stacked the cards for thirty years
And then mused up the deal!"

—*Washington Star*.

Squeezed Dry.—"Si Hubbard told me he got a heap of work out of you when you was workin' fer him," said the farmer.

"Wal, I allow he did," said the hired man.

"Yas. Fact is, I guess he just about got it all."—*Boston Transcript*.

Merrily We Roll Along.—A man entered a drug-store very hurriedly and asked for a dozen two-grain quinin pills.

"Do you want them put in a box, sir?" asked the chemist, as he was counting them out.

"Oh, no, certainly not," replied the customer. "I was thinking of rolling them home!"—*Tid-Bits*.

Sure to Come.—"Oh, mama, I'm frightened!" came from little Tommie, in bed.

"What are you frightened about, my son?"

"I hear somebody on the roof."

"Oh, well, go to sleep, my boy; it's only your father taking off his shoes before he sneaks through the scuttle. He's just got home from the club in his airship."—*Yonkers Statesman*.

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Over here, this splendid coffee, in the regular Baker-ized form, may be obtained as usual from your grocer and until he receives a shipment of the new, Soluble Barrington Hall, made instantly in the cup, we will mail you a standard size jar upon receipt of 35c in stamps or coin.

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No Credit.—"What does she say?"
"Says her face is her fortune."
"Now I understand what they mean by involuntary bankruptcy."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Times Are Different.—"Why is Wombat hustling so strenuously? I thought he retired with enough to live on."
"It looked like enough to live on—ten years ago."—*Judge*.

Topsy-turvy Times.—"A queer thing on the cards in Europe."
"What is that?"
"The deuce is taking all the kings."—*Baltimore American*.

A Roundabout Method.—"Pa, why do you always insist on my singing when Mr. Bimley comes here?"
"Well, I don't like to come right out and tell him to go."—*Boston Transcript*.

Not Any More
Now Wilhelm with a troubled brow
Counts up his various losses.
He can not pay his board bill now
By giving iron crosses.
—*Washington Star*.

Cheap Enough.—MAGISTRATE—"How did you manage to extract the man's watch from his pocket when it was provided with a safety-catch?"
PRISONER—"Excuse me, sir, that is a professional secret. I am willing to teach you, however, for two guineas."—*Tit-Bits*.

Thousands to the Good.—"Had my fortune told to-day, dear."
"What a waste of money," said her husband.
"Not at all. I gave the woman fifty cents and she told me I would inherit \$50,000. Wasn't that a bargain?"—*Boston Transcript*.

Made Greater Speed.—"In some respects you are greater than Napoleon," remarked the faithful attendant.
"But," protested the deposed ruler, "I'm down and out."
"Yes. Your finish is very much like Napoleon's, and it took you a very much shorter time to reach it."—*Washington Star*.

Preparing for Jack.—Mr. Simpson's voice rumbled through the house. "Mary! Here's the baker. How many loaves? Two, as usual?"
"Two loaves, indeed," replied Mrs. Simpson. "Have you forgotten that Jack is coming home on leave to-day?"
"Of course!" said Mr. Simpson, as he suddenly remembered his sailor son was coming home. "Here, Mr. Baker, back your cart up against this door, and tip her up."—*Tit-Bits*.

Drought Broken.—Two Jews were on a journey on a hot summer day. "Have you anything with you, Matthias?" asked one.
"Yes, a bottle of wine. What have you, Moses?"
"Dried tongue."
"Good! We'll divide our provisions." Matthias produced his wine and it was divided. Then he asked his fellow traveler to bring out his provisions.
"I?" said Moses.
"Why, yes, the dry tongue you said you had."
"I haven't got one now," was the reply.—*Boston Transcript*.

HERCULES POWDER CO.

From War to Peace

TO satisfy the demands of war the Hercules Powder Company has cut over 621,000 tons of kelp in the Pacific Ocean during the last two-and-a-half years. This has been converted into chemicals necessary to the manufacture of smokeless powder, black powder, shell lacquers, and coating for aeroplane wings. Over \$5,000,000 have been expended in the great plant at San Diego, Cal., in which the chemicals are extracted from this giant seaweed.

The development of a new source of these chemicals—potash, acetone, and other solvents—was vital to the triumph of democracy. Now that victory is assured, these and others are at the disposal of the industries of peace.

Kelp yields many useful products in addition to those which have been necessary to the prosecution of the war. Many of them are well-known to the drug and chemical trades. Some of them have never been produced in commercial quantities before. Others that are now made only on a laboratory scale can be readily turned out in quantity if a demand is found.

We ask all manufacturers and chemists who believe that success in the new industrial era which is upon us demands new methods and new ideas, to consider these chemicals in the light of possible applications to processes in which they are interested. If you are such a manufacturer, ask your chief chemists if one of these materials does not suggest an improvement in your product, or a saving in its manufacture. If you are a chemist, does not something in the list at the right offer possibilities for new accomplishments in your profession?

In either case, our Research Department is at your disposal in working out methods for applying any of these chemicals to your needs, or in developing new products to suit your requirements. Address

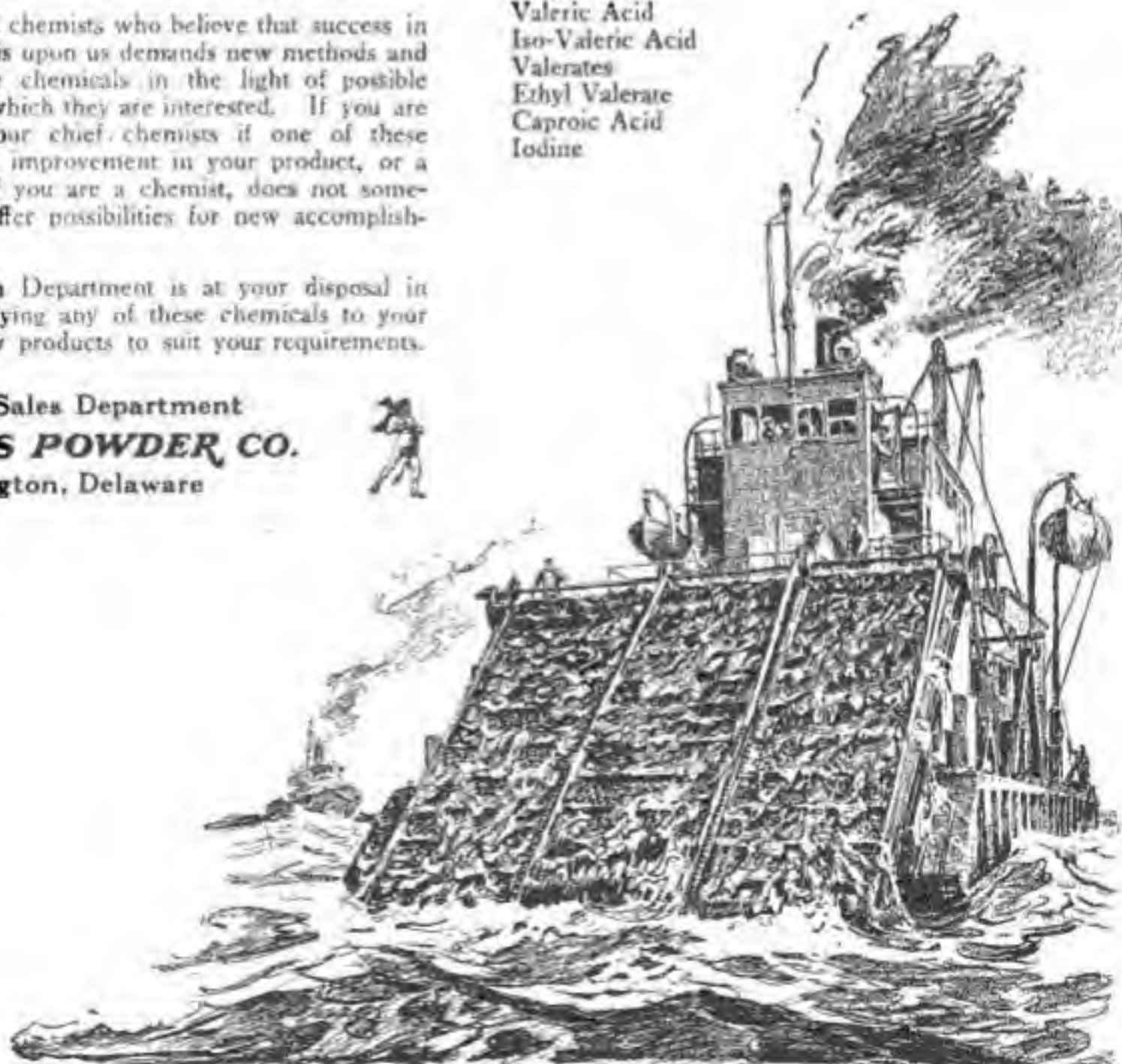


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CURRENT EVENTS

THE PEACE SITUATION

December 4.—President Wilson and his party sail for France on the *George Washington*.

Reviewing German ability to pay war-damages, the *London Daily Mail* says the estimated Allied expenditures of \$125,000,000,000 are less than one-seventh of the main German assets in sight.

The executive committee of the National Race Congress of the United States names five delegates to the "international congress of the darker races of the world" to be held in France during the Peace Conference.

December 5.—Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, says in a public address that such men as the former German Emperor, Enver Pasha, and the former rulers of Bulgaria and Austria will be placed on trial and their lives forfeited if found guilty.

Lloyd George, in a restatement of his policy, declares that the men responsible for the war can not escape because their heads were crowned, but that they must be tried by an international court.

Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, announces that the British peace delegation will demand the abolition of conscription throughout Europe. Great Britain must retain her naval supremacy, he says, and her delegates will determinedly oppose any proposals to deprive her of it.

On his return to Paris from the London conference, Premier Clemenceau declares there is absolute agreement among the Allies on all questions, particularly that concerning the former German Emperor.

The British Admiralty announces that the entire Turkish Fleet is in the hands of the Allies and interned in the Golden Horn at Constantinople.

General Nudant, president of the French armistice commission at Spa, says the *Düsseldorf Nachrichten*, has presented a note to the German commission demanding for the British troops \$10,000,000 and \$13,500,000 for the French troops for the expense of the first month of occupation.

December 6.—The *London Daily Mail* announces that a demand for \$40,000,000,000 will be made for Great Britain and her dominions as reparation for the war.

American troops entered Mainz, capital of Rhenish Hesse, on the left bank of the Rhine, on December 4, states a Wolff Bureau dispatch from Berlin.

December 7.—A London dispatch states that Jewish leaders in Vienna have appealed to Premier Lloyd George, Premier Clemenceau, and President Wilson to check the massacres in Galician cities.

General March announces in Washington the probability that the National Army men now approaching the Rhine will be back on American soil by midsummer. A total of 5,325 officers and 125,515 men has been specifically assigned for early return by General Pershing.

December 9.—A wireless from the *George Washington* says President Wilson will probably not sit at the peace table himself, but will remain in close touch with the heads of other nations and be prepared to decide questions referred to him. It is further stated that the President favors public proceedings of the Peace Conference.

The State Department again advises the German and Austrian governments



Lloyd T. Bigelow—Needham, Mass.

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The Cough that Killed Santa Claus

The tree is decked. Candles twinkle. Tinsel sparkles. The holly hangs high. The little tots gather with wide eyes and beating hearts. "Santa Claus is coming!" Sleigh bells jingle somewhere. A door opens. "Here he is!" Laden pack, frosty beard, merry eyes. The children clap and leap, half

afraid, half gleeful. Santa swings down his load and gifts, and then—He coughs—hard and often, just like an ordinary man. He doubles over. Off falls his beard. "It's only daddy," the children cry in bitter disappointment. No more Santa Claus for them.

What's the use of going round coughing? It spoils lots of fun for yourself and other folks. And it's so unnecessary.

Smith Brothers S-B Cough Drops relieve coughing. And they often keep a cough from developing into a sore throat or cold. Keep a box in your pocket, another in your desk, another at home.

Pure. No drugs. Just enough charcoal to sweeten the stomach.

One placed in the mouth at bedtime keeps the breathing passages open.

Drop that Cough

SMITH BROTHERS of Poughkeepsie

FAMOUS SINCE 1847



or West Indian island and guarded by a Dutch Fleet.

Berlin advices received at Zurich state that 180 casualties occurred during fighting in the Prussian capital December 6, and that the Spartacus group is defending three sections of the suburbs with machine guns. Many persons are reported killed in street fighting at Mayence, capital of Rhenish Hesse.

A London dispatch avers that Germany is known to have lost well over 6,000 airplanes, destroyed and surrendered, during the present year.

December 9.—*L'Information*, of Paris, is informed that additional troops were brought to Berlin, December 8, by the Ebert Government to crush the Spartacus movement, which is now causing disorders also in Munich and Pilsen, Bohemia.

An Amsterdam dispatch states that Polish-American divisions have embarked at Havre for Danzig, in west Prussia, with the intention of occupying the provinces of Posen and Silesia.

British troops are hurried to Cologne to maintain order.

Swiss newspapers report the entire fortunes of former King Frederick August of Saxony and his brother, Prince John George, placed under sequestration.

December 10.—The *Leipzig Tageblatt* reports that, following mental depression, the ex-Kaiser has attempted to commit suicide.

Philipp Scheidemann, a member of the new Government, threatens to resign if chaos continues in Berlin, wires the Associated Press correspondent. "If the people do not come to their senses," he added, "they will be brought to their senses by the Americans."

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

December 4.—London gets a message from Berlin stating that the Russian Government has refused to admit 1,500,000 Russian soldiers who have been prisoners in Germany and turned them back at the frontier.

December 6.—Press reports forwarded to the State Department at Washington describe Petrograd like a deserted city with probably one-half of its population gone through starvation and terrorism. Rumors of approaching Entente intervention, states a dispatch from Stockholm, have increased Bolshevik hatred and resulted in persecution of the middle-class elements. The Polish and Swedish legations have been forcibly entered.

A Geneva dispatch states that General Skoropadski, hetman of the Ukraine, has been killed and that all power is now in the hands of the Unionists.

The Ukrainian bureau at Lausanne learns that Kief was taken by Unionist troops after a severe battle in which 10,000 men were killed or wounded.

December 7.—London gets a message from Amsterdam stating that the Councils of Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland have urged Allied intervention in the Baltic provinces against the invasion of Russian Bolshevik forces.

December 8.—Owing to a charge that the representative of the Soviet Government at Stockholm has been transmitting Bolshevik literature from Russia, states an Associated Press dispatch, Sweden has recalled her diplomatic and consular representatives in Russia.

The Women's Committee of the American Defense Society sends a letter to members of Congress asking immediate Congressional action for restoring order

From War to Peace and the Demands of Commerce



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and alleviating suffering in Russia, where, it is claimed, 15,000,000 persons are threatened with starvation this winter.

December 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* reports that the German Government has recognized the Republic of Estonia, one of the Russian Baltic provinces.

On arriving in London the Dutch Minister to Petrograd declares that when he left that city the "situation was one of utter starvation and most of the people hardly knew how to exist through the following day."

FOREIGN

December 4.—A dispatch from Buenos Aires states that the American Government has informed Peru that she may count upon the friendly approval of the United States in efforts to obtain the plebiscite in the provinces of Tacna and Arica.

Santiago reports an earthquake in northern Chile, destroying Vallenar and wrecking 10 per cent. of the buildings at Copiapo.

December 5.—The First Lord of the British Admiralty states that during the war 2,475 British ships were sunk with their crews aboard and 3,147 were sunk and their crews left adrift. The total casualties in the merchant marine service exceeded 15,000 men.

Paris reports the Ministers of Justice and the Interior declaring that it is necessary to keep martial law in force in France because of the recrudescence of Bolshevik propaganda in certain districts.

A Washington dispatch states that the United States has informed Chile and Peru that it is of "absolute necessity" that they adjust their differences amicably.

In a speech at Dundee Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, announces that the British Government has decided upon the nationalization of the railways.

London reports fourteen women among the candidates for Parliament nominated yesterday.

December 6.—An official statement issued in London gives British merchant tonnage losses from the beginning of the war to October 31 last as 9,031,828. New construction in the United Kingdom during the same period was 4,342,296 tons, 530,000 tons were purchased abroad, and enemy tonnage captured was 716,520, making the net loss 3,443,012 tons.

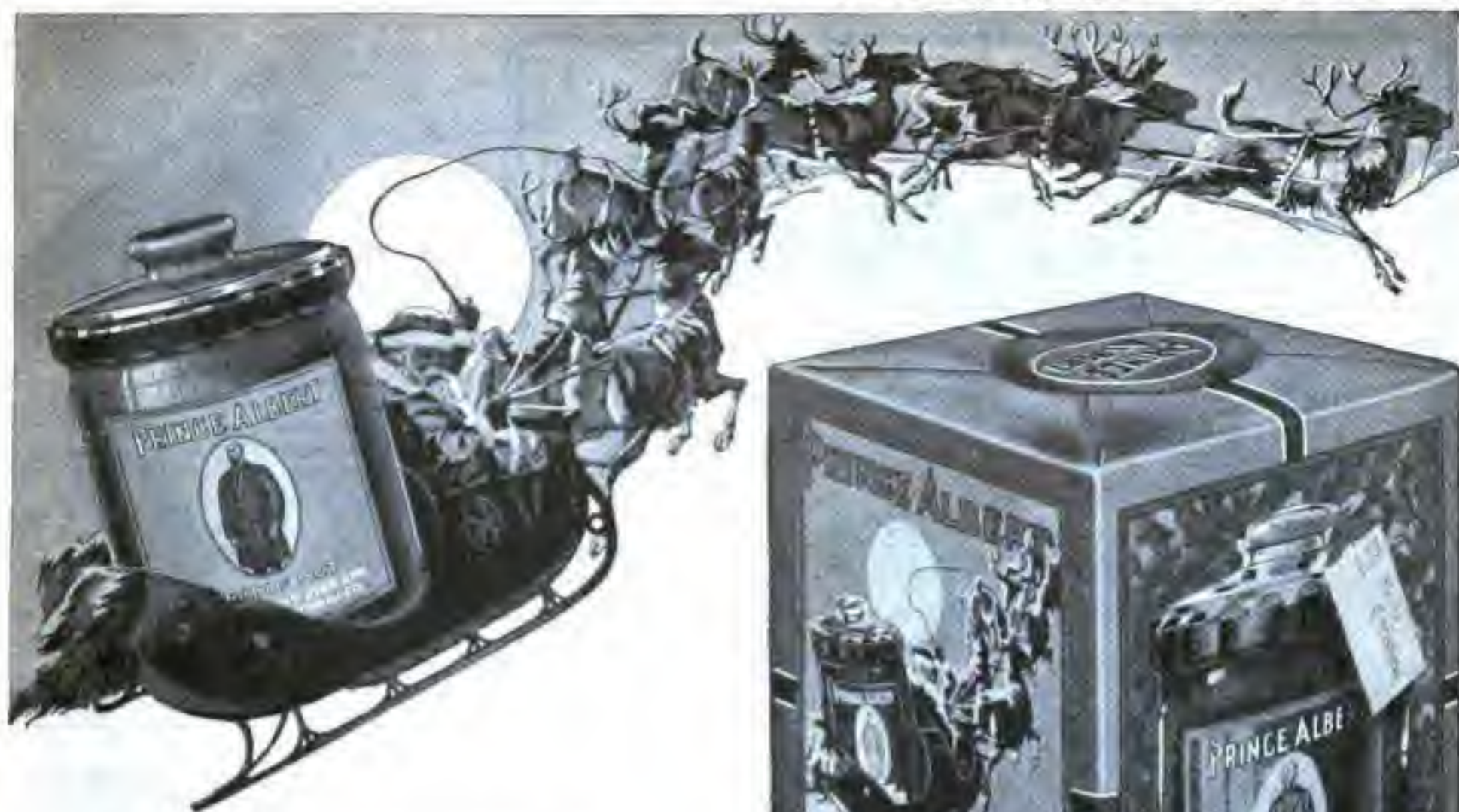
The Berlin correspondent of the *London Daily Express* wires that the Germans are building an airplane and Zeppelin for a trip across the Atlantic in July next.

A Peking cable states that the American, British, French, and Japanese Ministers have presented President Hsu Shin-chang with a memorandum expressing grave concern over the continued civil strife in China and the wish of the associated governments to encourage the efforts of both sides for reconciliation.

Santiago reports Ambassador Shea handing to President Sanfuentes a message from President Wilson offering mediation in the question of the provinces of Tacna and Arica. President Sanfuentes said neither the Government nor the people of Chile wished for war, and, in his opinion, the controversy could be satisfactorily settled.

December 9.—Manchester reports a strike of 100,000 cotton-spinners for a 40 per cent. increase in current wages.

A London dispatch says a company has



Regular old "HE" Christmas hand-out!

THIS pippin-of-a-pound-package of Prince Albert tobacco—the classy crystal glass humidor all radiant in yuletide finery—looks like a thousand dollar Liberty Bond perched-on-a-pedestal as cymbals sound for the curtain's rise Christmas morning! It's the big-best-bet for the Ace-High-Party on the receiving end of the deal!

¶ Talk about *man*-gifts! Boy how-dy! If *he* gets an inkling of what's up he'll kick off the coverlids at crack-o-day and make a speed dive for first whacks that'll scorch the banister railing! *Sure!*

¶ For, a gift of a pound of Prince Albert gets closer to a smoking man than anything you can figure on! Turns on such scuttles-of-sunshine all day Christmas, and keeps him jimmy-pipe-joy'us many days thereafter! Because, P. A. hits his taste and cuts loose new smoke high spots! Just puts a capital S on Smokesatisfaction seven days out of every week!

¶ Prince Albert is as cool as an iced cucumber. No stung-tongue comebacks with P. A.! It can't bite or parch! Our exclusive patented process cuts out bite and parch! He can smoke to beat the old band—and *then some!*

¶ Get on the trail of this festal P. A. package—all equipped with a Merry Christmas tag ready for your pen—before the "all gone" gloom sign stares you in the face! You'll be disappointed sure as shooting if you don't get busy—*quick!*

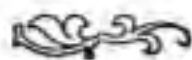
¶ Or, maybe, you'll take a fancy to Prince Albert in the handsome pound or half pound tin humidors. Mighty clever, too! And, then there are the tidy red tins and the toppy red bags, so popular, and so handy for smokers. Remember just how close Christmas is—and *don't slip!* Get yours before the day's done! And, that'll be off your mind!

PRINCE the national Christmas joy smoke ALBERT

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EXPANSION: Skillful, scientific application of electrical power is a means of securing maximum flexibility in the modern manufacturing plant. Motor drive permits plant extension unit by unit with minimum initial costs, installation delays, labor demands, and with a fixed control of overhead.

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been formed to finance the survey of an aerial route from Australia to London by way of Sydney and Port Said.

A message from Lima states that the Peruvian Government accepts the proffered mediation of the United States and Argentina in the settlement of the dispute with Chile.

December 10.—A Christiania dispatch states that the Nobel Committee has resolved not to award a Nobel peace prize this year.

DOMESTIC

December 4.—General Pershing's report on the operations of the American Expeditionary Forces up to November 20 pays supreme tribute to the patience under hardships, heroism, and unflinching spirit of officers and men, whose "deeds are immortal and have earned the eternal gratitude of our country."

Clarence Mackay, president of the Commercial Cable Company, brings suit in the Federal District Court in New York to enjoin the Postmaster-General from carrying out his claim that he has assumed control of the company's ocean cables.

Estimates of the Public Health Service show that between 300,000 and 350,000 deaths from influenza and pneumonia have occurred among the civilian population and 20,000 in the Army camps in the country since September 15.

Secretary Daniels issues an order for the resumption of recruiting for the Marine Corps. Enlistments will be for four years and there is no limit to the number of men to be accepted.

The Labor party platform adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor is adopted by the National Non-Partisan League at a meeting in St. Paul, Minn.

Amalgamation of the marine cable system of the Western Union and Commercial Cable companies is authorized by the Postmaster-General.

Permanent organization of the Army has been deferred for consideration until after the close of the Peace Conference. Secretary Baker states in his annual report, because "the military needs of the United States can not be prudently assessed until that Conference shall have determined the future international relations of the world."

December 5.—The Reconstruction Conference at Atlantic City, which is attended by several thousand business men representing all important industries in the country, favors a program for the democratization of industry by an internal process of evolution which will promote harmony between capital and labor.

Secretary of War Baker tells the Senate Finance Committee that through contract cancellations the War Department expects to save approximately \$7,250,000,000 of the \$24,281,000,000 voted by Congress for the Army during the war.

The New York Chamber of Commerce adopts a resolution favoring closer association of wage-earners, managers, and capitalists in all large industrial establishments.

Government ownership of all telephone and telegraph lines at the conclusion of peace is recommended in the annual report of the Postmaster-General issued in Washington.

In its annual report the Interstate Commerce Commission opposes the return of railways to the old system of competition and suggests a partial merger

under some sort of government regulation.

December 6.—The nomination of Representative Carter Glass to be Secretary of the Treasury, which was announced December 5, is confirmed by the Senate without objection.

An official statement submitted to the House Naval Committee says the American Navy will number 1,291 vessels, including forty battle-ships and 329 destroyers, on July 1, 1920.

Secretary of Labor Wilson issues an appeal to the workers of the country to refrain from a nation-wide strike as a protest against the case of Thomas J. Mooney.

Mayor Hylan vetoes the curfew ordinance passed by the New York Board of Aldermen to keep boys and girls under sixteen off the streets after 9 p.m.

The Chief of the Bureau of Investigations of the Department of Justice gives sensational lists of persons connected with German propaganda to the Senate Committee which is investigating the brewers and propagandists.

Albert Paul Fricke, an American citizen, and Lieut.-Com. Hermann Wessels, alias Carl Roediger, of the Imperial German Navy, are indicted for treason by the Federal grand jury in New York.

December 7.—Evidence connecting a dozen more men and nine organizations with the paid German propaganda in this country is presented to the Senate Committee by the chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

The Deputy State Attorney-General reveals the scheme of German propagandists to purchase an influential newspaper in New York.

Speaking before the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, William C. Redfield, Secretary of the Department of Commerce, predicts grave complications should this country plunge into a race for foreign trade.

Britain Day, appointed for the promotion of friendship between the United States and Great Britain, is signalized in New York by cable messages from King George, Minister Balfour, General Pershing, and other prominent men expressing the hope of continued amity between the two nations.

Charles M. Schwab receives word by wireless from President Wilson that his resignation as Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation had been accepted.

December 8.—In his annual report Secretary of the Navy Daniels gives a glowing account of the heroic deeds of the United States marines and the brilliant achievements of the American Navy during the war.

December 9.—The chief of the Bureau of Investigations of the Department of Justice tells the Senate committee that the policies of the Hearst papers, which had been considered pro-German and anti-British before the United States entered the war, continued "very questionable" for some time afterward.

The annual convention of the Investment Bankers' Association at Atlantic City urges the return of the railroads to their private owners, but with a certain amount of Federal supervision, and the enlistment of Congressional aid in fighting the fraudulent securities evil.

Mayor Thompson of Chicago allows the ordinance passed by the City Council prohibiting the display of the red flag to become a law without his signature.

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De Lamar, who died December 1, the medical departments of Harvard, Columbia, and Johns Hopkins universities are to get about \$7,000,000 for the study and teaching of the origin, cause, and prevention of disease.

December 10.—Following a wireless request from the President, Vice-President Marshall presides over a Cabinet meeting, the first incident of the kind on record. In assuming the chair, he said: "I am here informally and personally; I am not undertaking to exercise any official duty or function."

More evidence on the attitude of the Hearst papers is presented to the Senate committee which is investigating the brewers and German propaganda.

The House of Representatives orders an investigation of the National Security League of New York and similar organizations and their alleged charges affecting the loyalty of members of Congress.

Richard M. Hurd, of the American Defense Society, issues a warning to civilians and uniformed men to beware of concerted attempts to break up Allied unity "in this period of diplomatic stress."

A bill providing for government regulation of the meat-packing industry is introduced in the House by Chairman Sims of the Interstate Commerce Committee.

The annual report of the Secretary of Commerce shows the balance of trade in favor of the United States for the fiscal year 1918 was \$2,982,226,238. The total of the merchandise export trade was \$5,928,285,641 and of the import trade \$2,946,059,403.

Vice-Admiral Gleaves gives out figures showing that of the entire army of 2,079,880 taken over the seas 46¼ per cent. were carried in American ships, 48½ per cent. in British, and the rest in French and Italian vessels.

The convention of the Investment Bankers' Association goes on record squarely opposed to public ownership of railroads and in favor of an early return to private ownership under improved methods of regulation.

The Winning Side.—Maj. Earlwood Dawson, of his Majesty's Forces, in a letter to his sister, an American Red-Cross worker in England, tells an incident illustrative of England's faith in the Americans.

An English private had captured a German captain. Tommy marched his prisoner into headquarters with the air of a major-general on parade and stood waiting for his turn to deliver over his captive.

The German captain smirked disdainfully, glanced about the tent, and hissed at Tommy, "You stupid English, you dink dat you vill vin dis var. Vell, I tell you dot you von't, for ve haf the German Gott on our side."

"That's all right, old boy," replied Tommy promptly, "we've got the Yanks on ours."—*Red Cross Press Service.*

The Pikers Suffer.—"Who is that poor fellow with the guards watching him?" asked the visitor to the penitentiary.

"Ob, he's a desperate criminal," replied the warden. "He is doing twenty years. He wrecked a train."

"And who is that trusty who seems to have so many privileges?" asked the visitor.

"Oh, he's a financier," replied the warden. "He is doing two years. He wrecked a railroad."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnall's New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"G. A. S., Conway, Ark.—"Kindly give us the author of the quotation, 'The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.'"

The entire quotation reads—

"They say that man is mighty,
He governs land and sea,
He wields a mighty scepter
O'er lesser powers that be;
But a mightier power and stronger
Man from his throne has hurled,
For the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world."

—WM. ROSS WALLACE—*What Rules the World.*

"H. J. P., Columbia, Tenn.—"What is the rule for the use of the terminations *-able* and *-ible*?"

The rule is: *-able* is used after verb-stems ending in *a*; *-ible* is a suffix of Latin adjectives from Latin stems not *a* stems. It (*-ible*) is the equivalent of *-able* of other English adjectives, as, *edible*, from Latin *edere*, = eat-able.

"S. R. O., Jr., Hope, Ark.—"Why does the Secretary of State sign his name 'Lansing' to official communications sent to other nations without attaching his title or initials?"

The Secretary of State merely follows the custom established by his predecessors.

"H. M. S., Chicago, Ill.—"Is it correct, if the last letter of a word is 't' and the first of the next word is 'y,' to unite these two letters to sound like 'ch' in 'chop,' as, 'Can't you,' 'Don't you,' etc.?"

Glides occur in colloquial English speech according to the rapidity with which words are spoken. Careful enunciation eliminates them and they are seldom or never heard in formal utterance. Hence, they should be avoided as tending to break down letter values.

"R. H. T., Hillsboro, Ohio.—"Kindly tell me what is meant by 'Italia Irredenta.'"

The definition of *irredentist* is "One of a party formed in Italy about 1878 to secure the incorporation with that country of regions Italian in speech and race, notably the people of the district around Trieste and Trent in Austria, Nice in France, Corsica, and Malta, but subject to other governments. Such regions are called *Italia irredenta*, or 'Unredeemed Italy.'"

"H. E. K., Corydon, Iowa.—"Could you give me information as to the religion Robespierre caused to be adopted in France in 1794?"

The religion which Robespierre set up was simply the worship of the Supreme Being, as opposed to Catholicism on the one hand and to the atheism of Herbert on the other.

"M. E. S., Baltimore, Md.—"Is the correct pronunciation of *lieutenant* *lee-tenant* or *lu-tenant*?"

In American usage generally *lieutenant* is pronounced *lu-ten'ant* (*lu* as in *feud*, *e* as in *get*, *a* as in *final*). In British usage, *lef-ten'ant* (*e* as in *get*, *a* as in *final*) predominates.

"F. D. S., Sanford, Fla.—"Please inform me if there is such a body of water as the 'Sargasso Sea,' or is it only a mythical spot existing only in the sailor's imagination?"

Sargasso sea is defined as "a region of the North Atlantic ocean, between latitude 16° and 38° N. and longitude 30° and 50° W., where some of the surface is covered with floating gulf-weed."

"A. C. B., Pontiac, Ill.—"I notice two spellings of a very common word, i.e., *pajamas* and *pyjamas*. What authority is there for two spellings in English if the word is derived from one Hindu word or root? If, in your judgment both spellings have become authorized, are they both philological and why? Which is, or should be, preferred?"

Pajamas is the preferred form in this country, and *pyjamas* in England. In transliterating Oriental words, there is often little choice among several forms having practically the same sound. Down to the middle of the nineteenth century there were half a dozen variant forms of "pajamas."

"E. L., Spring Valley, Minn.—"Please tell me the difference between *Entente* and *Triple Alliance*."

The *Triple Entente* included France, Great Britain, and Russia; the *Triple Alliance* comprised Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

AS TO THE POSSIBILITIES OF A RETURN OF PROSPERITY IN EUROPE

IN one of the monthly bulletins issued by the National City Bank of New York has just been discussed the pressing problem of reconstruction in Europe. The main trend of the discussion was optimistic—that is, the writer looked forward with some confidence to a speedy recovery in most Entente countries and to future prosperity. At the same time he did not overlook certain pessimistic views, more or less current, as to these countries being in a state of exhaustion, because so much capital has been wasted, and so great a mortgage has been placed upon national incomes in the form of indebtedness, that they are necessarily "reduced to a condition of poverty from which they will be long in recovering." Under these conditions, it has been sometimes held that "nobody will be able to buy anything and industry will be prostrate."

The writer of the bulletin believes this theory to be "essentially the same as the one very commonly held at the outbreak of the war, that the conflict must of necessity be short because the expenditures were so great that they could not be long continued." Money, it was then held, could not possibly be "raised to keep the treasuries going more than a few months." Something, however, was wrong about that theory, "for after four years of war all of the governments were spending money at a higher rate than at any previous time, and the war did not come to an end for want of money." Why this could be he then explains:

"The error in that theory was in supposing that the expenditures would come from a reservoir of previously stored-up wealth, which would soon be exhausted, but we see now that the expenditures upon the war, for the most part, consisted of things produced from day to day while the war was going on. All wealth at last is in the form of property or goods of some kind. The only wealth-destruction that takes place is of property, and it gives a clearer idea of the losses to think of them in terms of property than to think of them in terms of money. If a country is producing as much as it is consuming or destroying it is not getting worse off. It may be consuming what it ought to be accumulating, but this occurs even in time of peace, and is another proposition.

"The truth is that during the war the energies of the belligerent countries were concentrated upon producing a stream of supplies and equipment for the war, all of which were swallowed up and disappeared. That was economic waste truly, of something that might have become capital, but it never was capital. It was a waste of energy which from the economic standpoint might have been better employed. It was a real waste, and we hope the world will have wisdom enough to avoid its repetition in the future, but except as a country's ability to produce a flow of economic goods is reduced it is not worse off economically than it was before. Much of this war-waste was offset by the increased energy, economies, and more complete employment of the people, including the entrance of women into industry. Moreover, this expansion of industry and the practise of economy extended all over the world. The neutral countries, by increasing their production,

by consuming less, and by putting a check upon their development work, have helped the warring countries to bear their burdens. The effect is spread over the world.

"The test, therefore, of a country's ability to recover from the war and to regain a state of prosperity is in its capacity to produce a flow of goods for trade and to supply the wants of the population. It is not a question of how much money has been expended on the war or the size of the national debt. It is a question of production. How much grain, meat, fruits, cotton, wool, coal, oil, and factory products are coming to the markets? What is the available amount of machine power? What is the state of the industrial organization and what is the banking power? If the facilities of production and distribution are as great as ever, there is no real obstacle in the way of prosperity.

"Under the pressure of war-needs there has been a development of knowledge and of methods in industry which will permanently increase production. These gains must be taken into the reckoning, and when all factors are considered it probably will be found that none of these countries is going to be a very long time in reaching its prewar production, provided there is no disturbance of industry. If social disorder prevails, of course, the flow of products will be cut off, as in Russia."

Such doubts as we may have as to the future relate to the transition period. For "there are inevitable difficulties about the transfer of millions of men from the armies and war-industries, where their services produce nothing for the public market, back to the peace industries, where everything they produce must be absorbed and taken off the market by the public demand." Hence there must be a general readjustment of trading relations, or, in other words, of wages and prices, and that is a process that takes time, and one that must work itself out. The writer notes that in so far as concerns us in America, our Government "might contribute effectively to stabilize the situation by providing a program of constructive expenditures upon public works to take the place of war-expenditures." In this way the shift of labor from public employment to private employment would take place gradually, instead of suddenly. Confusion and disturbance would be minimized and no longer feared. The French have already made appropriations aggregating \$680,000,000 for peace work, of which \$360,000,000 will be for the railways, \$200,000,000 for ports, bridges, and road construction, and \$100,000,000 for communes and provinces in their local undertakings. In Italy appropriations have been made of approximately \$350,000,000 for railways, \$200,000,000 for public works, \$100,000,000 for public utilities, \$20,000,000 for adjustment of unemployed labor. Appropriations made by the United States on that scale if made in proportion to our resources would provide employment for vast numbers. As the situation before us is an extraordinary one he believes it "justifies unusual precautions." Turning then to European countries, he says of Germany, Russia, England, France, and Italy:

"Germany is a highly developed industrial country, but it is practically bare at this time of raw materials necessary to the resumption of production for the

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market; moreover, the supply of food is scanty and the industries require much work upon them to put them in shape for peace-production. The country needs organization, leadership, credit abroad, and the services of its ablest men of affairs. A reign of Bolshevism would be a repetition of the reign of the Commune in Paris after the war of 1870. The situation in Russia is greatly improved by the elimination of German influences and by the opening of the Black Sea, the latter enabling the Allied countries to communicate with the Ukraine region and southeastern Russia, which are not under the domination of the Bolsheviks. All of Siberia is friendly to the Allies. Under the government now established at Omsk, the Bolsheviks have recovered Samara and other points on the Volga River. The government at Omsk is said to have in its possession approximately \$400,000,000 in gold, or one-half of the reserve which was held by the Russian State Bank at the beginning of the war. This is a good start toward a financial system, and a considerable portion of the remainder of the gold stock will probably be recovered from Germany. It is not thought that the Bolsheviks have much of the gold in their possession. More good news has been received from authentic sources to the effect that in some portions of Russia the yield of wheat last summer was phenomenally large, something like the freak crop of Canada in 1915. As a result, it is now estimated that altho in some sections production was low on account of the social disorder, on the whole there is grain enough in Russia to feed the population if order is restored so that it can be distributed. The worst situation is that in northern Russia, where the populous cities are located in an unproductive region, controlled by the Bolsheviks, who boldly announce their intention to feed none but their own partisans, and are rapidly exterminating all others.

"There is no intention in England of allowing things to simply drift, with industry disorganized and the business community confused by uncertainty and divided opinions. There is a bold avowal that the industrial situation will be supported, if need be, by a program of public expenditures, and that unemployment will be prevented. This does not mean that the Government is proposing to enter general industry on its own account, but simply that it recognizes the dangers of the transition period and the advisability of helping to establish confidence at this juncture. England is still a creditor country on a large scale, notwithstanding her borrowings in the United States and sales of American securities. Her loans made to her Allies and colonies during the war exceed what she has borrowed here, altho some of these items are far from being available assets at present.

"Americans returning from France say that the country presents the aspect of a general state of activity and prosperity, outside of the war-devastated districts. The expenditures of the American and English governments and of the American and English soldiers have put a great amount of money into circulation, with the result that the incomes of wage-workers and shopkeepers are beyond anything that they have ever known before. In the devastated districts the losses are very great. Government credit will have to be used to rehabilitate this region, and presumably reimbursement will be exacted of Germany. Reimbursement, however, is an after-chapter; France will not wait on Germany's ability to provide the means of reconstruction. The task presents itself as a huge contract for its own industries.

"To sum up, France just now is in a strained situation as regards ready capital, and she has suffered severely by the loss of man-power, but she is greater in national spirit—and probably in the productive capacity of her people—than ever before. If the latter is not so at the moment, it soon will be so. She needs

aid in getting her people back into homes, and in putting tools into their hands, and in supplying them with the materials needed in the industries. While the French people are engaged in this work for reconstruction they will be able to do less for exportation than formerly, and for that reason they will require to have credit for their purchases, and they will be less of a competitor in world markets. It is needless to say that French credit is good in the United States. France is a creditor nation to-day, and while her national indebtedness is large, it is to her own people, so that as to affecting her credit in other countries it does not count at all.

"The Italian nation comes out of the war stronger than ever. It will recover the long-lost territory inhabited by Italian people, and altho it has made sacrifices of life and money, it is stronger in productive capacity than before the war. Its industries have been enlarged to provide war-equipment and are now available for peace business. It has borrowed some money of Great Britain, France, and the United States, but it has won a new place in international affairs and has entered upon a new and greater career. The people have been revived and modernized by their efforts. A new and greater Italy is born. The industries of the country will be expanded in the future, her people will be more effectively employed and live better."

WOMEN SUCCESSFUL IN RAILWAY WORK

That women have entered railway work as a permanent employment—that, in fact, 100,000 women are successfully meeting the requirements of railway work—is the contention of at least one railway official. While in some departments women have been found unsuitable for the work, they have usually been transferred to other lines of work, and there proved satisfactory. The official whose conclusions are here referred to is Miss Pauline Goldmark, who presented them recently to a labor reconstruction conference at the Academy of Political Science in New York. Miss Goldmark was the manager of the women's service section of the Railroad Administration. Some of the points in her address were these:

"The number of women employed on the railroads of the United States had been 60,000 at the beginning of the year, and reached approximately 100,000 by October 1. The greatest number are in the clerical and semiclerical occupations. Of the 81,000 employed July 1, 61,000 were working as clerks of all kinds, stenographers, accountants, comptometer operators, etc. In this class appear women ticket-sellers and bureau of information clerks, who served the public for the first time; they were found well fitted for this type of work, and special instruction agencies were opened by the Government in various States to train them in the intricacies of tariffs and routes.

"The next largest group of 4,000, it is not surprising to learn, appears in women's time-honored occupation of cleaning. Women have long been cleaning stations, offices, etc., but now they are employed in the yards to clean coaches and Pullmans, both inside and outside; and in the round-houses, doing the heavier work of wiping locomotives; 800 were so employed. In personal service, including work in dining-rooms and kitchens, as matrons and janitresses, 2,000 were found. In the railroad shops, women entered the greatest variety of new occupations. Three thousand were employed, ranging at one end of the scale from common laborers, at the other end of the scale of skilled mechanics earning the machinists' or carmen's rate of pay.

"Women were first engaged about a




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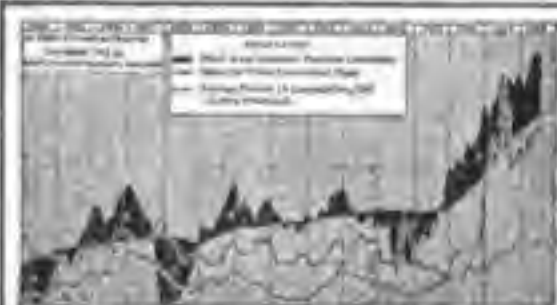
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year and a half ago, before the railroads were put under Federal control, because they could be obtained for less pay than men. They were, for instance, engaged as common laborers at 20c. to 22c. an hour, at a time when men were receiving 28c. to 30c. for the same class of labor. With rare exceptions where adjustments are still necessary, the wage orders have absolutely stopped this undercutting of men's wages by women.

"Soon after women began to be largely employed it became apparent that some of their work was neither profitable nor appropriate. The use of women as section laborers, for instance, in a gang of men working along the tracks at a distance from any house or station was judged to be unsuitable. This was also found to be the case where women were employed as truckers in depots and warehouses on account of the extraordinary physical exertion required of them. In view of the wages now paid it was believed possible to secure men and to transfer the women to some class of work suitable to their strength and with proper regard to their health. The railroads were accordingly asked to discontinue their employment in both these positions.

"Comparisons with other industries can probably best be made in respect to the women employed in the shops. They are operating a number of machines such as bolt-threaders, nut-tappers, drill-presses, for which no great skill or experience is needed, and which is classed as 'helpers' work, and rated at the specified pay of 45c. an hour. They are also employed for highly skilled work. A number have succeeded as electric welders and oxy-acetylene-burners. They have been found well adapted for work on the air-brake equipment and are cleaning, testing, and making minor repairs on triple valves. In some places they are now working in a separate group on the lighter-weight valves, weighing not more than forty pounds. After a period of training they are giving satisfaction without the help of any man operator.

"A remarkably fine type of woman is now to be seen in many of the shops, who enjoys the greater freedom of her work as compared with factory routine, altho in many cases the discomfort, the dirt, and exposure are far greater. It remains to be seen whether the women will remain in these jobs to any great extent. The railroads will, of course, recognize the seniority rights of all their employees returning from military service, but as far as the new employees are concerned, women will have the same privileges as other new employees in retaining their positions or being assigned to other jobs. There can be no doubt that in the clerical and semiclerical positions they have proved their worth, and will to a great extent be retained."



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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

WHAT GERMANY MUST PAY

GERMANY HAS HAD HER WAR-DANCE and must now pay the piper. In 1871, Germany made France pay the full price of defeat; if she had won the present war, to use the words of a German business man, she "would have dictated peace at Buckingham Palace, and annexed the entire continent from the Ural Mountains to the Bay of Biscay." There is no indication that the Allies will dictate any such robber's peace, but they are determined, to judge from the pledges of Allied rulers, the emphatic declarations of the Allied press, and the stern comment of the man on the street in London and Paris and Antwerp and Chicago, to make Germany pay for the wreck and ruin she brought upon the world.

President Wilson's leadership in peace-making has been distrusted by some on the ground that he might be led to favor a "soft" peace with our beaten but unrepenting foe. He answered such critics when he told President Poincaré in Paris that he fully appreciated "the necessity of such action in the final settlement of the issues of the war as will not only rebuke such acts of terror and spoliation, but make men everywhere aware that they can not be ventured upon without the certainty of just punishment." This declaration must set at rest those anxious ones who feared Mr. Wilson "might be lenient with the German criminals," says the *Pittsburg Post*. In the paragraph just quoted, it seems to another Pennsylvania editor that Mr. Wilson "commits himself by all the laws of logic not merely to the doing of justice, but to the doing of punitive justice." There must be, we are told, "not alone the reestablishment of that which Germany has thrown down and destroyed, but that reestablishment must be attended by penalty for Germany's crime, such penalty as will be notable in history and stand monumental before future ages." Several other editors are convinced by recent utterances of the President that he will be found in complete agreement with the Allied leaders in regard to the demands to be made

upon Germany, whatever differences of opinion may develop in regard to such schemes for future peace as the league of nations. Indeed, it may be gathered from the dispatches of those newspaper correspondents who are trying to interpret the Presidential mind and forecast the decisions of the Peace Conference that

the essential difference of opinion between President Wilson and Allied statesmen may be purely one of emphasis. Mr. David Lawrence cables from Paris to the *New York Evening Post* that President Wilson believes that the method of righting even such fiendish wrongs as those committed by the Central Empires "should not partake of the nature of loot or new wrongs," and thinks that Socialist sentiment "for no annexation and no indemnities is still unchanged among the masses."

But all the European Allies, declared Mr. Lloyd George in his appeal to the electorate of England, "have accepted the principle that

the Central Powers must pay the cost of the war up to the limit of their capacity." This would seem to be a rejection of the "no indemnities" principle, but that formula "appears to be in process of abandonment by pretty much everybody" in this country, according to the *Venango Herald*, and the *New York Globe* voices the sentiment of many papers when it says:

"If there were any signs of contrition for the countless crimes committed it might be different. The defeated army, which murdered and raped and devastated the fair lands of France and Belgium, is welcomed back in Germany as a victorious one and glorified by the people. And in every German home to-night they are probably strafing America and Great Britain and France and Italy just as hard as ever. The bully is on his back. The flag he flies is white, but his heart is as black as ever."

In one of the most conspicuously German of American cities the stanchly patriotic *Milwaukee Journal* warns its readers against a propaganda to induce sympathy for Germany and secure a mitigation of the terms on which she will get peace. "Out



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"LA MAISON BLANCHE."

As the French call the Murat mansion, which is President Wilson's official residence in Paris, his temporary White House while absent from Washington.

upon all such sickly sentimentality," says *The Journal*, in effect: "To put Germany where she belongs, to make her pay for the wrongs she has inflicted, to render her helpless to pounce upon the world in the future, that is a duty which we owe to civilization and to posterity." There is "a whirlwind of destruction rising against the deluded, the feeble, and the treasonable among Americans, those who are beginning to protect the unrepentant enemy country against punishment for its crimes." This whirlwind, declares the *Washington Post*, is the returning American Army, which has "caught the Boche in the basest acts of treachery and foulness," and coming home as a great political force will see to it "that the United States stands by its Allies to the end of the chapter of this war, which means that unless every American public official helps to make Germany pay for the damage she has caused, he must take the consequences." The contrast between "stricken France" and "unravished Germany" must be making a mighty and lasting impression upon the soldiers of all the Allied armies, the *New York Tribune* believes. And the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* sees in this contrast a plain proof that if Germany does not pay indemnities to the Allies, they will be paying indemnities to her. It asks us to face these facts:

"Germany has waged a war almost wholly on Allied territory. Correspondents accompanying the various Allied armies into the Rhine country are struck with the poignant, stinging contrast between the sleek, comfortable, unharmed German cities which slip into peace almost as easily as American cities and the burned, dynamited, tragedy-haunted French and Belgian cities. If there were no reparation to France and Belgium, Germany would have won the war. She would enter the profitable competition of peace with a heavy handicap in her favor. It would be as if one mill-owner burned his rival's mill and was not asked to pay for it. He would soon get all the trade."

Then, "Germany has fought a cheap war. It cost her less than it did Britain, and her indebtedness is to her own people." During the war American indebtedness abroad has been reduced by several billions, "and on top of that America has loaned Allied Europe eleven billions." *The Ledger* asks: "Is Germany to shoulder none of this debt? If so, her late war was the most profitable investment in history." Of course, "there will be preferred payments and deferred payments." Belgium, France, Italy, and Servia "can not wait." If German cash is lacking, or useless to these sadly reduced peoples, "German labor could quite fairly be drafted to this superlatively just task of reparation." There is talk that Germany might pay her debts by "dumping German goods" in Allied countries, and that a boycott might endanger payments. But in any case, observes the *Philadelphia paper*, "it is not likely that either German products or German immigrants will be welcomed in any Allied nation for many a day. There will be a sentimental tariff against them, whatever the fiscal authorities do." The limit of

indemnity is, according to this writer, "how heavy a burden can be safely laid upon the German people without risk of Bolshevism and repudiation on the one hand or a naked war of liberation on the other." Recent facts seem to indicate that Germany is "still stolidly Germany," and *The Ledger* concludes that there is "every prospect that the Peace Conference will have a solid German Government to deal with, and that it can safely impose conditions which will leave no doubt in the German mind for a generation as to who won the war."

After the signing of the armistice (on the basis, it will be remembered, of German acceptance of Mr. Wilson's "fourteen points"), the Cologne Chamber of Commerce began to prepare for peace by adopting a resolution "expressing the hope that the destruction of French and Belgian industries would allow a rapid recovery of German power." To *The Wall Street Journal*, which notes this little revelation of German idealism, it seems highly important that consideration should be given to a "fifteenth term for peace":

"In substance, that point should declare that Germany shall not profit through the wrecking of any Allied industry. Except to admit necessary foodstuffs, the blockade should not be lifted until every Allied country from England to Servia has been industrially rebuilt. One object of the wholesale murder of civilians

was to weaken industrially the enemy countries. The greater proportionate loss of man-power in the Allied countries should be met by restrictions on the entry of raw materials into Germany. Every piece of stolen machinery should be returned before her own industries are allowed to resume.

"One of the departments of the Government at Washington has in its files a report of a German commission on industry after the war. Reading this, one can understand the motive for what at one time looked like pure vandalism. Vandalism it was, by descendants of the Vandals, but it was a deliberate destruction of international competitors, killing the workmen—and workwomen—and destroying plants and machinery for the one purpose of removing competition. A physical injury to a child helped to weaken future competition in the world's trade; and it was upon the power gained thereby that Germany hoped to launch another war for world domination. . . .

"A peace that gives the cold-blooded perpetrators of these crimes an advantage over their victims would not be equitable. If any must suffer, let it be those who are guilty, but don't give them a start ahead of their victims."

So much for the desirability or necessity of presenting a bill to Germany at the Peace Conference. But how large will be the bill? Estimates run all the way from *The New Republic's* \$10,000,000,000 for "reparation only" to Lloyd George's \$120,000,000,000 to cover the whole cost of the war. This estimate of the total combined Allied claims against Germany, for expenses and actual damages, appears in the *New York Times*:

Great Britain.....	\$41,500,000,000
United States.....	18,000,000,000
France.....	26,800,000,000
Russia.....	21,500,000,000
Italy.....	8,500,000,000
Belgium, etc.....	7,100,000,000
Total.....	\$123,400,000,000



CHRISTMAS.

—Ireland in the *Columbus Dispatch*.

The British bill, it may be noted, includes \$4,000,000,000 for ship losses and \$3,000,000,000 for air-raid losses. *Le Matin* (Paris) estimates Germany's debt to France at \$68,000,000,000. This includes \$28,000,000,000 for the cost of the war, and twelve billions for the return of the 1871 indemnity with interest. Belgium's demands were discussed briefly in our issue of last week.

Secretary Daniels said recently that the United States will ask for no territory or indemnity. But representative papers like the *New York Times*, *Syracuse Post-Standard*, *Buffalo Express*, and *Sacramento Bee* all insist that while we might or perhaps should claim no war-expenses from Germany, "we must exact payment," in the words of the *Syracuse daily*, "to the last penny for losses suffered through illegal warfare." Germany's submarine campaign cost us, according to this paper's figures, 375,000 tons of shipping and 775 civilian lives. If we take the burden of payment for this property and these lives from the guilty shoulders of Germany it would only be to "pass it on to the innocent shoulders of the American taxpayer," which, the *New York Times* declares, would be "rank injustice."

To "pick the bones of Germany" by demanding an indemnity of 120 billions or even more is repugnant to some elements in Allied countries. Mr. Henry Dwight Sedgwick writes to the *Springfield Republican* to demand that "there be no talk of punishment" of any sort at the peace table. Socialists in all countries, says *The Republican* editorially, agree that the only safe plan is "for each nation to pocket its own" war-losses. Mr. George Bernard Shaw, of England, opines that Germany's punishment has already been terrible enough to satisfy everybody who is intelligent enough to understand "what the downfall and failure of a great Power mean." Rather than punish Germany, it is now our duty, the *Manchester Guardian* quotes him as saying, to help her. The most pressing thing to do "is to set her on her legs again; for nobody who is not a political lunatic can face the prospect of a European chaos." A like stand is taken by *The New Republic* in this country.

Even such uncompromising foes of Germany as the *New York Sun* and *Philadelphia Inquirer* admit the impossibility of collect-

should be made help pay the bill. If they are exempted it will, of course, diminish the total indemnities which can be collected from the Central Powers.

But some of our papers, notably the *Indianapolis Times* and the *Mobile Register*, are thoroughly convinced from recent in-

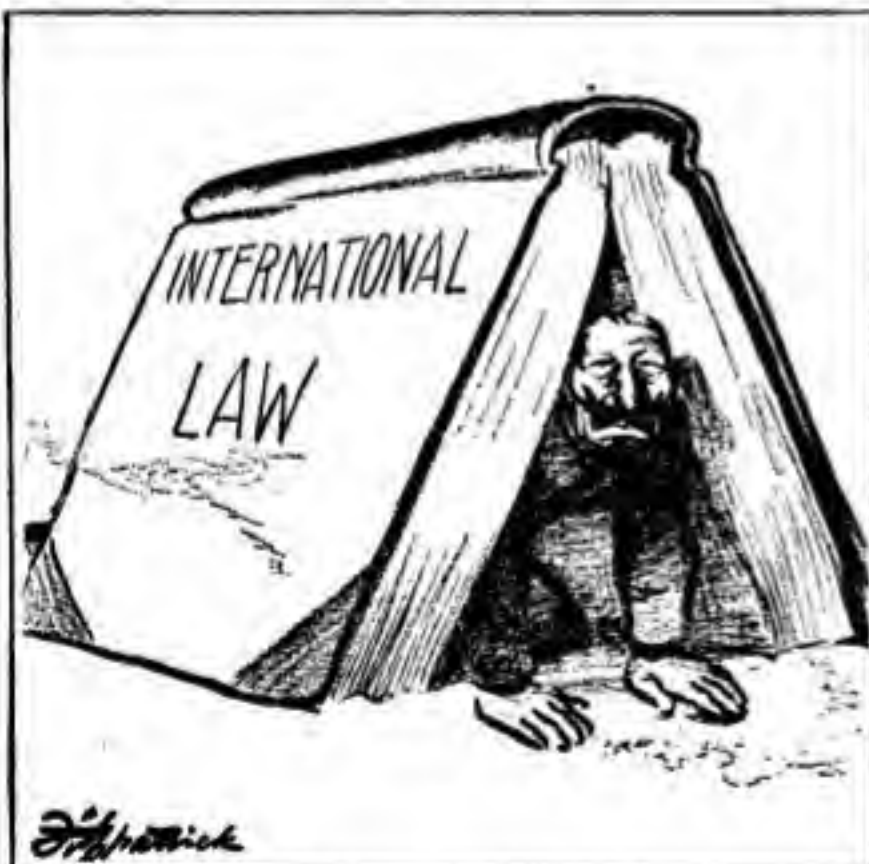


THE NEW SENTRY: THE WATCH ON THE RHINE.

—From *The Camp Lee Bugonet*.

formation contained in European dispatches that Germany is quite able to pay a reasonable indemnity. They cite the *London Daily Mail* as authority for a statement that Germany's war-debt, being owed mainly to Germans, should be repudiated or set aside until Allied claims are met. Then there are the German mineral deposits, whose value alone is set at something like four hundred billions. The large properties of the Hohenzollerns and the Junkers could easily be confiscated. In the *New York Tribune* Mr. Gustave Miller explains how Germany could pay an indemnity of 100 billion dollars on the instalment plan, with interest. This would mean an annual payment of five billions for thirty-nine and a half years. Here is his plan in brief:

First of all, Germany's war-debt is to be repudiated, and also the prewar debts of individual states. Germany will save large sums by the elimination of all expenditures for colonies, Army, Navy, and royal houses. The income from state domains can be increased very largely through introduction of methods of intensive cultivation. The profits of the Prussian *Seehandlung* (a state banking house) can be turned into the indemnity fund. German railroads, by economy and by raising rates, can be made to produce a greatly increased revenue, and the same is true of street-car lines and post-office, telegraph and telephone systems. The forests of Germany, which have been so largely used as hunting preserves, can be made to produce a revenue well in the millions. The entire output of the German iron-mines can be taken over and would produce alone a billion marks a year. Half that sum could be obtained from coal and lignite production. Tens of millions of marks could be obtained from utilizing Germany's rivers for generating electricity. Taxes on potash, beer, wine, salt, tobacco, and sugar would yield millions more. Still more funds can be obtained from an inheritance tax, stamp taxes on commercial paper, sales taxes, and an income tax levied chiefly on large incomes. During the years of indemnity-payment Germans are not to be allowed to emigrate. Profits and earnings will, of course, be greatly curtailed and the standard of living will be lowered, but the Germans will still be better off than during the war and much better off than the Belgians, the Servians, and the French in the occupied provinces. They will suffer, but "they deserve punishment; they must be made to repent and must be prevented from again attacking humanity, at least during this generation."



A GOOD THING—NOW.

—Fitzpatrick in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

ing anything like the whole cost of the war from Germany. One grave problem is presented by two correspondents of the *New York Globe* and *Chicago Daily News* in a dispatch from Paris. They ask whether such supposedly friendly peoples in Austria and Germany as the Poles of Posen, the Danes of Schleswig, Roumanians, Jugo-Slavs, Czechs, and Slovaks

MR. HEARST'S AMERICANISM

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST confidently proclaims the purity and worth of his Americanism as preached daily to more than 3,000,000 readers by his nation-wide chain of newspapers, and declares that "it is not for me or for the Hearst papers to make any defense" as a result of the testimony recently laid before a Senate investigating committee by agents of the Department of Justice and of the Military Intelligence Service. In the course of this testimony we learn that Dr. Albert Feuhr, who before our entry into the war was attached to the German Embassy at Washington as a director of German propaganda, paid the following tribute to the Hearst press in a confidential communication to the Imperial Government at Berlin:

"The Hearst newspapers, with their sharply anti-English tendency, are much more effective in support of our cause than newspapers with pronounced pro-German orientation could possibly be."

Dr. Feuhr's judgment "seems to be well supported by the facts," remarks the *Peoria Transcript*, while other papers argue that even now danger lurks in Mr. Hearst's well-known and persistent hostility toward England and Japan. "No man can perform a worse service than to stir the sensitive chords of race feeling between the United States and Japan," affirms the *St. Louis Star*; and many editors on both sides of the Atlantic believe that the best guaranty of the future peace of the world will be found in the willingness of the United States and the British Empire to stand shoulder to shoulder in comradeship and understanding.

Captain Lester, of the Military Intelligence Service, read into the records of the investigating committee an editorial which appeared in Mr. Hearst's *New York American* on April 25, 1917, about three weeks after the United States entered the war. This editorial, which declared that we were being virtually made the catspaw of England, led to the following colloquy between Senator Sterling and Captain Lester:

SENATOR STERLING—"Since this was published after we entered the war, and since it is a bitter attack upon England, and intended to create suspicion and distrust of England, our principal ally in the war, would it be said to be other than simply pro-German? Would it be called anti-American, since it was published after we entered the war?"

CAPTAIN LESTER—"There is no question about that. . . . It was anti-American and pro-German."

SENATOR STERLING—"What would you say its effect as a whole would be?"

CAPTAIN LESTER—"If every official in the government service of the United States, from the Chief Executive, and every male citizen of the age of eighteen and up, had read that article and believed it, they would have quit, laid down."

SENATOR STERLING—"And there would have been no unconditional surrender by this time?"

CAPTAIN LESTER—"It would have been unconditional surrender by the United States."

SENATOR NELSON—"To Germany?"

CAPTAIN LESTER—"Yes, sir."

Before the same committee Mr. A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, testified that before our entry into the war the Hearst organs "were the

most pronounced in favor of Germany," and of Hearst himself he said that "there is no other newspaper man whose attitude was so friendly to Germany." Even after we entered the war, according to this government official, Mr. Hearst's attitude "continued very questionable," and "many articles published in his papers, if published after the passage of the Espionage Act as amended, would have subjected him to prosecution." "It is certain," remarks the *Springfield Republican*, "that Berlin appreciated the services of these papers, which, it must be said in fairness, were not paid for." Altho a fund of nearly \$28,000,000 was dedicated to German propaganda here, the Department of Justice attributed Mr. Hearst's attitude solely to his anti-British and anti-Japanese bias. Some of Mr. Hearst's employees, however, according to Mr. Bielaski, were on the payroll of the German Government. In a Washington dispatch to the *Boston Christian Science Monitor* we read:

"One of the reasons why the International News Service was banned from Great Britain and France, Mr. Bielaski said, was because there were strong suspicions that in some of Dr. William Bayard Hale's dispatches to the Hearst papers were code messages from the German Government."

"Why did Mr. Hearst favor the German cause?" asked Knute Nelson, Senator from Minnesota.

"Because of his intense hatred of Great Britain, his close friendship with von Bernstorff, and his hatred of Japan," Mr. Bielaski answered in substance.

"On three counts particularly it was indicated that Mr. Hearst had played an obstructive game even after the United States entered the war.

"1. He opposed sending United States troops to Europe.

"2. He had, before the passage of the Espionage Act, published articles which in a veiled manner were commendatory of Germany.

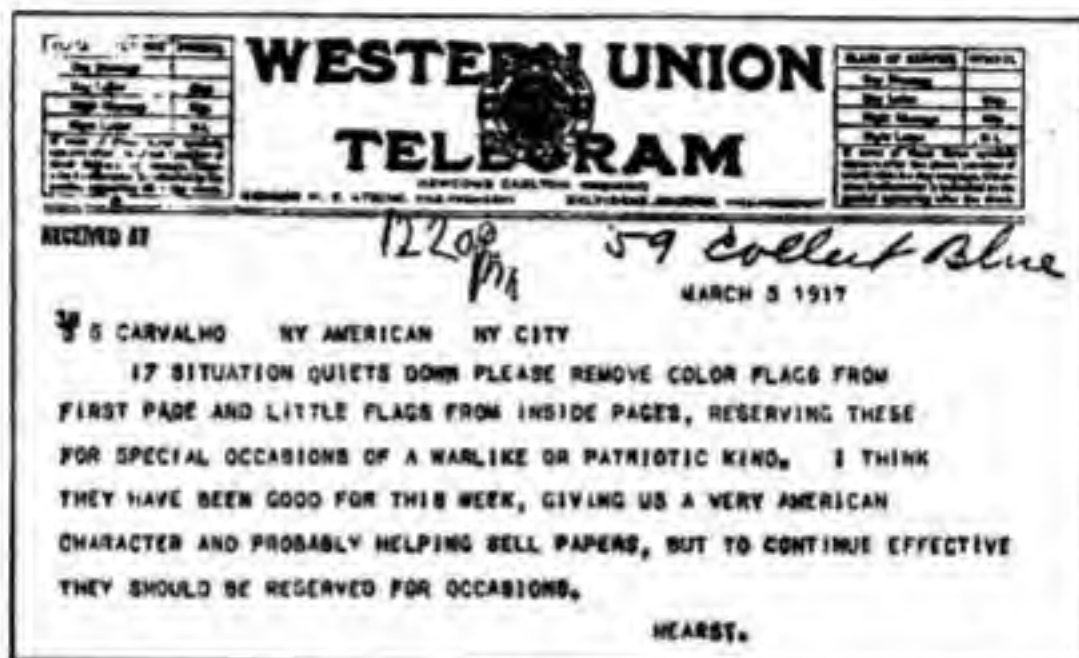
"3. His articles in favor of peace were not calculated to help the prosecution of the war."

Mr. Hearst's *New York American* reminds his critics that "previous to the month of April, 1917, we were at peace with Germany," and that until our entry into the war "it was the undoubted lawful right of every free American to sympathize with any one or with none of the European belligerents." It also declares that "the telegrams from Mr. Hearst to his editors, exhibited to the Senate Committee, emphasize the one idea that in all things his papers must be American—not British papers, not German papers, but every day and all the days American papers." "It is upon this vital point," the same editorial continues, "that the Hearst papers most strenuously differ from the lackey press wearing the livery of privilege and responding with alacrity to the push-button of the predatory interests." And in a letter address by Mr. Hearst to Mr. Brisbane and given to the press we read:

"There is a large Tory element in this country which seems to think now as it thought in the days of the Revolutionary War—that the only way to be pro-American is to be pro-English.

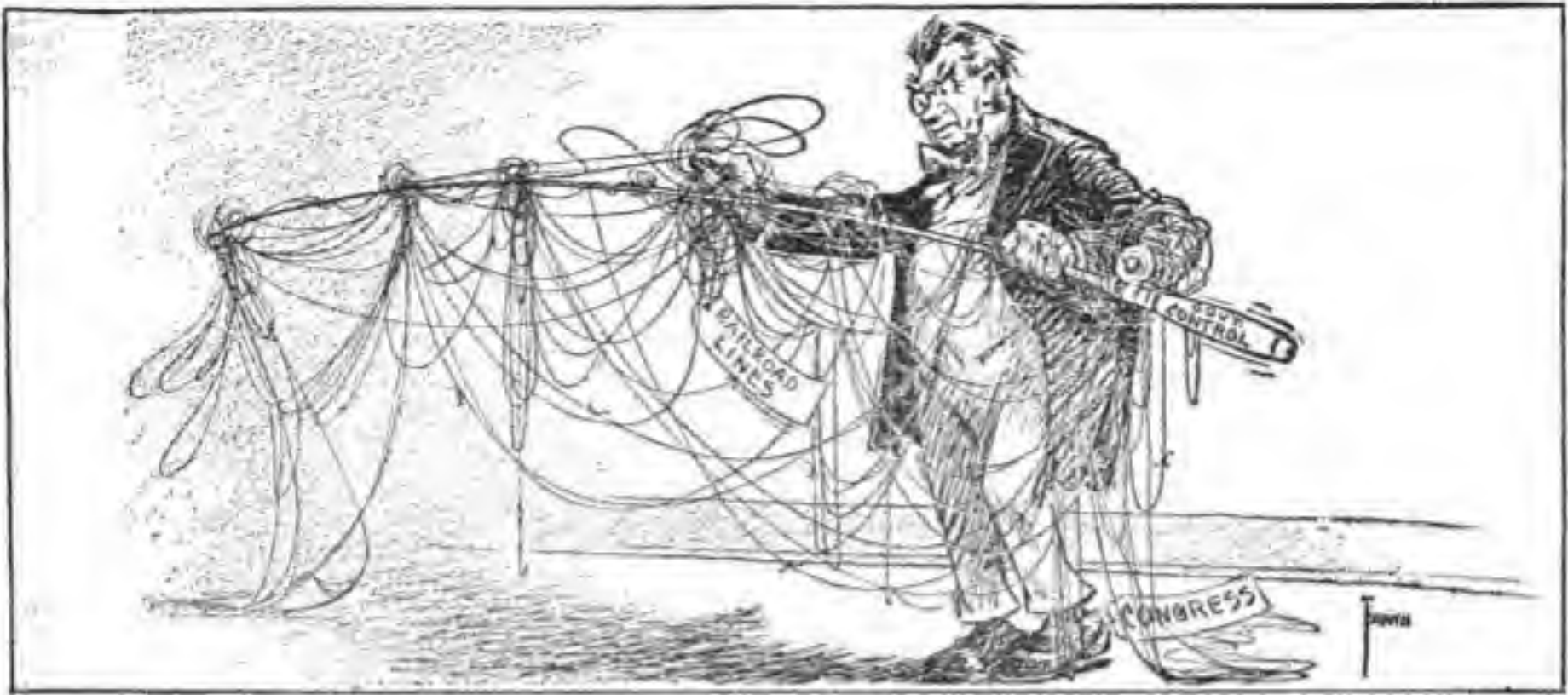
"I do not think so, and, in fact, the American histories that I have read in my school and college courses and since that time clearly demonstrate that the best way to be pro-American is sometimes to be anti-English. . . .

"Before America entered into this war I was, as I have frequently said in my instructions to the editors of my papers, neither pro-English nor pro-German. My attitude was that of *Mercutio*—'a plague o' both your houses.'"



WHAT THE FLAG IS GOOD FOR.

A telegram introduced at a hearing of the Senate Committee investigating German propaganda in America.



HIS LITTLE JOB.

—Brown in the Chicago Daily News.

Some of his brother editors, however—and Mr. Hearst suspects the voice of rivals—point out that his editorial brusqueness toward England was in marked contrast to his attitude toward Germany. They recall his characterization of the Kaiser and his associates as the “high-minded and humanitarian rulers” of Germany, and his insistence that “we are making a terrible mistake in this sentimental objection to submarine warfare.” And the *Indianapolis News*, remembering his assertion that the infamous Zimmermann note proposing an alliance of Mexico, Japan, and Germany against America was a forgery perpetrated by our own Attorney-General, observes:

“Tho Mr. Hearst says in his telegrams of instruction to his subordinates that he was neither pro-German nor pro-Ally, but simply pro-American, he seems to have been ready to believe that his own Government or its agents were guilty of the crime of forgery rather than believe anything evil of Germany.”

In *The Star* of the same city we read:

“Mr. Hearst cuts a very small figure before the country in the disclosures showing that he was actively promoting German interests up to almost the last moment before we declared war and was making charges against the Administration, such as charging Attorney-General Gregory with forgery, that would later have subjected him to arrest under the espionage law, a measure then pending and to whose passage he was violently opposed. Tho an American born and bred, he has lost the respect of honest citizens and belongs in the list of political and journalistic derelicts.”

Particularly offensive to many editors was Mr. Hearst's use of the American flag to give his papers “a very American character” and to increase sales. Says the *Washington Herald*:

“Mr. Hearst, in his explanation, says that he was glad to see his telegrams published. We can see him writhing in glee as he read them. He says they are all based ‘on a single and sincere desire to conduct my newspapers in the interests of the American people.’

“This high-sounding bunk would read well if we had not read the telegrams from Mr. Hearst ordering an American flag-dressing for his papers, even as he obstructed the cause for which that flag stood. The sobriquet ‘Star-Spangled Shammy’ never looked so becoming on Mr. Hearst as it did when his telegrams were released.”

And in the *Springfield Union* we read:

“Whatever may be the outcome of the disclosures concerning the attitude of Mr. Hearst toward the war, it would seem to be entirely proper and appropriate that he be prosecuted for using the flag for advertising purposes. Whenever his ‘neutrality’ was construed by the public as of the ‘made in Germany’ order, he sought to set things right by the free use of our national emblem in his various publications.”

MR. MCADOO'S RAILROAD “DEPTH BOMB”

PRESIDENT WILSON left for France with a final word to Congress that the question of the railroads was an unsolved problem to him, but some editors note at the same time that hardly was he gone than Mr. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, sends a valedictory plea to Congress that government control be extended for five years until January 1, 1924, with the comment that “the President has given me permission to say that this conclusion accords with his own view of the matter.” Director McAdoo has taken the nation off its feet by this proposal, remarks the *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.), coming so soon after the President's announcement that he had no “confident judgment of his own.” *The Wall Street Journal* maintains that a second reading of the arguments in justification of Mr. McAdoo's railroad “bomb” “discovers such confusion of ideas among them that they are totally uncharacteristic of the Director-General at his best.” On the other hand, advocates of government ownership, such as the *New York American*, praise the McAdoo plan as sound and timely, and this Hearst journal adds that “Mr. McAdoo has shown splendid good sense in his letter to Representative Sims promulgating the plan to give public operation of the railroads at least a sporting chance to show what it can do under the easier peace conditions by continuing public operation for five years.” In his appeal to Congress Mr. McAdoo says in part:

“There is one, and to my mind only one, practicable and wise alternative, and that is to extend the period of Federal control from the one year and nine months provided by the present law to five years, or until the first day of January, 1924. This extension would take the railroad question out of politics for a reasonable period. It would give composure to railroad officers and employees. It would admit of the preparation and carrying out of a comprehensive program of improvements of the railroads and their terminal facilities which would immensely increase the efficiency of the transport machine. It would put back of the railroads the credit of the United States during the five-year period, so that the financing of these improvements could be successfully carried out. It would offer the necessary opportunity under proper conditions to test the value of unified control, and the experience thus gained would of itself indicate the permanent solution of the railroad problem.”

“The American people have a right to this test. They should not be denied it. It is to their interest that it should be done. In my opinion, it is the only practicable and reasonable method of determining the right solution of this grave economic problem.”

“I am not now and have not been for the last year interested in proving or disproving the theory of government ownership or any other kind of theory. The railroads have been operated for the last year with the purpose of serving efficiently the para-

mount needs of the war and at the same time furnishing the best possible service to the public whether such operation tended to prove or to disprove any theory of railroad control, no matter what it might be."

The *Hartford Post* (Ind.) reminds us that Congress, which has been complaining because it had not been treated as a coordinate branch of the Government, now has its opportunity, for the railroad problem is distinctly a legislative one. If Congress is not satisfied with Mr. McAdoo's plan, let it devise a better one, or let it arrive promptly at the conclusion that "no plan other than the former system of private ownership is possible," observes this journal, which proceeds:

"It was too much to expect that Secretary McAdoo's suggestions with reference to the railroads would be received with a unanimous and vociferous shout of approval. It trod upon too many toes. It hit, first of all, at the corporate owners of the railroads, fearful in any event of government ownership and increasingly fearful of it in event of their failure to get their property back for five years instead of the originally specified twenty-one months. And then it didn't appeal to those who want to bring about a transportation millennium by means of immediate public ownership. And those who want to make an issue for the political campaign out of the railroad question are likewise not suited."

The *Topeka Capital* (Rep.) holds that the railroad problem is one on which nobody has "an arbitrary opinion." It is an open question, and "fortunately party politics is not in any way as yet mixed in it." This journal also considers the problem "one for Congress rather than for the Administration to determine by the adoption of a definite policy," and points the way as follows:

"Either government control and private management and ownership, or government control and management and private ownership, or government ownership outright. When Congress determines among these three general policies, then the real problems of detail will come up for consideration; and that they are difficult, that there is no agreement on them, any more than on the policy itself, railroad executives being widely at sea, as well as Congressmen and public, is generally recognized."

Indorsements of Mr. McAdoo's plan appear in the *Mobile Register* (Dem.) and the *Baltimore American* (Rep.), which says:

"There is one argument for the five-year period that has not been set forth. This is with respect to the men abroad. The army of occupation following the first million to arrive will not get back—all of them—inside of two years, possibly, and events may make the period longer. It would be highly desirable to avoid the release of such bodies of men for the nation's industries at the time that the Government would be unloading the railroads. For upon the latter occurring there will be a sharp drop in wages, with wage unrest. This coming together with a big addition to floating labor through demobilizations, the situation might be made very undesirable, to say the least. Five years means carrying the system through the reconstruction period, and this appears to be wise."

Many objectors, however, base their opinion on Mr. McAdoo's statement that "this extension would take the railroad question out of politics for a reasonable period," and representative of this view is the remark of the *Norfolk (Va.) Pilot* (Ind. Dem.), which says:

"Should government control be extended for five years, politics would inevitably not only enter, in constantly increasing measure, into the operation of the railways during that period, but, at its close, would prove the decisive factor in determining the country's permanent policy toward its agencies of transportation. To prevent the one or the other would be humanly as impossible as to counteract the influence of the moon upon the tides of the sea. The hundreds of thousands of railway employees, all of them voters, would become welded into a mighty political machine, using its power to secure for its members high wages, short hours, and indulgent supervision, and certain to employ its full strength to render permanent a situation to which

it owed alike its origin and its continued existence. That there would and could be nothing even so much as approximating a 'fair test' under such conditions ought to be so obvious as hardly to require supporting argument. To expect it would be worse than idle."

As a concrete instance, a Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* quotes Senator Norris, of Nebraska, as charging that the railroad administration was used as a bludgeon against him during the recent campaign, and Mr. Norris is reported as having said:

"First came the big raise in wages for all the railroad men. Next came the President's appeal for the election of Democratic Senators and Representatives. Following this came the appeal of Director-General of Railroads McAdoo for a Democratic Congress. These were general, of course. Then the President made a special appeal for the election of my Democratic opponent, Mr. Moorehead."

"But now comes the rub. One week before election every employee of the railroad administration in the whole State of Nebraska got a letter from the secretary of one of the unions which started off with a line of congratulation about the nice raise, providing the best wages railroad men had ever enjoyed."

"It then called attention to the fact that this scale had been granted by the Democratic Administration, and smoothly worked on to the fact that the President and Mr. McAdoo had appealed for the election of a Democratic Congress. Then, after a few graceful words about helping those who help us, it suggested that it was the duty of every railroad man in Nebraska to vote for Moorehead, my opponent."

"Now, in my own town of McCook there is a normal Republican majority of about two hundred and fifty. I could normally carry it by about four hundred. But it is a railroad junction town, and the appeal to the railroad men cut in pretty deep. I carried the town by just eighty-five, and I estimate the fact that the railroads were being run by the Government cost me just five thousand votes in the State."

A strong objection by a Democratic paper comes from the *Montgomery Advertiser*, which says that every reasonable man not interested directly one way or another in the railroad problem must smile at this plan "to take the question out of politics," and adds:

"It is now the one dominant political issue at Washington. The next Presidential election will hang largely upon the issue, no matter what time is fixed for the roads to be returned to their owners. How is it possible to take the question out of politics, when a Presidential campaign will be waged in 1919? And how can the question be removed from politics when the Director of Railroads announces, as he has done, that wages of railroad-workers would certainly not be reduced as long as the Government operated the railroads?"

Then the *Charleston (W. Va.) Mail* (Ind. Rep.) objects that "the gross misuse by the Administration of the 'adjournment of politics plea' causes grave suspicion when a member of that Administration suggests the idea of taking the railroads out of politics," and the *Detroit Free Press* (Ind.) maintains that it can not agree with Mr. McAdoo's idea that a five-year extension of government control would take the railroad question out of politics, for "only the privately run enterprise can be kept out of politics. Public ownership and control immediately and of necessity places an enterprise in politics." The *New Orleans Times-Picayune* (Ind. Dem.) observes:

"Federal ownership of railways is by way of becoming a major political issue in this country. The present Congress established government control as a war-measure, fixing limits to the duration of that control which permit the American voters to determine the peace-time future of the railways. Certainly it has no mandate arbitrarily to extend the period of peace-time control and tie hard and fast the hands of the voters and of three Congresses to be elected by them. It seems strange that the President, within nine days after declaring that he had 'no answer ready' and urging Congress to institute a 'complete and impartial study' of the whole railway problem, should reverse his judgment and indorse a recommendation of snap judgment—for that, as it seems to us, is what Mr. McAdoo's proposal amounts to."

THE SEIZURE OF THE WIRES

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATION of every means of communicating intelligence, whether by mail, telegraph, or telephone, is frankly advocated by the Postmaster-General as he takes over the Atlantic cables and adds them to the land wires already under his control. If Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Commercial Cable Company, objects, then the leading officials of that company are ousted from all connection with their cable, which is put under control of President Newcomb Carlton, of the rival line. "We are marked for annihilation," exclaims Mr. Mackay, but "we will see about that," he adds, and starts a suit to enjoin the Postmaster-General from interfering with his property. A bill is introduced into Congress to continue government control until Congress decides otherwise, and Chairman Moon, of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, says in introducing it that the President approves the plan. Postmaster-General Burleson justifies the idea in a letter to Chairman Moon, saying:

"The principle which justifies government control of the postal service applies equally to all electrical means of communication. The Constitution, in giving Congress control over post-offices and post-roads, obviously contemplated, not particularly physical structures, but the communication of intelligence. . . .

"The wire service is a public utility of universal necessity and is adapted to the performance of no other function than that of conveying intelligence; and, disregarding the divergence of views as to government ownership of public utilities generally, it must be recognized that electrical agencies of communication stand alone as an essential utility performing a government function."

An extended survey of the situation has been made by the Post-office Department, Mr. Burleson continues, since the Government assumed control of the wire systems, and it "clearly appears that unification of control and operation is necessary to eliminate the waste and inherent defects of the competing and duplicating system which has heretofore existed." Mr. Burleson maintains that the Government alone can safely exercise the right of monopoly such as the wire service calls for, but urges that the "advantages of private initiative in research, investigation, and experimentation, and in other ways where possible and consistent with government monopoly, should not be lost in the inauguration of such a new system." Approval is voiced by the *New Orleans Item*, which argues that "one by one we will separate the few great things that belong to the people from the possession of small private monopolists, leaving to individuals what properly belongs to them, and keeping the peace among all by rendering justice as far as possible to all." And the *Cleveland Press* agrees. It remarks:

"There are some things that a Government such as ours, dealing with large units and actuated only by thought of service, can do better than any individual. In the first place, the individual hasn't the great capital or power for organization of the Government. In the second place, his very existence demands that he show a profit on every bit of business he does. Profit, not service, becomes the first consideration.

"Great emergencies show what are the things the Government can do best. The present war has been startling in this respect. We had not gone half-way toward getting our whole force into it before the railroads broke down and—Uncle Sam had to take them over. And then came these very telephones, telegraphs,

and cables that Vail is talking about. It was a case of our absolutely having to have the right kind of service whether the operating companies could give it to us at a profit or not. And our Government stepped in and got it for us.

"The war is over, or practically over. But has the emergency taught us our lesson? The danger is past. But the immediate future holds much of importance. In connection with this telephone-telegraph-cable-wireless scheme this is particularly true. . . .

"We are decidedly for the pooling of not only telephone- and telegraph-lines and cables, but the mails and wireless as well. But the people should hold the strings in matters in which they are so vitally interested, just as they have always held the strings on their mails and highways."

To those who urge that "the war is over" the *Savannah Press* replies:

"Assuredly there is more need, now that actual war-conditions have passed, for the control of the cables than when opportunities for German intrigue through other lands was practically prevented. It may or may not be a part of the policy of Mr. Wilson to keep the cable-lines permanently under governmental supervision; we confess that we would not be in the least perturbed to discover that such is his idea. It seems to us that such a plan would insure safety against the sorts of plots and intrigues which the German Government has long carried on through the intertwining lines of communication which the cables afforded. For preventive means against any future recrudescence of this sort of plotting, the control of cable- and telegraph-lines by governments seems to us a very rational and sane policy."

A survey of the press, however, shows that many doubt the wisdom of government control at this time. It is "unjustifiable, high-handed, and inexpedient," declares the *Rochester Post-Express*; it is "an unwarranted extension of power," objects the *Wheeling Intelligencer*, and "we may well ask ourselves if in making the world safe for democracy we have not endangered our own democratic Constitution." In fact, says the *Columbus Dispatch*, "Germany exercised no more drastic methods in conducting her government than may result from our Government acquiring by seizure the means of communication." Mr. Steenerson, ranking Republican member of the

Post Office Committee, states the peril in these words.

"The danger consists in establishing an army of men in office who are dependent on some one for their jobs. There never was a greater menace to a free government."

The *Chicago Tribune* devotes a strong editorial to the possibilities of political manipulation and interference with wire-messages, while the *Indianapolis News* writes caustically of the inefficiency of other utilities now under government management. "Unhand the American people," it exclaims, "and give them a chance at the world's business which they have saved in the war. They do not need the politicians to run the cables or the railroads. This is not a Spanish or a German country. The people have some initiative left," and we are reminded that—

"During the war we all surrendered to the main purpose—victory—but our rights, privileges, and conveniences were simply lent for a purpose and not surrendered. We did not flop overnight from a people believing in individual initiative to a socialistic and paternal nation. The little experience we have had with government control of wires and railroads was enough to cure us of any further tendency in that direction. The cable service has become a joke, the telegraph nearly as slow as Burleson's mail deliveries, the express business a mere wreckage of its former enterprise and efficiency, and as to the



"WE WILL SEE ABOUT THAT."

Says Mr. Mackay, as he sees his company "marked for annihilation" by Postmaster-General Burleson.

railroads, if we had been dependent on the methods of development and expansion now provided, we might have been as far behind in transportation as is China."

Government control of the wires "would be an infliction which this country will never endure," avers the *San Francisco Chronicle*, which proceeds:

"There was never a bureaucrat who was not crazy to extend his authority and increase the number of votes which he could control. An Administration which could control the railroad, telegraph, and telephone vote would, indeed, be very safely entrenched and might found a dynasty."

"From time immemorial the management of our postal service has been extravagant and inefficient. It was never worse than it is now. We endure it because government control of the mail service seems necessary, and we have not found any way to improve it. It is so big and so intricate that no one outside the service can tell just where improvements could be made, and those inside will not."

"In all countries in which the Government controls any form of communication by wire there has been ghastly failure. And for the support of the miserable service which they get they all have to fall back on the taxpayers. We do not precisely know the results under the former autocratic governments of Central

Europe, but elsewhere we do know. The telegraph and telephone services of the United States are marvelous creations of private enterprise. And, without oppressive charges, they pay their own bills and pay dividends on their cost, as they should, for the dividends are well earned."

"They are earned by the continuous alertness of their owners to encourage, develop—often at the cost of millions—and adopt new inventions, by civility to the public, responsibility for errors, perfect secrecy, and all-around efficiency. To turn over such admirable instruments of civilization to the ineptness, wastefulness, arbitrariness, unprogressiveness, and general inefficiency of a government bureau, and especially to such a monument of inefficiency as Postmaster-General Burleson runs, would be something like a relapse into barbarism."

"That is not the worst of it. Having got possession, under the war-power, this particular bureaucrat proposes to keep them. If our Constitution is still in force the telegraphs and telephones will automatically revert to their owners when peace is declared. If the Government wants them, and if, after an election in which it is an issue, the people authorize it, the properties can be condemned and paid for in cash. There is no other lawful way in which they can be got without consent of their owners."

"To grab them under the war-power and refuse to return them when peace is declared is nothing less than revolutionary."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE ghost of Edith Cavell will sit in the Peace Conference.—*Portland Oregonian*.

STILL, a league of nations might succeed altho projects of church union fail.—*Buffalo Enquirer*.

THE league of nations idea is a good one, provided the umpire question can be settled satisfactorily.—*Portland Oregonian*.

REVOLUTION is the broaching of the wine of freedom, and Bolshevism is the ensuing delirium tremens.—*New York Tribune*.

MEN pray for what they want and Providence makes them sore by handing them what they ought to have.—*New York Evening Sun*.

NOT only are the Germans licked and humiliated, but world-wide prohibition is staring them in the face.—*Bonner Springs (Kan.) Chieftain*.

THE Associated Press says this session of Congress promises to become historic. Our notion is it promises to become hysterical.—*Houston Post*.

"REPUBLICS have evidently arisen in Vienna and Budapest."—*Evening paper*. And it looks as if we might have a sherepublic in this country soon.—*Punch (London)*.

LIEBKNECHT, the German Bolshevik, says he is against peace, and if he keeps on he's going to find the Allies in entire accord with him on that point.—*New York Tribune*.

PRESIDENT WILSON says that thirteen is his lucky number. This is also the opinion of those who oppose his point concerning the freedom of the seas.—*New York Evening Post*.

THE war hasn't started yet for one Hiawatha (Kan.) soldier boy who is expected home soon. Two young women, neither of whom will be trifled with, are flying service flags for him.—*New York World*.

GERMANS are going out of their way, press dispatches say, to show courtesy to the invading Americans. That is just what we went out of our way to teach them.—*New York Tribune*.

IN war, chivalry is the best policy, not only because it is decent and right, but because there is such a thing as getting licked. Germany is sorry now that it overlooked this important point.—*Houston Post*.

"We are down and out; isn't that enough?" remarks the crownless prince in one of his interviews. Everybody knows that they are down, but what must be made sure for all time is that they are out.—*Ulster Observer*.

MR. BRISBANE has bought another newspaper. Evidently anxious to secure a newspaper through which no one could suspect him of dealing with the brewery interests, Mr. Brisbane bought one this time in Milwaukee.—*Kansas City Star*.

We can only give a preliminary survey of the situation: There are in the uniform in France at the present time six future presidents, 367 future governors of States, 3,643 future members of Congress, 134,987 Federal department clerks, 64,322 members of State legislatures, 54,908 justices of the peace, and 235,876 postmasters. It is well enough for present office-holders in the United States not to lose sight of this forecast. Full reports will increase the democratic majority all along the line.—*Houston Post*.

GERMANY started out to lick the world and only got as far as its boots.—*Tampa Tribune*.

WILL there be just one league of nations? Or a Major League and a Boche League?—*New York Evening Sun*.

THE Crown Prince isn't taking so much interest in the old man's shoes as he did not so long ago.—*Anacosta Standard*.

THE armistice terms should have required the Huns to tell the truth for a period of thirty days.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.

AFTER we have beaten our swords into plowshares the next thing will be to straighten out our corkscrews into hat-pins.—*Kansas City Star*.

NOW that the Hun has paid the price for peace, the South would like to know what he is willing to pay for cotton.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.

THE Crown Prince says he was sure the war was lost after the Marne. So he fought Verdun just to make absolutely certain.—*New York Tribune*.

ANOTHER international mystery is where the Bolsheviks of all lands obtain the funds with which they appear to be continually well supplied.—*Chicago Daily News*.

IT may prove to be just as impossible to seize the person of Wilhelm von Hohenzollern for punishment as it was to get an American army into France.—*Albany Journal*.

A SOUTHERN newspaper is so cruel as to remark that there would have been no opposition if it had been Congress that was going out of the country.—*New York Evening Post*.

OUR War Department bought 119,000,000 pieces of soap for shipment overseas in the last six months, which sounds as if we are preparing to get into contact with the Bolsheviks.—*Indianapolis Star*.

AND now our returning soldiers will soon be demanding of their mothers and wives doughnuts "like the Salvation Army used to make."—*Long Island City Star*.

AN American scientist recommends tooth-drawing as a cure for insanity. But his compatriot, Mr. Davis, could tell him that the treatment had no effect in the case of the Kaiser.—*Passing Show (London)*.

CIVILIZED countries willing to abandon conscription when Germany shows the way are like that wise Frenchman who was ready to abolish capital punishment "if the murderers would start first."—*Wall Street Journal*.

IF the Kaiser is indicted, tried, and condemned on all the charges individuals are trying to lodge against him, there will be so many executions ordered for him that the balance of his life will afford him practically no leisure.—*Detroit News*.

BILLY SUNDAY'S Kansas City friends will be glad to know that he's still hitting them up against the center-field fence. In a recent sermon Billy remarked that "the Kaiser has sunk so low he'll have to take an airplane to get to hell."—*Kansas City Star*.

IT is said that the English language will be used in the Versailles conference. In recognition of the presence of the President it seems to us the delegates would make the American language the official language, but we suppose the English delegates wouldn't be able to understand it.—*Houston Post*.



FIRST CRY OF A PRECOCIOUS CHILD!

—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

GERMANY'S RIVAL REVOLUTIONS

THE COLLAPSE OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE seems to have left the Fatherland in such a pretty state of confusion that no German quite knows where he owes allegiance. In Berlin a Socialist Government is more or less in control; Hamburg and its adjacent territory has been proclaimed "the Republic of the Elbe" under the presidency of an able seaman of the former mercantile marine. Bavaria has another government with a strongly nationalistic Bavarian tone, while yet another is to be found in Saxony. The German-speaking regions of Austria appear to have formed themselves into a republic desiring unity with the Germans to the north of them, but not receiving any too enthusiastic a welcome. Amid the conflicting and confusing news arriving directly and indirectly from Germany, it may be useful to explain the situation in simple terms. This we find in a succinct form in the *London Daily Mail*, which tells us that—

"The Socialist Coalition Government, which usurped power in Berlin on November 9 (consisting of the reunited Majority and Minority Socialist leaders), desires to convene a National Assembly on or about February 8 or 9 to decide the future form of Germany's government. It is proposed, for this purpose, to compile a new register of voters on January 2, to elect delegates to the National Assembly on February 2, and to open the Assembly six or seven days later. Meantime the Socialist Government at Berlin is arranging a complete redistribution of constituencies throughout what was formerly the German Empire. Elections of delegates to the National Assembly are to take place on its basis. Under this redistricting the Socialist Coalitionists believe they will obtain a large majority of the delegates, owing to the preponderance of the working-class vote."

But this Socialist coalition, to which all the other actual or nominal local republics in Germany seem to be yielding a sort of half-grudging leadership, has its determined opponents, of whom *The Daily Mail* says:

"Three separate schools of opposition to the Socialist coalition are in the field:

"1. The Liebknecht-Rosa Luxemburg 'Bolshevik' extremists.

"2. The Bavarian Republic, led by President Kurt Eisner, who mistrusts the Berlin régime because it includes Old Gangsters like Solf and Erzberger.

"3. The non-Socialist democratic classes, representing the *Frankfurter Zeitung-Berliner Tageblatt* school of progressive radicalism, industry, and high finance.

"All three of these oppositions more or less favor a national assembly and the earliest possible establishment of some republican form of government. But none of them completely trusts the dictatorship of Ebert, Haase, Scheidemann, and company. The non-Socialist democrats declare openly that the Ebert-Haase crowd wants merely to establish an autocracy of their own in succession on the ruins of the Hohenzollern autocracy.

"Meantime the Councils of Workmen and Soldiers throughout the country (barring Bavaria) appear to accept the authority of the Berlin Socialist coalition. Law and order still prevail, tho this state of affairs may alter any moment. Whether the pot will boil up and over to an extent which the extremely lady-

like German 'revolution' thus far has not witnessed remains to be seen. A fact always to be remembered is that the real rulers of Germany, the Junker bureaucracy, remain on their job, doing 'business as usual' under their ostensible Socialist masters."

Of these oppositions, undoubtedly the most important is Kurt Eisner's Bavarian Republic. It is in Bavaria that we find the first really constructive policy so far outlined by the German revolutionists. Eisner's policy, roughly stated, is that German unity shall continue and that German-Austria and Germany together shall form a United States of Germany, each constituent state occupying a position of equality with an end of anything in the shape of Prussian supremacy. Eisner's great achievement—particularly in his own eyes—is that he has succeeded in preventing anything like disorder in Bavaria, and in his proclamation he exults. This proclamation as quoted by the *Kölnische Zeitung* runs:

"The first actions of the revolutionary Government have produced important successes. Since the revolution the leading men of the Entente speak otherwise than they did before. Our appeal to the conscience of the world has not remained unheard. The spirit of the patriarch who leads the French Republic speaks to-day with human understanding and trust.

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America promises a defeated enemy to ease the terrible crash by the provision of food. We hope that we shall also succeed in getting imports of raw materials. We are to-day confident that, thanks to our revolutionary and reasonable policy, the idea expressed in our note to the Entente is ripening to fulfilment—that the league of nations must be formed by the common labor of ourselves and our enemies to overcome the destructions of war.

"Relying upon the confidence of the enemy Powers, we regard it as all the more our task to prepare sincere community among the German tribes also. We believe and hope that a union of the German Empire and the German-Austrian Republic can not be postponed. We are resolved to carry through this national policy with a firm hand; the self-determination of Bavaria within the whole system must be maintained and secured. Desiring to achieve the aim of establishing the United States of Germany, including Austria, as the only possible solution of the national problem, we must in the immediate future carry through a more suitable arrangement of the German states, which, without any predominance of any one state and without impairing the freedom and independence of Bavaria, will also find the measures necessary for reasonable unity."

While Munich appears to be enjoying tranquillity, Berlin is having anything but a happy time. Liebknecht and his Spartacus group are raising a merry riot every day in the hope of bringing off some sort of Bolshevik revolution. The constant disorder in the former capital city is making the other parts of Germany a little tired, and the Catholic *Kölnische Volkszeitung* is quite annoyed about it. It writes:

"We would rejoice to see fire descend from heaven and reduce the horrible Babel of Berlin to cinders. . . . To hell with Berlin. The people there are without heart or soul and



THE HIDDEN HAND.

—*Sunday Chronicle* (Manchester).

are the implacable foes of all *Kultur*. In the great record book of humanity a monstrous debt of blood is inscribed against Berlin.

"We surely have not made ourselves acquainted with the revolting sentiments which we now know prevail in the Prussian capital. We have been wilfully blind to Berlin's immense moral cesspool and we refuse any longer to remain under the sway of Berlin."

That stalwart supporter of the new Socialist Government, the *Berlin Vorwärts*, is getting seriously worried by the attitude taken both at home and abroad toward the central authority of Berlin, and it solemnly warns the Government to clean house and hold a national assembly at the earliest possible moment:

"Information has been received that Admiral Beatty refuses to negotiate with delegates from the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council because they are not representative of any recognized Government. Furthermore, we learn that the food-supplies of which the United States had held out a prospect will be temporarily held up in Rotterdam and Copenhagen because the American Government intends to wait and see whether Germany is able to give the securities demanded by America for a free constitution and a fair distribution of supplies. We must be prepared for a declaration being made from this side, but negotiations can only be conducted through a government supported by a legally elected national convention.

"Until such declaration is made, there will be neither peace nor bread. What shall we do if such a demand is made, or, rather, what are we doing to forestall such a declaration? Germany must not give the impression that she is only establishing a democracy because she is forced into it by external powers."

HOW WILHELM HELD OUT—The paternal solicitude which the ex-Kaiser always showed for his starving people has often almost touched our hearts, but now we find that the Kaiser's sympathetic tears were crocodilean in character. The *Berliner Tageblatt* quotes from the *Frankfurter Volksstimme* an account of what Wilhelm Carle, a member of the Berlin Workers' and Soldiers' Council, found stored away in the Kaiser's castle. Carle writes:

"I requested those on duty to show me his Majesty's provisions—those, be it observed, of the Imperial private household, not of the Court, which is regarded as a state institution. I was readily shown into the large storerooms. I expected to find a store, but what I saw there surpassed all my expectations. Here in large, white-tiled rooms was everything, really everything one can possibly conceive in the way of food. No, I must correct myself. One can not conceive that after four years of war such enormous quantities of food could be stored. Preserved meats in great cans, white flour in sacks piled up to the high ceilings, thousands of eggs, gigantic basins of lard, coffee, tea, chocolate, jellies, and preserves of every kind, arranged in apparently endless rows. Hundreds of blue sugar-loaves, bags of peas and beans, dried fruits, biscuits, etc. One is speechless and involuntarily thinks of the old jest that the quantities are so great that one man alone can not form any idea of them. The value of the stocks amounts to several hundred thousand dollars.

"Were it not that these food-supplies are needed and can be better employed at the moment, I should like to suggest that they should remain undisturbed in a national museum as an everlasting token to the German people in order that their children and their children's children might still see how in Germany—while millions starved—'those by the grace of God' held out."

THE KAISER IN CANADA

THE ARISTOCRATIC RETREAT of the Kaiser in Holland may serve for a while, but sooner or later, we are told, the "guest" will have to depart. A correspondent of the *London Daily Mail* incautiously suggests that Wilhelm von Hohenzollern may retire to his estates in the Canadian Northwest. This raises the wrath of *The Mail*, which thinks that the Canadian Government should do something about it. This is what C. Fox Smith, of *The Mail*, says:

"What is Canada going to do with regard to the extensive land-holdings acquired by the ex-Kaiser through his agents on the Pacific coast of Canada?"

"During the years immediately preceding the war personal friends of the Kaiser were hard at work in British Columbia, partly in the now familiar processes, of 'peaceful penetration,' partly on the private behalf of their Imperial master and friend, perhaps with a view to the possibility of such a contingency as the present.

"In those days the Junker class had established a firm foothold in the British Columbian capital.

"The Counts Alvo and Bodo von Alvensleben, members of a family of undeniable *Almanach de Gotha* standing, were conspicuous alike in social and business circles. Their real-estate concern in Fort Street was one of the largest in the province, and the holdings of the firm included extensive water-frontages which would no doubt have been extremely useful to raiding German cruisers and submarines had they succeeded in extending their activities to the North Pacific.

"The birthday of the All-Highest was celebrated in the usual fashion at the Kaiserhof Restaurant—the rendezvous of the Victorian Junkers on such occasions—with plenty of speechifying and drinking.

"But the Alvensleben activities did not stop at such frivolities. Circumstances enabled me, during a connection with a government department, to obtain an interesting insight, in the light of later events, into the ramifications of the German system of penetration. So recently as the latter part of 1913 they were buying up large tracts of government lands both on the mainland and on Vancouver Island, the applications for purchase being made in the names of clerks and employees of the firm. I have seen as many as twenty such applications made at one time to the Provincial Lands Department, and tho at the time they might appear *bona fide* enough, the fact has now been pretty solidly established that the whole transaction ought to have been in one name alone—that of William Hohenzollern.

"On the outbreak of war the Counts Alvo and Bodo withdrew themselves, their aristocratic, duel-scarred, and dissipated countenances, and their underhand activities (which included the fomenting of trouble on the question of Indian immigration to British Columbia) into the State of Washington, whence they no doubt hoped to keep an eye on their interests and intrigues in their late headquarters. It is not known what has become of them since America came into the war, but it is to be hoped that their powers for mischief are at an end.

"In any case, it is certain that the whole of the Alvensleben transactions will be thoroughly investigated to their source, and that Canada will not 'stand for' any dealings with the ex-Kaiser or his friends."

While official Canada has, so far, shown no particular desire to have the "All-Highest War-Lord" domiciled in the West, official America has extended a generous hospitality to the Kaiser's devoted servants, the Alvensleben brothers. It is true they do not appreciate their dwelling—it is an internment-camp.



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WILHELM.

The most recent portrait of the well-fed ex-Kaiser. He will be sixty years old on January 27.

WHO ARE THE SPARTACIDES?

A MYSTERIOUS GROUP of German Bolsheviks have recently made their appearance in the cable dispatches from Germany, which must have somewhat puzzled the American reader. This is the Spartacus group, or Spartacides, and they are, we are told, a party of extreme Socialists, led by Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, who wish to see a proletarian autoeracy replace the old military autoeracy in the Fatherland. The name, they tell us, is derived from the fact that early in the war Dr. Liebknecht issued a number of anti-war pamphlets signed with the pseudonym "Spartacus." The choice of this name, a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* avers, is due to the fact that the revolutionists of 1848 had a partiality for signing their anonymous pamphlets with classical names, a habit which the Liebknecht group have revived. The original Spartacus, it will be recalled, was a Thracian soldier taken prisoner by the Romans, reduced to slavery, and trained as a gladiator. He escaped, proclaimed the freedom of all slaves, raised a powerful army, and several times defeated the Roman consuls who were sent against him. An unhappy augury for the success of Dr. Liebknecht and his Bolshevik followers lies in the fact that that Spartacus came to his defeat and death in a.c. 71 through dissensions among his followers.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung* draws a graphic picture of the terrorism exercised in Berlin by the "Spartacus gangs." He writes:

"Dr. Liebknecht himself, whose imprisonment has obviously clouded his formerly keen intelligence, and probably turned his brain, spends his time in visiting barracks in Berlin, Spandau, and elsewhere, and inciting the men to refuse to allow any distinctions even of non-commissioned rank or to accept anything resembling orders from officers or under-officers or to admit them to the local councils. His chief of staff, Dr. Levy, who before the war was his business partner in his lawyer's office, is preaching fanaticism in Berlin to all and sundry.

"The word Spartacus goes through the city like a bogey. Civilians, soldiers, employees, capitalists, all feel themselves equally threatened. A sitting of the Prussian Lower House had to be adjourned because it was feared that the Spartacus gang was going to seize the building.

"The *Lokal Anzeiger* has several times failed to appear, as the result of repeated efforts by the Spartacus gang to seize it. Careful burghers chain up their house doors, and it would be well if the steadier elements of our workmen and soldiers would chain up the door of their hearts against the murderous and suicidal ideas of the Spartacus gang."

The Spartacides seem to have a particular predilection for embarrassing the newspapers, in order, we are told, to terrorize one or other of them into becoming a Spartacus organ. The *Manchester Guardian* writes:

"It seems that the Berlin newspapers are still having an anxious time. The writing of their leading articles is constantly being interrupted by the arrival of a handful of unscrupulous-looking bandits with a machine gun. It must not be supposed, however, that these intruders belong to the Independent Socialists, who recently formed the Coalition Government with the Social Democrats, or Majority Socialists. They belong essentially to the Spartacus group, a small collection of extremists, led by Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, who had little or no following at all before the revolution. The group had few members, no newspaper, and only a mysterious connection with the Bolshevik *Isvestiya* since the Russian revolution.

"Not only is any newspaper to be provided with a military guard against its forays, but the Spartacus people have also been relieved of another newspaper that they had seized. Like the *Lokal Anzeiger*, the *Norddeutsche* has not submitted tamely to its forcible transformation into an *Internationale*, but has reemerged from its crisis as the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, and announces that it will continue its policy as before. This means that the Spartacus group has still no newspaper of its own."

Having failed to keep the *Lokal Anzeiger*, which they seized, the Spartacides have produced a small daily sheet, which bears the name they gave to the *Anzeiger* when in their hands—*Die Rote Fahne*, or Red Flag.

THE HUN'S "UNDEFEATED" SOLDIERS

THERE IS A LACK OF HUMOR almost pathetic in the speeches that are being made over Germany to warriors now returning from the Western Front. Despite the fact these heroes are slinking back to their homes with the armies of the victorious Allies almost treading on their tails, the premiers, mayors, and other functionaries seem quite oblivious to the fact that the Rhineland is occupied by an enemy whom the "undefeated" soldier was entirely unable to keep out. For example, witness Premier Ebert's comic lucubration as reported in the *Berliner Tageblatt* when he welcomed the Prussian



THE SKIPPER WHO SKIPT.

WILHELM THE SKIPPER—"I have piled my ship on the rocks, but I seem to have saved my own skin—for the present."

—*London Opinion*.

Guards on their return to Berlin. With the utmost solemnity he remarked:

"Your deeds and sacrifices are unexampled. No enemy overcame you. Only when the preponderance of our opponents in men and material grew ever heavier did we abandon the struggle.

"You endured indescribable sufferings, accomplished incomparable deeds, and gave year after year proofs of your unshakable courage. You protected the homeland from invasion, sheltered your wives, children, and parents from flames and slaughter, and preserved the nation's workshops and fields from devastation.

"With deepest emotion the homeland thanks you. You can return with heads erect. Never have men done or suffered more than you."

As the American reader peruses this ebullition he is apt to wonder whether the "unexampled" deeds to which Premier Ebert refers were in any way associated with the performances of the German Army in Belgium, and whether they are holding their "heads erect" because in protecting their "wives, children, and parents from flames and slaughter" they are particularly proud of the infamous pillage, arson, and rapine that they successfully accomplished in France. On the other hand,

here and there a paper can be found that in an incautious moment will admit that Germany has lost the war. But even here we find the soldier of the Fatherland is still "unconquerable and unconquered." Hear the *Frankfurter Zeitung* on the subject. In a laudatory article it writes:

"We greet you, German soldiers. Germany has lost her war. But you have won yours. You have rescued German honor, and thus conferred upon our Fatherland the possibility of raising itself up and building anew. German soldiers, when one day you take your grandchildren on your knee and tell them all about this war, you need not be ashamed."

NO CLASH ON THE "FREE SEAS"

SUBTLE GERMAN PROPAGANDA, they tell us, has been at work both in America and England since the armistice was signed, endeavoring to stir up, if possible, friction between the two great English-speaking Powers. A certain success has been achieved, and at one time it looked as if American and British ideas might clash upon the subject of the "freedom of the seas," to which the President attaches so much importance. The British, at any rate, have sensed the danger and realized the source whence it came, and they are determined to let nothing mar the cordiality which has grown up between America and Britain during the war. The *London Spectator*, which, it is shrewdly suspected, reflects the views of the British Government, declares that the pivot on which the world's future turns is the deep and lasting friendship between the United States and Great Britain, and that while this point is kept firmly in view there is no possibility of misunderstandings. The *London* weekly contends that the freedom of the seas must be interpreted in the British sense, and that to discuss it at all before a league of nations is actually in existence would be a cardinal mistake. As a *quid pro quo*, the *Spectator* advocates that the Monroe Doctrine ought to be accepted as the public law of the world, duly formulated and confirmed with the sanction of all parties to the peace settlement. The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks that the presence of President Wilson himself at the Peace Conference will be the greatest factor in eliminating any possibility of misunderstanding between the two countries, and says:

"Mr. Wilson will at last have an opportunity to see for himself the havoc wrought by the Germans in France and Belgium, and from personal conferences be able to understand the point of view of those who suffered from these infamous depredations."

"President Wilson has a judicial mind. No living statesman is better able to weigh evidence or more ready to face facts with courage and determination. Too much has been made of the letter of Mr. Wilson's 'fourteen points' and too little of their spirit. His reference to the freedom of the seas, for instance, has caused much discussion. As Mr. Lloyd George has pointed out, our Navy is a weapon not of offense, but of defense, and we do not mean to give it up."

"The war has demonstrated that not only our own safety but the safety of civilization itself depended upon our naval

supremacy. When a league of nations is established and has become not an idea to be aimed at, but a realized confederation of mankind, then, perhaps, we can modify our claim to sea-power."

Viscount Grey, former Foreign Minister of Britain, in a recent speech indorses the view of *The Pall Mall Gazette*, that too much has been made of the letter and not enough of the spirit of the "fourteen points." Misunderstanding of the freedom of the sea doctrine is due, he says, more to prejudice than fact, tho he slyly points out that the United States in actual practise does not accord as much freedom of the seas as does Britain. As reported by the *London Times*, he said:

"There is a considerable prejudice against the phrase in this country because freedom of the seas is believed to be a German phrase. It is an American phrase, not German, the Germans adopting it and using it for their own purposes in a sense to which Great Britain could never agree."

"Even in America there is some rule about foreign ships not being allowed to carry goods between American ports and between America and the Philippines. Some other countries have rules of the same kind. Britain never had a rule like that. We have been more completely for freedom of the seas in time of peace than any other nation."

That the British are not altogether in love with the phrase we can well understand when we recall just what the Germans meant by it. Here, for instance, is a definition of the term by Count zu Reventlow, of the *Berlin Deutsche Tageszeitung*, made only a little more than a year ago. He wrote:

"What do we Germans understand by the freedom of the seas? Of course we do not mean by it that free use of the sea

which is the common privilege of all nations in time of peace, the right to the open highways of international trade. That sort of freedom of the sea we had before the war. What we understand to-day by this doctrine is that Germany should possess such maritime territories and such naval bases that, at the outbreak of war, we should be able, with our Navy ready, reasonably to guarantee ourselves the command of the seas. We want such a jumping-off place for our Navy as would give us a fair chance of dominating the seas, and of being free of the seas during a war."

As an offset to any further sea aggression such as Count Reventlow's naval doctrines suggest, Britain welcomes our recently announced naval program, and in commenting on this the *London Daily Express* remarks:

"The British Government is ready to concede to the Government of the United States the freest of all free hands in naval development. It welcomes the idea of the extension of American sea-power as one of the best guaranties of the peace of the world. At the same time, the British Empire claims for itself

the fullest right to defend the arteries of commerce and communication which are the life-blood of an Empire bound by ties of blood, but separated by vast oceans. All we ask for the Empire is what we willingly concede to the Republic—freedom of action. It would appear that his Majesty's Government are in agreement with the Congress."



GERMANIA'S GLAD EYE.

CLEMENCEAU—"Eh bien, mon cher Président, if you know the old Jezebel as well as we do, you wouldn't be deceived by her approaches, even though she has disguised herself in that hat!"

—*Passing Show* (London.)

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

EXPERT MEDICAL ADVICE ON INFLUENZA

DISAGREEMENT AMONG PHYSICIANS at the recent Chicago meeting of the Public Health Association, regarding many important points in the character and treatment of influenza, is reported in the daily press. Nevertheless a substantial agreement on some other points quite as vital appears clearly from a reading of the medical journals, and practical suggestions for the home-care of patients will be found in a statement issued by the British Royal College of Physicians, quoted at the end of this article. Experts would seem to be at one in looking upon the present epidemic as simply a variety of a well-known disease prevalent, with occasional outbursts of violence, for hundreds of years. They agree that it is a germ disease and that it is very contagious at close range, altho probably not communicable through air, water, or material objects; that its danger consists largely in the likelihood that it will be accompanied or followed by a peculiarly virulent type of pneumonia, whose occurrence is favored by neglect or wrong treatment, and finally that not all persons are equally susceptible, those in weakened physical condition usually succumbing first. Points still open to discussion are the reasons for epidemics in general and for this one in particular, the nature of the precise germ or group of germs responsible for it, and the efficiency of various forms of preventive and curative treatment, including quarantine, as generally practised, inoculation with serum, the "influenza mask," and the use of various drugs. Regarding the outbreak itself, whose world-wide character has earned it the name of "pandemic," the writer of a leading editorial in *The Lancet* (London, November 2) speaks as follows:

"If those who feel ill would stay at home; if those who are well would avoid traveling in railway-carriages with the windows closed, or in unventilated trams and busses; and, above all, if the public would forego picture-palaces or other crowded places of amusement so long as the epidemic continues, much would be done to limit the spread in populous centers."

The fact that the army camps have been excellent places to study the disease unaffected by local conditions makes a recent article by Dr. George A. Soper, Major U. S. A., one of the most interesting reports on its progress. Dr. Soper, writing from the Army's Division of Infectious Diseases and Laboratories in Washington to *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, December 7), states his belief that "had it not been for the pneumonia, the pandemic would not have attracted much attention." The disease has come in "waves," often with the violence of an explosion. He goes on:

"Within about a week after the outbreak of the influenza, there occurs an ominous prevalence of pneumonia. The pneumonia does not exist as a separate epidemic, but is always a follower of influenza. How the two diseases are related is not positively known. It is clear that the influenza paves the way for the pneumonia, if it does not actually produce it."

Steps taken by the military authorities to combat the disease fall under three heads, and apparently any efforts elsewhere must also be similarly classified. Major Soper gives them as "isolation, sanitation, and education." These he briefly explains as follows:

"1. By isolation is meant any and all procedures by which infected could be separated from the susceptible persons. Included in this list were steps for the prevention of crowding, quarantine, head-to-foot sleeping, the separation of heads at mess, and the use of cubicles and masks.

"2. Under sanitation may be included the cleaning and airing

of barracks and bedding, the oiling of floors to keep down the dust, the boiling of mess-kits, and many other procedures.

"3. Education, always a predominant motive in the Army, was applied as never before to the prevention of disease among troops. The medical officers were taught what to expect in the way of symptoms and what principles of prevention to put into effect. The men were taught something of the principles of disease-transmission and how to carry out their part of the work of prevention."

As a result of these methods the disease "is already practically gone in most army camps." Much can be done in military camps, of course, that can not be done in civil communities, but their example points the way. It must be said that some physicians have doubted the permanent efficacy of any kind of quarantine measures and have pointed out that in New York, where they have been few, the disease, on the whole, has been less violent than in Boston, where, after the first outbreak, they were exceptionally strict. Still, such measures have been chiefly relied on, altho in different degree, by most American cities, and their necessity has not been widely questioned. With regard to means of transmission, Dr. Soper is very clear. He says:

"It is a fundamental assumption that influenza is produced when, and only when, material from the mouth or nose of infected persons gets into the mouth or nose of some one who is susceptible. As is plainly recognized in respect to intestinal infections, the hand probably plays an important part in the transmission of influenza. Coughing and sneezing help greatly to spread the infection.

"It has long been known that interchanges of bacteria occur commonly from mouth to mouth under ordinary conditions of social intercourse. Most of these organisms are harmless under normal conditions of health. That their capacity for harm is sometimes increased, sometimes reduced, according to various circumstances, is highly probable. . . .

"The conditions that govern susceptibility to influenza are not understood. Good general health, absence of fatigue and of cold and hunger are methods of prevention which have long been advocated by many and which in spite of scientific criticism still have much to recommend them. Whatever conduces to low bodily tone is believed by most persons to favor infection. Some, however, hold that specific immunity either does or does not exist, and that wet feet, insufficient bedding, chill, hunger, and fatigue have nothing to do with susceptibility.

"Vaccination against pneumonia is practicable; but such preventive treatment is in the experimental stage as respects influenza. As to natural immunity, one attack is believed to protect against another, and some people seem to be immune without ever having experienced an attack."

If "low bodily tone" conduces to the disease, as Dr. Soper thinks, evidently his second point—"sanitation"—is of vital importance. Municipal action in this direction is hardly noticeable, owing to the stress placed on isolation. Such attention as is paid to it is individual, under the advice of the medical profession. When we come to the third head, "education," we find that more is probably being done by public bodies than in any previous epidemic. Leaflets have been scattered broadcast, through the medium of public and educational bodies, schools, public libraries, and associations of all kinds, to enlighten the public regarding the disease, its symptoms, and the methods of preventing and fighting it. From the supplements to the United States Public Health Reports by Surgeon-General Rupert Blue, we quote the following paragraphs, which not only show the extent of these efforts at popular education, but will serve to give our readers some idea of the devices and methods

(Continued on page 117)

HARVESTING SALT LAKE'S SALT

WE HAVE SALT ENOUGH in the United States to supply the world's needs for years to come; and, as a matter of fact, most of the salt that we used last year came from within our own borders. Curiously enough, the enormous deposits of the Great Salt Lake are just beginning to



A SNOW-HOUSE MADE OF SALT.
A Great Salt Lake refinery encased in its own product.

be touched. Our annual production is about seven million tons, and only 50,000 tons of it, or one part in 140, comes from the big lake. Geologists place the total of its available salt-deposits at 400 millions of tons, so that it alone would supply our national needs, at the present rate, for about sixty years, while if we should take no more from it annually in the future than we do now, it would last eight thousand years. At present Michigan and New York lead as salt-producing States, and Utah stands only ninth. Yet the salt-works at Salt Lake, including their refineries, are among the largest and most complete in the world. Says Stanley W. Todd, writing in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago, November):

"Perhaps no salt ponds anywhere in the world possess so many natural advantages as the Great Salt Lake. Lying as it does in one of the great valleys of the Rockies, on the eastern edge of the great basin, the lake extends north and south for 75 miles, while its width varies from 30 to 50 miles. It has an average depth of 20 feet and is 4,218 feet above the sea-level. There is little rainfall throughout the year, and the ever-present sun, together with the flat shores, contributes to the ideal conditions of summer operation. The lake has no outlet and the water is as nearly saturated with salt as it can be, without crystallizing. That is, it is about 23 per cent. density, which is so heavy that the human body floats. Bathing in Salt Lake is, in fact, considered one of the novelties not to be overlooked by tourists.

"Great strides have been made in recent years in the methods of making high-grade salt, both by the grainer and the vacuum-pan processes. Solar evaporation and grainer methods are used at Salt Lake, the mill being located at a place called Saltair. A salt-pump stationed nearly a thousand feet from shore forces the water up on a sluiceway

leading to the mainland. The water flows into a canal that leads to the great salt-ponds some distance away. During the season when the harvesting is under way, the water is pumped from the lake at the rate of from 10,000 to 12,000 barrels a day, the pumping being carried on from ten to fourteen hours.

"The sluiceways and canals moisten the salt ponds for a week, until the salt, after the first evaporation tests, is about an inch deep. After a period of drying, the ponds are flooded again. The water is then 'skimmed,' much after the manner of skimming a pan of milk, to remove all floating foreign substances, and then sluiced into the ponds being worked. When the water is entirely evaporated, another layer of salt is left, this process being repeated until a thick depth of salt in its natural state has been deposited. Sometimes from four to five months are required to secure the proper amount of salt deposits.

"With the crude salt from two to six inches in depth, the harvest begins. Horse-plows, traction-engines, and other farming implements are used to plow up the salt deposits, which are handled by laborers equipped with wheelbarrows and placed in long mounds along a railroad spur, constructed to make access easy to the refinery a mile away. The salt is loaded in a semimoist condition into freight-cars.

"From the outside, the refinery has every appearance of a snow-house. When the cars arrive at this factory, their contents are loaded into an automatic elevator, which carries the salt to the upper parts of the plant and deposits it in stock bins. From these bins the moist salt is automatically fed, by worm-gear carriers, into three great 'driers' or drums, each 6 feet in diameter and 32 feet long. Through these hot air is forced under high pressure, drying and purifying the wet salt and making it ready for grinding."

From the driers, the salt goes to the grinding-machines, resembling coffee-grinders, which reduce the crude material to finer grades as follows: table salt, dairy salt, meat salt, ice salt, rock salt, and pickling salt. The writer goes on:

"As these crystals are all mixed together some method of sorting or straining the residue is necessary. This need has been met by what are probably the most ingenious machines in this method of salt-production—sieves or strainers. They are 9 feet high and operate automatically. When the salt enters the sieves at the top, it is shaken over the surface of different screens by hundreds of small iron hammers, pounding simultaneously on the edges. This works the salt down over the sieves and sifts it into individual bins.

"Then come the weighing and sacking of the salt. Automatic conveyers carry the product from the different bins under the sieves on the floor above to the weighing and sacking departments underneath. A single weighing-machine, under the guidance of an operator, weighs out the salt into the proper-sized bags with lightning rapidity and remarkable accuracy.



Illustration by courtesy of "Popular Mechanics," Chicago.

GREAT SALT LAKE'S SALT-WORKS ARE AMONG THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

The filled bags are then turned over to girls operating six sets of special sewing-machines. They can, in fact, turn out 12,000 completed bags of salt a day by this process. On the average, nine tons of salt pass through the refinery every hour of the day. From the time the first water is pumped into the salt-ponds until the finished product leaves the sacking-machine, no human hand touches the salt. It is claimed that the salt secured from Salt Lake is 99.98 per cent. pure.

"Between the grinder and the sieves, there are large quantities of fine 'salt-dust.' But this is not allowed to go to waste. It is mixed with the proper kind of sulfur and placed in molds, which undergo a hydraulic pressure of seven tons. In this way bricks of rock salt, 7 inches square by 14 inches long, are turned out in rapid succession. This salt, which is intended for cattle, is impervious to the elements and has no sharp corners to cut the tongues of horses or sheep, precautions being taken to avoid that. Such has been the demand for these sulfurized-salt bricks that men are working night and day turning them out."

VACCINATION AGAINST INFLUENZA

WARNING against too much confidence in the published accounts of the efficacy of influenza vaccine is given editorially by *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, November 9). According to this journal, we have no record of any properly conducted and controlled experiments on human beings with influenza vaccines. No results of careful observations are as yet at hand. These things being so, the writer asks, what should a fair-minded and thoughtful physician say as to the face value of influenza vaccine? He goes on:

"Vaccination against epidemic influenza is in a wholly experimental stage. Nothing can be learned as to its real value from indiscriminate vaccination of the public. The physician who, in view of the severity of the epidemic, feels that he is justified in vaccinating his patients, should be fair to them and protect himself by informing the patient that he regards the procedure as wholly of an experimental nature. Pending developments, nothing should be done by the medical profession that may arouse unwarranted hope among the public and be followed by disappointment and distrust of medical science and the medical profession."

Doubt on so-called "official" influenza statistics in cities and towns is thrown by Dr. George A. Soper, of the United States Sanitary Corps, in an article contributed to *Science* (New York, November 8). Says Dr. Soper:

"The total number of cases of influenza in the present outbreak, inside and outside of the army camps, will never be accurately known. Altho it is beyond doubt that the disease which is prevalent in the camps is the same as that which is widely distributed in civil life, it is not to be assumed that all the cases which occur are officially reported or that every case which is supposed to be influenza is really that disease. At this season of the year there are always epidemics of colds and other respiratory infections. The weather this year has been particularly favorable to their occurrence. Under the present conditions of public anxiety, it is but natural that all cases of illness which at all resemble influenza should receive that designation. The net result of all the factors which enter into the matter is confusion. The army records have been systematically tabulated and studied from the first. When the pandemic has subsided the information to be derived from these data should be of much permanent value."

ELECTRICALLY HEATED TOOLS

ELECTRICITY REIGNS SUPREME wherever light, heat, or power is to be applied locally, or to a limited extent. The electric flat-iron, now so widely used, is a familiar example of its advantages—the heating of the tool by a device contained within the tool itself. Utilization of the electric current for heating appliances, devices, and tools in industrial plants has begun an extensive career, if we are to believe George J. Kirkgasser, who writes in *Industrial Management* (New York, November). Mr. Kirkgasser outlines applications of this use in eighteen different industries and shows and describes many of the simpler devices. More than one perplexing industrial problem, he tells us, may be solved by the adoption of some such elementary tools as these. The application of electricity for heating purposes, Mr. Kirkgasser asserts, brings methods into the lime-light and exposes inefficiency. The result may be that cycles of operations are rearranged, a reduced amount of manual labor found sufficient, and fewer cases of imperfect products turned out. Then, too:

"As another result of easy control of electricity the temperature can be maintained or varied automatically or manually to produce a more uniform product. With operations where automatic control of current and temperature is used the human element is eliminated.

"The applications of various appliances which have been more or less standardized do not offer a serious problem, since these devices perform somewhat similar functions in the various industries. But where the application is such that it involves a portion of the manufacturing processes, a closer study of the entire method of manufacture is sometimes necessary.

This is, however, desir-

able for many reasons—not the least being the fact that some time-worn methods are shown to be needless."

Electric furnaces for melting brass, steel-melting furnaces, and furnaces for heating, annealing, and forging steel all operate at a temperature of 1,800° F. and over, and we are told that the use of this type of apparatus, employing electricity for producing heat, has caused a big stir in the iron and steel industry:

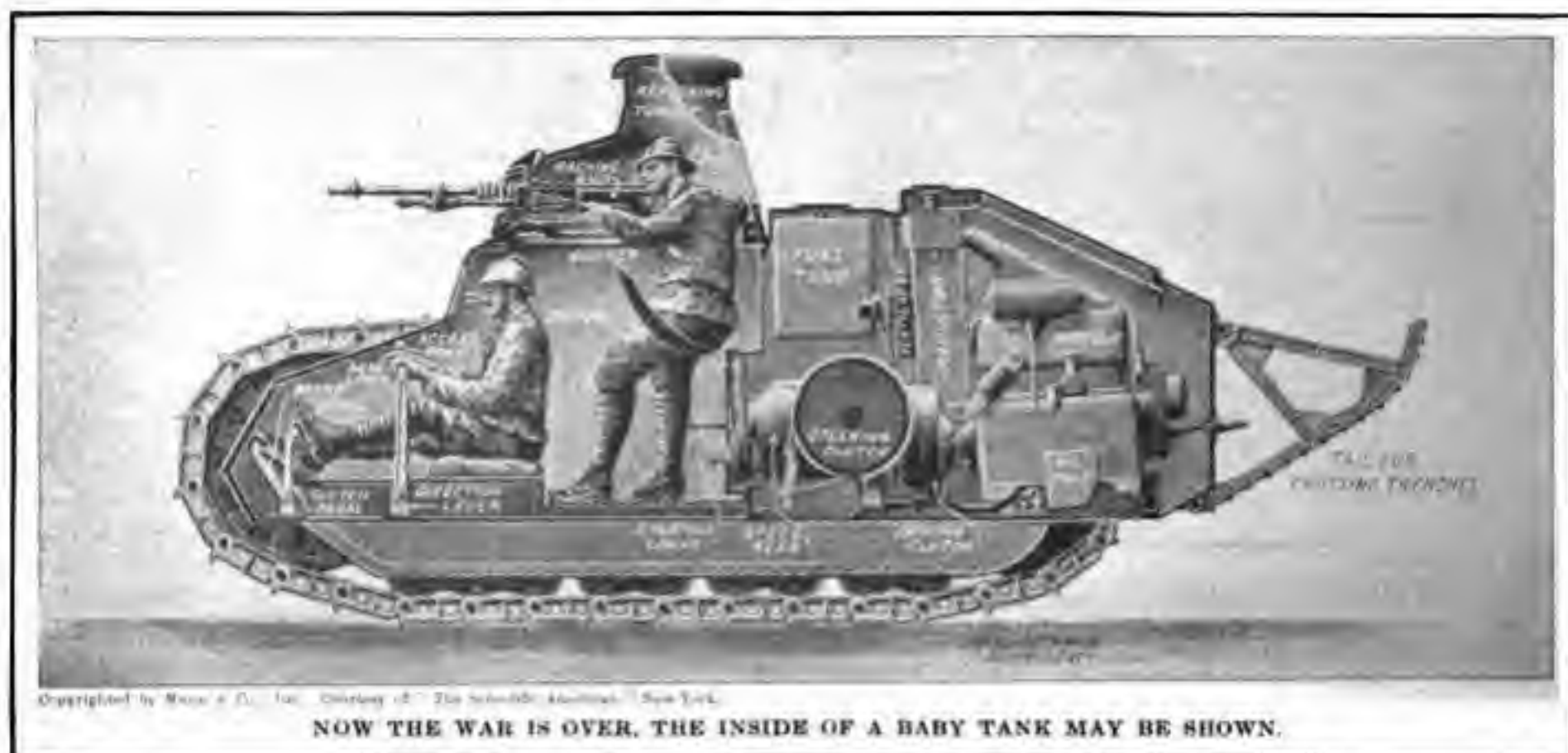
"The United States is foremost in electric-steel output with 233 furnaces, not including this year's installations. Ten years ago there was one solitary electric furnace in this country, and the total output for the year was only fifty-five tons. In 1917 the estimated tonnage was about a half million tons.

Nearly every factory now uses electric soldering-irons, Mr. Kirkgasser tells us, either in production or in maintenance and repair work. Biscuit-manufacturers recently jumped into the big-user class by employing them for sealing the metal boxes in which crackers, biscuits, etc., are shipped to the boys in the Army. He says:

"Girls do this work, and the portability, cleanliness, and safety features made their use ideal. The number of motions as studied by an efficiency engineer are much fewer than with the iron heated in a gas-furnace, besides the elimination of the gas-fumes and impoverishing of the air, which is considerable where many gas-heaters are used and many employed. From the fire-hazard standpoint alone, the electric iron is worthy of its hire because of the great need for every building standing and the difficulty experienced in rebuilding should a fire occur."



FARMING A SALT-FIELD.



BABY TANKS AND WHAT THEY DID

WHO WON THE WAR? The answer is easy: it was won by teamwork. One of the dogs in the team was the baby tank, and well he did his part. Supplanting his earlier and more cumbersome predecessor, and being perfectly adapted to the work cut out for him, he did that work in unison with the infantry, which it was his duty to support. Now that the job is over, his picture comes out in the papers. A troublesome feature of military writing, says the author of an article in *The Scientific American* (New York, November 30), is that the most interesting things can not be described in full until they have ceased to be timely. A month past, when battles were still raging, a drawing of the interior details of a small French tank would have been most opportune. But military exigency prevented. Now the secret may be told. He goes on:

"The small tank shown in the accompanying drawing represents the outcome of improved tank tactics. These tactics caused the abandonment of the heavier and larger British and French tanks in favor of the smaller type.

"Thus the big Allied tanks, weighing in the neighborhood of twenty-five tons and carrying a crew of eight to ten men, were replaced early this year by the 'Whippet' tanks of the British and the 'Renault' tanks of the French, both these types being small, two-man tanks, carrying a single machine gun or small cannon as compared with the four to six guns of the larger tanks.

"Tank tactics are now based on the perfect coordination between tanks and infantry; and with the older, slower-moving tanks it was found well-nigh impossible to keep these two arms moving in perfect unison. Again, the early tanks were cumbersome, difficult to maneuver, and withal presented a more than fair mark to enemy gunners.

"Because of their size and

the large crews required, the number of tanks available for an attack was strictly limited. Furthermore, in actual practice the power of the tank and its ability to crush enemy defenses were found to be of secondary value only, since the main object is to carry guns, ammunition, and the crew.

"It remained for Louis Renault, of Billancourt, France, to develop a fast 'Baby' tank to meet the new requirements. This he did, and fleets of his tanks made their appearance this spring, shortly after their counterparts, the British 'Whippets,' had scored new victories against the enemy. The Renaults were a success from the start, being adopted by the French Army and later by the American forces fighting in France.

"The Renault tank, as will be noted in the accompanying illustrations, consists primarily of an elongated armored body measuring about thirteen feet in length, six and one-half feet in height, and a trifle over a yard in width, equipped with a set of caterpillar treads and a power plant. The armor varies from one-fifth to three-fifths inch in thickness, and is of a special chrome steel plate, capable of withstanding small-arms fire and the burst of small shells. The body is surmounted by a revolving turret which carries the single machine gun . . . with which the tank is armed. Some Renaults are provided with a short-barrel three-inch cannon, in which case the turret is rigid."

The interior is divided into two compartments—one for the crew and the other for the power plant. At the forward end sits the driver, and back of him the gunner, who operates the gun in the revolving turret. A wide belt or strap serves as a seat for the gunner, who can turn the turret to any point. Slits, one-eighth inch wide, afford a measure of vision for both men. Entrance is by doors immediately in front of the driver. To quote further:

"In the rear compartment are located the Renault engine, fuel tank, and oil tank; the radiator, which receives a constant stream of cold air by means of a special ventilator; and the other members of the power plant. The crank-handle for starting the engine extends into the forward compartment, directly behind the gunner.



BABY TANKS GOING INTO ACTION.

"The little monster weighs in the neighborhood of seven tons with its full equipment. It develops a speed of between six and seven miles an hour. While not as formidable a vehicle as the larger tanks, to be sure, the Renault readily shatters all forms of barbed-wire entanglements and solid brick walls."

WIRELESS: FETTERED OR UNFETTERED?

HAS WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY been freed from the chains of "static"—atmospheric electricity—or has it not? According to an announcement by the president of the Marconi Company, quoted recently in these columns, the company's engineer has perfected an invention that frees wireless altogether from such interference and increases its

value manifold. But now comes Mr. Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which uses wires in its business, and alleges that the invention announced by the Marconi Company (which does without wires) is "a humbug." The Marconi people retort that Mr. Newcomb Carlton speaks that of which he knows not, and that Mr. Weagant, inventor of the device, will shortly describe it in a paper before the Institute of Radio Engineers. Meanwhile the American people preserves a judicial frame of mind and recollects that neither of the parties to this pretty little fight has condescended to tell us the principle on which the device in question works or the methods by which

attempted 'epoch-making progress' to call forth the slurs and ill-tempered comments of the ignorant or those whose interests were affected. Marconi's original invention met with similar skepticism and denunciation on the part of those whose scientific vision and business foresight was limited. No stock has been issued by the Marconi Company since I have been connected with it, nor is any new issue contemplated; the company's resources are abundantly sufficient for its purposes."

With respect to the statement that no competent disinterested engineer had confirmed the claims made for this invention, Mr. Nally said:

"The obvious reason for this is that technical details can not be disclosed until after the conclusion of peace, but I may say that it is the intention of the inventor to present a paper before the Institute of Radio Engineers covering completely the discovery and invention. Furthermore, the Marconi Company intends to invite a delegation of engineers chosen by various engineering and scientific bodies of the country to witness the operation of the static-preventing system immediately after the presentation of the technical paper. Obviously, such an offer would not be made unless the statements contained in the announcement could be supported by facts."

Seen at his office later by a *Times* reporter, President Carlton said further:

"We have investigated it and know all its details. That the invention will do something toward eliminating static under certain conditions there is no doubt, but to say that it is a cure-all, that it will do away with all difficulties under all conditions in all weathers and during every month of the year, is pure humbug. Every credit should be given to those who have made improvements on the wireless, and undoubtedly wireless will always have a place supplementary to the cable and telegraph, but to say that the cable and telegraph will be unnecessary is nonsense. If for no other reason than that the cable has privacy and reliability, it will always have a certain preference over the wireless."

A still later word appears in the *New York Evening Post*. According to this paper, Mr. Nally said:

"Non-progressives may be divided into classes. There is the man who says it can't be done, the man who fears it might be done, and, thirdly, the man who would like to say it shall not be done. Mr. Carlton is entitled to the distinction of adding another class for himself in that he, claiming cryptic knowledge of something he has not seen and could not know anything about, empirically condemns it."

"It is not a nice position for the head of a large corporation to take, but he is following historically in the footsteps of some other Western Union presidents, one of whom deflected the genius of Elisha Gray from developing the telephone. Another president, of similar 'low visibility' completely failed to encourage the genius of Edison, who was forced to work elsewhere than in the telegraph business, and whose wonderful achievements since are known to all mankind."

"But all this perhaps accounts for the lack of progress of science in land-line telegraphy, which has advanced very little beyond the days of Morse, and certainly not at all beyond the days of Edison's connection with it."



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MR. EDWARD J. NALLY.
President of the Marconi Company, who claims wireless has been freed from the chains of "static."

it is utilized. All of us must evidently hold our breaths and wait for the meeting of the Radio Engineers. Says President Carlton, in an interview printed in the *New York Times*:

"The interesting statement by the Marconi Company, that wireless communication is now perfected, serves to remind me of similar predictions made by that organization and its friends during the last ten years, none of which have so far completely materialized. I have been in fairly close touch with the progress of wireless since 1908 and have observed an interesting coincidence between the predictions of epoch-making progress and the flotation of a fresh issue of stock. Had even a small part of these predictions materialized there would to-day be no marine cables or even land wires. I know something of what is now claimed to be the greatest step forward that has yet been made in wireless matters, and I venture to say that it will prove to be similar in character to many of the other much-heralded innovations. . . ."

"It should also be noted that thus far there is no confirmation of the value of this invention by any government department acquainted with wireless or by competent disinterested wireless engineers."

When Mr. Nally had read the above statement he said, as quoted by *The Times*, that it was the sort of a statement he would expect Mr. Carlton, "having cables of his own," to make. He continued:

"However, it is the fate of inventors and those who have



[Photograph by Rockliffe Studio.]

MR. NEWCOMB CARLTON.
President of the Western Union Company, who asserts that the Marconi claim is "a humbug."

HOW AMERICAN ARTISTS PICTURE THE WAR

MOST BRANCHES OF THE FINE ARTS suspended work at the beginning of the war and tried to peer into the future with the self-same question: How is it to affect us? The graphic arts are already able to answer, that the war is over. And in the Allied War Salon, opened

that Marshal Foch is in military genius the peer of Napoleon, we can not visualize him as 'tying together' the episodes of the Great War after the manner of his predecessor; and, furthermore, his scene has been, on the whole, totally different from that of the Emperor. Trench warfare has called for almost any type of artist save a Raffet. It has called, rather, for the master

of detail. Here we come close to the secret of the present exhibition.

"Its most characteristic, most interesting qualities are those of the documentary record. There are pictures included, it is true, and to some of these we shall return with appreciation, but it is not in the group of large oil-paintings on its threshold that the war-salon makes its truest affirmation. That is to be sought, rather, in the collection of drawings made by the official artists of the United States Army. If the war has produced anything for us it has produced these snap shots in water-color or pencil. They vary in appeal according to the temperament of the draftsman. Capt. George Harding is notable for his dramatic spirit, for the picturesque *elan* with which he sketches our troops. Capt. J. André Smith is interested in making literal transcripts from nature. He and Capt. Ernest Peixotto and Capt. W. J. Aylward are students of topography rather than of military action. They supply the setting of the war, so to say, the traits of scarred landscapes and ruined buildings. In Capt. Wallace Morgan's drawings, as in those of Captain Harding, we get more of the soldier type, more of military

movement. Captain Morgan, by the way, is especially rich in touches of character. His poster, 'Feed a Fighter,' is a magnificent portrait. Looking at all these drawings in the mass—and they are so numerous that it is frankly impossible to deal with them otherwise—one kindles to their truth, to their unmistakable value as records. Their purely artistic significance is another matter.

"If we have been steadily skeptical as to the war's having any esoteric effect upon art it has been for the reason that in art you can never get away from the question of style. Not the most heroic of experiences will add that priceless element to an artist's equipment. He must be born with it or go without it to the end of his days. And without it he may be never so clever, never so faithful and proficient, and yet fail to strike twelve. That, in sober truth, is the conclusion to which we are forced by the drawings aforesaid. They are good drawings, properly to be preserved and admired for the light they will always throw upon the facts observed by the draftsmen. They are not, as drawings, as works of art, at all distinguished. The English have had the same experience as our own in this regard. Their men at the front have all done valuable work, but only one or two of them, G. Spencer Pryse and Frank Brangwyn, have put upon the common theme an uncommon stamp. Pryse, we may note in passing, is perhaps the most compelling figure in this show. His lithographs are large in conception and are executed with a fine, swinging stroke. Wherever a drawing of his is placed we are bound to pause. There are, of course, in the great body of black-and-white work here innumerable things that for one reason or another arrest and repay attention.



"THE MURDER OF EDITH CAVELL."

This poetic treatment by George Bellows shows the tragic theme "enveloped in an unearthly loveliness."

the American Art Galleries, New York, painters and draftsmen are giving us the evidence that, in the view of one critic at least, "it has exercised no mystical, talismanic influence." The artists of the world have suffered no 'laying on of hands,' says; "they have received no new and strange inspiration; they have been in no wise transformed by contact with the great war." Mr. Royal Cortissoz, critic of the *New York Tribune*, writes this, disarms opposition by laying aside the rôle of the artist. "In the presence of the immeasurable tragedy upon which the curtain has not yet been rung down," he says, "one hesitates from applying to these myriad impressions of it the ordinary touchstones of esthetic appraisal." His unwillingness to blame is perhaps helped by the fact that the artists bring him a new challenge. For this, too, he carries no censure because we must see that this failure of new doors to open in the realm of art was inevitable—by the very nature of the war. For proof we turn back to the Napoleonic era and the effect of its events on the French artist Raffet:

"That lucky lithographer had, in the first place, a colossal personality to place a romantic accent upon all that he did; and, secondly, he drew his designs in an epoch of open warfare. A battle was for him a glorious spectacle, playing naturally into the hands of a pictorial composer. In our own day all this has been changed. No matter how firmly convinced we may be

The savagery of Raemaekers, the daintiness in the etchings of Caproni, the humor in George Wright's Pelham Bay sketches, the consummate virtuosity of Forain, the humanness of Steinlen, the poetic grace of Charles Shannon—these and divers other strains of personal force unquestionably give pleasure. Nevertheless, among the draftsmen Mr. Pryse maintains an unchallenged supremacy, rising well above that subjection to detail which, as we have said, the nature of the war has irresistibly imposed upon most artists."

The painters who had not the fatigue of field work have "naturally been freer to throw off the all-pervasive handicap." Mr. Cortissoz "thinks it significant, tho, that Mr. Bellows's "Murder of Edith Cavell" is "a piece of most circumstantial realism."

"It is quite the finest thing Mr. Bellows has ever done, really rich in that deep, tenderly felt beauty which as a rule he would appear to disdain. The scale of color used in this canvas is not very broad. But the play of light and shade exploited within it is so subtle as actually to enrich the artist's tones. His tragic theme is enveloped in an unearthly loveliness. He is a poet on this occasion. Another realist who somehow rises above himself is Mr. George Luks, the contributor of several New York street scenes, packed with soldiers and crowds of people a-flutter with flags. Mr. Luks, like Mr. Bellows, is generally wont to make a virtue of brutality. Now it would seem that he, too, has been in Arcadia. He orchestrates his crowds and colors with a new gaiety, and, by the same token, with a new delicacy and skill. The 'Blue Devils on Fifth Avenue' is a truly rollicking picture, a *tour de force* that takes us captive as in a gust of high spirits. Mr. Paul Dougherty, the sea painter, has produced a noble canvas in his big 'Submarine Tragedy.' The scene is grandly realized. For this reason one could dispense with the aimed revolver of the Hun on the U-boat. It points a moral, but it tenses the heroic simplicity of the composition. Marines and shipyard motives frequently appear, as was to be expected, and there are a few of the allegorical pieces which were to be looked for as a matter of course. But among the painters, as among the black-and-white men, we are always coming back to such 'actualities' as Mr. S. J. Woolf's 'First-Aid Station at Seicheprey,' the snap shot translated into color."

The exhibition is held under the auspices of the Division of Pictorial Publicity—of which Mr. Charles Dana Gibson is chairman—of the Committee on Public Information. It enjoys the cooperation also of the Committee on Arts and Decoration, of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, and of the American Federation of Arts.

The exhibition shows also in mass the posters that have served us in various "drives" and encourages the New York *Times* critic to believe we have made appreciable progress there, tho still behind the achievements of English poster artists. We read:

"Only a few of us will remember, through the swarming and oppressive sensations of the past four years, the utter discouragement of our first efforts in poster-making. We were tawdry and cheap almost in proportion to the stimulus and importance of the occasion. We helplessly revealed the unpreparedness not of our art but of our organization of art, activities for any such stirring emergency. Then the public helped us with its jeering apprehension of the failures on parade. There is genuine satisfaction in turning to the American section and finding such poster designs as those now familiar to our American public."

A BRITISH DRAMA OF LINCOLN

HAS LINCOLN EVER APPEARED as a character in a really serious American play? Last year he was seen by reflection in a piece whose leading character possessed many of his traits, and whose life moved within the circle of Lincoln's personal influence. For many years the vaudeville houses had presented before them a sketch which succeeded in suggesting the outer man through the actor's



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A ROADSIDE BLACKSMITH, NEAR THE LINES, SAZNEY.

Alongside the supply activities of the front lines, Mr. Wallace Morgan observes the signs of domestic life—women, children, and even chickens clinging to their homeland, though endangered by German shells.

physical equipment helped out by skilful make-up. Shall we receive the great Lincoln play from England, where the Emancipator has long been almost a national hero, and from which has come Lord Charnwood's biography? A play called "Abraham Lincoln" has been presented at the Repertory Theater in Birmingham, whose director, Mr. John Drinkwater, has recently brought out the piece of which he is the author. The excuse for it, as shown by Mr. H. W. Massingham in the *London Nation*, is that "England is at this moment interested in America." The central figure of the play leads Mr. Massingham also to "breathe a prayer that small bits of his character may be grafted on to our statesmen before they muddle the peace which another great American has enabled them to win." The *Nation's* editor turns away from what he calls the "syndicate of soullessness" that control the London theaters to this outburst in the "provinces":

"Mr. Drinkwater's task is a difficult one, in spite, or rather because, of the singular attraction, and indeed magnificence, of its subject. I imagine that Mr. Drinkwater has hardly had the time to study Lincoln in detail. Yet he is clearly alive to his charm. Lincoln was the most adorable of all the really great leaders of men. Fox was as delightful, but Fox had neither Lincoln's unflinching success nor his tragic end. Therefore, it would seem as if you might have in 'Father Abraham' a suitable hero of drama. Lincoln had style, humor, a wonderful personality. He was simple and subtle, glorious and physically uncouth, and he fell in the hour of victory for one of the greatest of wars and causes. What dramatist could ask for more? But there are difficulties. Lincoln stood alone. His rivals—Douglas, Chase, Seward—were not really comparable with him. He was never beaten save by Death. And tho he had extraordinary distinction, he was not romantic. Did he ever love a woman? It is doubtful. He was as melancholy as *Hamlet*.

but, unlike *Hamlet*, he did not fail. So winning, so compelling, were his powers that he was never even seriously thwarted. He rose steadily, and having attained the highest place, kept it. His failures were episodes; and his career therefore was almost bare of contrasts, of all that violent, imposing, pathetic material with which tragedy is mainly concerned. For death—even premature and violent death—is not tragic unless it is associated with some thwarted or ignoble strain in a man's life. That was not the case with Lincoln. He was eminently *felix opportunitate*. His sun sank suddenly, but in full splendor, and the career that so ended was that of a consistent, tho a

of the Second Inaugural, adds to it a piece of the last sentence of the Gettysburg speech, and dumps them both into an imaginary address delivered from the President's box in Ford's Theater within a few moments of the assassination.

"To do Mr. Drinkwater justice, this is his only serious offense, if one excepts a rather primitive caricature of Frederick Douglass. The larger lines of Lincoln's character do appear in the series of dramatic interludes—Lincoln's modest acceptance of the Presidential nomination, his battles of tactics with his always difficult Cabinet, his pardon of a young soldier sentenced to be shot for sleeping at his post, his refusal of Never-

Indianism—which form the main divisions of the play. The plan, with the connecting chronicle, spoken in verse by two players, separately or in unison, approaches that of 'The Dynasts.' The atmosphere is not magical or alluring, but it is Lincoln, and the feeling is Lincoln. More could not be expected, even of the collaboration of a Shakespeare with a Plutarch. The grand Lincoln touch—the spectacle of a man of simplicity, humanity, and nobility conducting so tortuous and cruel a thing as war, and coming miraculously unstained out of it—is a moral phenomenon. It might furnish a dramatic situation had there been any point in Lincoln's career when, in winning the war, he seemed palpably to be losing his soul. But that never occurred. The man who at its close refused to make examples of the leading rebels—who said, 'Enough lives have been sacrificed; we must extinguish our resentments if we expect harmony and union'—was as entirely captain of himself as of the American nation and of the cause of human freedom. Therefore it is that Lincoln's career, essentially flawless, is also undramatic. Mr. Drinkwater gives

it the appropriate moral and crown. If he has missed the chance which made nearly every one who came in contact with Lincoln fall in love with him, that again is a fault incidental to the method of the chronicle. Mr. Drinkwater has written a thoroughly interesting 'morality' play, and the public spirit which inspires such an act of education is beyond all praise."

TWO WARS IN SONG

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS WILL BE NEEDED to pass judgment on the songs that the war has inspired in us. So an editorial writer of the *New York Times* thinks, basing his prediction on the time taken to appraise the Civil-War songs. Many an article, and even book, has been written on that war, and they teach us that the songs of the old war "reflected more different shades of feeling than have to-day come to the surface." Our war has fortunately been so short that aside from the "Over There" mood, we have lived through no other state of mind. And the writer points out that "'Over There' was just as singable up to the very day of the armistice as it was when the soldiers began to cross the Atlantic." But the "hopes, disappointments, and renewed determination" of our Civil-War moods can be traced in the varying themes of its songs. Perhaps this contrast will serve the appraisers of a future generation as a useful index of the part really played by the United States in the conflict; a part that we now see in the exaggerated glow of the relations of victory. The Civil War had its "Over There," only differently phrased:



A NAPOLEONIC TRENCH PICTURED BY RAFFET.

The legend beneath reads: "The enemy does not suspect that we're here. It is now seven o'clock: we will surprise them to-morrow at four in the morning." Modern trench warfare, says Mr. Cortisov, "has called for almost any type of artist save a Raffet," who preserves for us the Napoleonic scene.

sublime, opportunist. And you may make anything of an opportunist but a hero. *Siegfried*, *Othello*, *Solness*, must die. But they must die ruined.

"I imagine that Mr. Drinkwater perceived this defect in Lincoln as the subject of emotional drama, and rightly abandoned the attempt so to treat him. All that the dramatist could do in this way with Lincoln would be to take one of the episodes of his life—to detach one of those beautiful touches and incidents that show how lenient he was, how high-minded with small or smaller men, how tactful; in a word, what an exalted and faultless gentleman. That is the work of comedy. But Mr. Drinkwater, with his serious bent of mind, is not a natural writer of comedies, and, moreover, in this particular stress of events it would be pointless to write a comedy about Lincoln. Therefore he has rightly chosen to present his play in the form of a dramatic chronicle of Lincoln's life, to present it with intention, and to make a fairly definite application to our own war."

But at this point the *Nation's* editor enters a caveat, for, as he says, "if there was one thing more than another which insures Lincoln's immortality, it is his style." Going on:

"He and another great orator, Bright, wrote and spoke magical English: at their best they could not do anything else. You can not alter a word in the Gettysburg speech any more than you can change a word in the Ode on a Grecian Urn. Mr. Drinkwater has found it necessary to compress a good many of Lincoln's sayings into a small compass in order to produce the continuous and illustrative effect at which he aims. That is pardonable. But Lincoln, the politician, is one man; Lincoln, the maker of words that glorify our speech forever, is another, and an absolutely inviolate personage. Therefore I hope that when Mr. Drinkwater produces his play in London he will relieve it of the blot which takes a portion of the last sentence

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TOWARD MORNING.

Mr. Gibson's mordant cartoon shown in the Allied War Salon is apropos to the moment.

"In the first year of the Civil War such a song as 'Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching' could not have been written; it needed the great losses of the North to bring it out.

"'Over There' was surely the great song of this war, as 'John Brown's Body' was of the other. George M. Cohan is entitled, not for the first time, to the credit of having his hand on the people's pulse, of being a real interpreter of their moods. 'The Yanks are coming, the Yanks are coming, and we won't come back till it's over, over there,' and the gay but threatening melody epitomized the whole struggle from the American viewpoint. Later Cohan struck another chord, 'When you come back, and you will come back, there's a whole world waiting for you,' but here he only touched a phase. In the earlier song he struck the national note, as George F. Root struck it in the old war with his 'Rally Round the Flag.' Root, too, had his song of a single phase, 'We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more.' We may call Cohan the Root of this war.

"Next to Cohan must be placed Irving Berlin, with his 'I Hate to Get Up,' tho he wrote others. The two catchiest lines, those which paraphrase the bugle-call, were not original, having been used in the Army long before he entered it; but it was he who made a song around them, a song that was sung all over the country by soldiers and civilians, sung in France, too. Ivor Novello's 'Keep the Home-Fires Burning' was written before the war, but is entitled to rank as a war-song, because it was adapted to the purpose; and the same may be said of Zo. Elliott's 'There's a Long, Long Trail,' which the soldiers across the water sang on their marches.

"'Good-by, Broadway; Hello, France!' was first in the field, went well while it lasted, but was too commonplace to hold out. As popular a song as any was 'Joan of Arc,' which had two singular points about it. The author, Alfred Bryan, was also the author of 'I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier,' which was in great favor among the pro-Germans and pacifists before we went into the war. When we did, it dropt out of sight instantly, and Bryan as quickly changed his sentiments and caught up with 'Joan of Arc,' which is as militaristic a song as could be written. It is irritatingly commonplace in words, but the music by Jack Wells is inspiring, and a French translation has been made of it which is a real poem, whereas Bryan's En-

glish words are bathos, made all the worse by such absurd mistakes as placing Normandy among the victims of the German invader. In place of that blunder the French translator used words which in English would read, 'The bells of Reims they sound in pain,' thus changing a turnip into a rose."

Sentimental songs were naturally the voice of the home people. "Your Boy and My Boy," "Hello, Central, Give Me No Man's Land," "Bring Back My Daddie to Me," and "America, Here's My Boy," tried to express the sentiments of sacrifice, of yearning for absent ones, of loneliness of those left behind in security, while the soldier with all his emotions needed for the work in hand sang "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag." There was a common meeting-ground too:

"We all joined the soldiers enthusiastically in Geoffrey O'Hara's 'K-K-K-Katy,' which, written by an army man, has real soldier humor. It ranks with 'The captain with his whiskers stole a sly glance at me,' the comic soldier-song of the old war. In fact, the presence of so many merely sentimental and worthless songs is a fact growing out of the shortness of this war; they could be duplicated in the earlier war. It was not until that struggle had grown deadly that we came to such desperately earnest songs as 'Rally Round the Flag.' Yet the early days of that war gave us, on the Confederate side at least, such a splendid thing as Randall's 'My Maryland!' and such a rousing battle-song as 'The Bonnie Blue Flag.' There has been nothing to approach them in the war just ended. As for the soldiers, they obstinately refused to sing martial songs set down for them, just as they have in this war; and where our soldiers sang 'The Long, Long Trail,' written before the war, so the soldiers of the Civil War sang 'The Years Creep Slowly By, Lorena,' written before that conflict. 'Dixie,' the greatest war-song of those days, was made so by the soldiers; it was in reality a minstrel melody written two years before the war.

"The two wars were linked in a noble fashion in one song. John Hay's fine poem, 'When the Boys Come Home,' written in Civil-War days, was set to fine music by Oley Speaks in 1917, and became the noblest musical expression that the A. E. F. ever found."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

TREES TO KEEP GREEN THE MEMORY OF OUR HEROIC DEAD

A CHURCH IN TACONY, PA., has been the pioneer in a movement that may become of world-wide observance. It is to plant trees in memory of soldiers and sailors who died in the war. The more the suggestion spreads the wider it receives approval. Besides the memorial element in the act, it is a kind of reparation paid to universal nature for the devastation of some of her fairest countrysides. Then, too, it is a grateful recognition of the service rendered by inanimate nature in the great effort of defense. It has been said that France's great forests were more effective barriers against the Hun than anything that man has been able to build; and one of the most dramatic episodes in America's active participation in the war occurred in the depths of a vast forest. It is a coincidence worth noting that the poet-soldier with whom this paper has been most intimately associated wrote what many critics believe to be his best poem in praise of trees. It is this poem which the American Forestry Association has put forth in its *Bulletin* as a means of propaganda for its idea, and we reproduce it here. The church which has first put the new plan into execution deserves mention first. *The Bulletin* informs us that other churches are planning to do likewise:

"Four memorial trees have been planted on the lawn in front of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Innocents, Tacony, Pa., to keep fresh the heroic sacrifice of their lives by four of the town's sons who died in France. Two of the men were killed in action, the others died in hospitals close behind the battle-lines, according to a report to the American Forestry Association, Washington, which is urging the planting of living, growing trees to commemorate the brave deeds of America's soldier and sailor dead. Relatives and friends of the Tacony heroes participated in the planting; there was a brief address by Rev. Robert A. Edwards, rector of the church of which the men were members, and the choir sang appropriate hymns. Plans are being made in many other parts of the country to honor in similar manner the men who died in democracy's cause."

Next after this Tacony church comes a State of the South announcing itself as having taken definite action:

"In memory of her sons who gave their lives in the Great War, Louisiana is planning to plant 440 miles of 'victory oaks' and other suitable trees along Jefferson Highway, the State's principal road which runs from north to south and connects with the highway that extends all the way on to Winnipeg, Canada. The plan advocated by the American Forestry Association, Washington, has been approved by Governor Pleasant, who declares that 'no more fitting memorial could be reared to our soldiers, dead and living.' The details of the memorial have been turned over by him to M. L. Alexander, head of the department of conservation. The trees will stand about forty feet apart. Oaks will be used wherever possible, altho in some parts of the State other trees will thrive better."

"Many of the State governors and other officials, as well as patriotic organizations of various sorts throughout the country, also have written to the American Forestry Association expressing their hearty approval of this method of honoring this country's soldier and sailor dead."

"Let the cult which commemorates heroism and sacrifices be preached anew," says Mr. Robert S. Conklin, Commissioner of Forestry for Pennsylvania, "and our whole people be brought to a realizing sense of the terror and threatened destruction through which, happily, we have just come." He adds:

"There is no more suitable method of commemorating the deeds of heroism of our soldiers and sailors. Let the memorial trees be planted; let them be put in prominent places. . . . We feel there is no more beautiful method of commemorating the deeds of

heroism of our soldiers and sailors in the Great War than by erecting to their memory a memorial which will remain green and flourishing for scores of years and be a constant reminder by the return of each period revival of the fresh memory of the one in whose honor it has been planted."

Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Forestry Association, and a great many others, Governors of States, and men prominent in public life, give the scheme their hearty approval. Mr. Pack writes:

"What finer tribute can be paid the men who have given their lives in the great cause, what finer tribute can be paid that man or the man who came out of the struggle alive than the planting of a living tree in his honor—a living tree that will go on after him and keep fresh the memory of his deeds."



THE TREE

BY JOYCE KILMER

Who Gave His Life in
France

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.

A tree whose hungry mouth
is prest
Against the earth's sweet
flowing breast.

A tree that looks at God all
day
And lifts her leafy arms to
pray;

A tree that may in summer
wear
A nest of robins in her hair;

Upon whose bosom snow has
lain;
Who intimately lives with
rain.

Poems are made by fools
like me,
But only God can make a
tree.

PAPAL NEUTRALITY INDICTED AND DEFENDED

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VISIT to the Pope, which has been looked upon as likely to take place, can be undertaken "without danger of embarrassment because of the difference between the Vatican and the Quirinal." So a Paris dispatch to the *New York Tribune* announces, citing the precedent of King Edward's visit as establishing the etiquette of the program. What will be the subjects of conversation between the two remains a matter of interesting conjecture. *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) refers to "pressure" having been brought to bear upon the President "to use his influence with the Allies to secure representation of the Pope at the Peace Conference." It also calls to mind the secret correspondence published by the Russian revolutionists a year or more ago wherein it was shown that the Allies had agreed that no such representation should be allowed. This Protestant Episcopal organ sees the possibility of influence sufficiently strong to lead to a reversal of this determination and it "earnestly hopes" that "American public opinion will be emphatically recorded in dissent of any recognition of the Pope." In support of this view we read:

"It is quite possible that the facts may never be positively known; but the impression that the Kaiser promised the restoration of the Temporal Power of the Pope in the event of his victory seems to rest upon a very strong probability. It would give to the Kaiser a strong hold over the Pope during the continuance of the war, would be his most effective punishment of Italy, and would forever give him and his successors, along with the inherited privilege of Austria, a strong control over papal elections and policies. Through the Pope, the Kaiser would rule such portions of the world as would not have been brought under his more direct sway. It is inconceivable that all this advantage was not thought of by the Kaiser and by his Austrian catspaw, and the papal attitude throughout the war fits admirably into such an understanding.

"No doubt it is true that no certain evidence of this is in possession of the Allies. It may easily have been so insidious an understanding that actual evidence does not exist. But the Allies are at least justified in taking the ground that, once and forever, the temporal power of the Pope is ended and will never again be established. American opinion may well insist upon this and the American press lay stress upon it. It is not a matter of religious prejudice. It is not a matter of unfriendliness to a great, world-wide religious communion. It is rather a firm, unalterable determination that admits of no compromise. Rome never again shall, never again can, resume a temporal power over particular states nor a temporal influence over sovereign nations. And the sooner this is realized by the Pope and his associates—we believe it is already recognized approvingly by the vast majority of Roman Catholics in this country—the sooner will the Pope be freed from the imaginary imprisonment of his body and the real and vital imprisonment of his soul."

The Pope's attitude toward the belligerents during the war was one subjected to more or less bitter criticism in many countries along this line, so much so, in fact, that one of his spokesmen here reviews the question and pleads for a proper understanding in order that the ends of religion may be served. "Without the latter the benefits of victory can not be secured for Christianity," says the Right Rev. Monsignor Fay, domestic prelate to the Pope and chaplain to Cardinal Gibbons, who protests against what he names "baseless attacks and



THE POPE HOLDING A PEACE MEETING.

This painting, the first ever made of an assembly in this papal chamber, shows Pope Benedict receiving the Cardinals to offer special prayers for the end of the war. The time was shortly after Germany asked the United States for peace.

unwarranted assumptions concerning the purposes of the Catholic Church." But Monsignor Fay, speaking to a representative of the *New York Evening Post*, declares that he is "unable to understand why the impression prevails that the Pope has said nothing on moral questions, or that the Papacy has been dumb in the face of German atrocities." A review of the various activities of the Pope, we are assured, shows that he has indeed spoken on many occasions. "He protested against the rape of Belgium, against the breaking of treaties, against the use of the submarine, against the bombing of unarmed towns, and against the deportation of the Belgian population." The Monsignor qualifies:

"It is true that these things were done by diplomatic notes, except with regard to Belgium, when the Holy Father made his statements in open consistory; but these notes are the only way the Holy Father can express himself. What I conceive people would have him do would have been the condemnation of Germany that would have made it impossible for German Catholics to support their Government.

"It must always be remembered that when the Pope speaks he does not express a personal opinion, or an exalted official opinion, but he speaks as the head of the only international religious body in the world, and he speaks to be obeyed. He must, therefore, be much more careful than the heads of other religions who do not have the same authority over their followers that he does.

"If he had threatened Germany, he would have been absolving German Catholics from allegiance to their sovereign. The Holy

See has not used this authority since the sixteenth century, and it is the general opinion of Catholic theologians that it is not inherent in his place as pastor, and the Catholics of the English-speaking world obtain exemption from papal laws by professing that the Pope has no such power.

"It would have been horribly dishonest if the Pope had used the circumstances of this war to claim this power again. It could have been said, and not without justice, that the Pope had used the position of the Allies to claim an advantage which he could not have gained in normal times. It would have put German Catholics in the position of declaring that he was using the same circumstances to embroil them with their governments and make their lives impossible.

"The Church is supreme in her own domain, and the state is supreme in its own domain, and therefore the Pope must be most cautious in expressing views when those views have political complexion. He used his most efficacious means of protesting against Germany's actions, without imperiling the relations of any Catholic to any government, whatever it might be. And, indeed, as the German newspapers have not failed to point out, his condemnations have fallen on them, and not on the Allies.

"Even in the first days of the war, when the triumph of Russia, as then constituted, would have meant the destruction of the Catholics of Eastern rites united to the Holy See, only once did he speak, and then directly to the Russian Government, about the exile and imprisonment of the Archbishop of Lemberg, and the attempt to destroy the Catholics of Ruthenia by placing over them a bishop out of communion with Rome. This was not a condemnation of the Allies, but simply a condemnation of the Government of Russia.

"Catholics do not distinguish between the Papacy and the Catholic religion, altho in past times they have often distinguished between a reigning Pope and the Papacy. The Papacy is a necessary and constituent part of our religion."

"PRAYING GENERALS"—The pronounced religious tone of the leading officers on the Allied side is a quality that matches itself with the justice of their cause. Our readers have already seen how devout a man is Marshal Foch. That the head of the American forces as well as generals of the British are praying men is one of the personal factors noted by *The Congregationalist* (Boston), which sketches the scene on Thanksgiving day at Chaumont, the American headquarters in eastern France, where a formal service was held under the auspices of the leaders of our American Army with many dignitaries present representing the Allied nations:

"The commander of the American forces made an address in which all boasting was conspicuously absent and the serious and religious note was dominant. Here are some of his striking words with regard to recognition of the divine help without which even the superb valor of our troops might not have been crowned with success.

"Victory was our goal. It is a hard-won gift of the soldier to his country. Only the soldier knows the cost of a gift we now present to the nation. As soldiers inspired by every spiritual sentiment, we have each silently prayed that the success of righteousness should be ours.

"Great cause, indeed, have we to thank God for trials successfully met and victories won. Still more should we thank him for the golden future, with its wealth of opportunity and its hope of a permanent universal peace.

"With thankfulness, we humbly acknowledge that his strength has given us the victory. We are thankful that the privilege has been given to us to serve in such a cause."

"These words of General Pershing recall the remark credited to that stern British soldier, Lord Kitchener, when the news came to his London office in October, 1914, that General Joffre had thrown the Germans back at the Marne. 'Somebody has been praying.' Marshal Foch's well-known custom of taking a portion of every day for quiet meditation and prayer and the devout spirit of General Allenby, the conqueror of Jerusalem, must also be noted in this connection.

"That men of iron like these military leaders in the cause of freedom have all through these terrible months realized that 'if it had not been the Lord who was on our side, then the proud waters had gone over our soul,' should carry a powerful lesson to the whole world."

COST OF RUNNING THE RED CROSS

THE VALUE of our recent generous giving is emphasized in the report of the War Council of the American Red Cross. Funds so large pay the costs of their administration in the very interest they earn before they are disbursed. So, it is stated in a Washington dispatch in the *New York World*, that "for each dollar contributed by the American people for war-relief work more than one dollar and one cent is expended for that purpose, the extra cent being provided by interest on the funds." Expenses of operating the national and divisional headquarters of the organization come from a fund provided by membership dues, the war-fund not being drawn upon for any but relief expenditures. For the lover of details the correspondent has compiled a succession of interesting statements which we quote here:

"The total management expenses of the organization for the fiscal year was \$2,164,865. Included in this total was the amount necessary to maintain the organization at national headquarters in Washington, the heart and brain of the Red Cross, and the fourteen divisional headquarters, the arteries of the organization running through continental and territorial United States. These divisions have immediate supervision over some 3,864 chapters, which in turn divide themselves into many thousands of branches.

"The above total expenditure for the administrative bureaus at headquarters was divided as follows: War Council staff, which includes advisory committees and clerical forces reporting to the War Council, the latter body directing all Red Cross activities, \$58,537; general manager's office, \$111,640; department of development, which directs the money-raising and membership campaigns and the work of the chapter organizations, \$197,126; department of publicity, including costs of printing, postage, etc., \$197,812; department of accounts, \$76,222; office of treasurer, \$22,348; office of secretary, \$17,980; bureau of standards, \$36,329; department of foreign relief, \$5,685; bureau of cables, \$3,463; bureau of insurance, \$940; administrative supplies, \$40,816; operation of buildings and grounds, \$92,058. All the foregoing items refer to the national headquarters organization. The expenditure for maintaining the fourteen divisional headquarters was \$1,303,910.

"At the time the report was compiled there were 8,512 persons employed in various capacities at national, divisional, and the different foreign headquarters of the organization, close to 2,000 of this number being volunteer workers. More than 3,500 workers are employed overseas."

The small army of paid workers necessary for the enterprises undertaken number by this report 6,234. A majority receive between \$600 and \$1,000 a year in salary, tho \$1,500 and over is the wage for some. Specifically,

"There are 723 employees receiving salaries of from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year, 214 from \$2,000 to \$2,500, 94 from \$2,500 to \$3,000, 77 from \$3,000 to \$4,000, 28 from \$4,000 to \$5,000, 16 from \$5,000 to \$6,000, 12 from \$6,000 to \$6,500, 6 from \$6,500 to \$7,800, and one \$10,000. The Red Cross is a great business as well as relief organization and requires specialists in many lines. Many of the executives are volunteers who gave up high salaries in private life to work for the Red Cross, not as 'dollar-a-year-men,' but absolutely without salary recognition.

"The unpaid workers on the roster are not to be confounded with the more than 8,000,000 volunteer women workers who perform Red Cross labors in the workrooms of the organization. The fact that these patriotic women give their services free, turning out last year alone finished articles with a value of \$44,000,000, makes it possible for the Red Cross to keep its operating expenses at such a low level.

"After \$107,716,348 had been appropriated for work in Europe and the United States there remained in the treasury on July 1, 1918, the beginning of the current fiscal year, the sum of \$50,879,023. . . .

"The appropriations for foreign relief were divided as follows: France, \$36,613,683; Italy, \$6,410,630; Great Britain, except Canada, \$3,684,529; Belgium, \$1,432,374; Russia, \$1,216,685; Roumania, \$2,714,610; Servia, \$1,000,582; Switzerland, \$807,937; Armenia, Syria, and Palestine, \$3,461,827; Canada, \$500,000; Poland, \$200,000; Portugal, \$6,000; miscellaneous foreign relief expenditures, \$1,739,813."



Peace - and Packages

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Cars and trucks sped delivery—just as they did back here.

Wherever the flag flies, the mission of motor vehicles is the same—to avoid delays, cut down congestion, and to rush deliveries.

They have become essential units in our national transport system.

That's why thousands of concerns who require

quick, dependable delivery at low cost equip their cars and trucks with good tires—United States Tires.

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It is this tremendous and lasting vitality that guarantees longest life, highest type of service and lowest cost per mile.

Five distinct types for delivery and passenger cars. Both pneumatic and solid tires for trucks.

United States Tires are Good Tires

United States Tubes and Tire Accessories Have All the Sterling Worth and Wear that make United States Tires Supreme.





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"Cheap" brake lining is often hidden beneath the brake bands. You only find this out when the lining quickly wears away or refuses to hold. Then the car goes back to the shop for *new* lining followed by another repair bill, and what is more important—your car is temporarily out of commission.

Make every dollar do the work of two. Save gas by coasting. Conserve it by stopping engine when standing. Buy good oil and tires. Get substantial *wear* at the brakes with Raybestos, *guaranteed to wear one year*. Raybestos "grips", it gives added security and insures satisfactory service.

Raybestos

BRAKE LINING

You can readily tell whether or not *your* brakes are lined with *real* Raybestos. Every inch of genuine Raybestos is edged with silver.

The Silver Edge Protects You from "Cheap" Substitutes
THE RAYBESTOS COMPANY, Bridgeport, Conn.



WAR-TIME-FOOD-PROBLEMS

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST by the UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION
and especially designed for High School Use

HUNGER—THE BLACK SHADOW

"I'M HUNGRY!"

How many dozens, scores, hundreds of times you have used those words! Very likely you have said it within twenty-four hours of the time of reading this article. And yet when you made that remark the chances are that you were indicating only a passing discomfort—a hunger that would probably be allayed within a few hours.

Quite another sort of hunger is that desperate kind toward which the future holds no gleam of hope. The hunger which you have so often felt is to the real hunger of famine as a mere rivulet to Niagara.

Such a comparison will serve to indicate to you the kind of hunger which Europe is already undergoing or is threatened with. Truly it needs no graphic presentation in map form to call famine a Black Shadow. And yet even a shadow may have gradations. To-day it is everywhere recognized as the duty of any nation where there is food to spare or where such a surplus can be created to destroy this shadow, making it lighter and lighter until at last it disappears and health and the opportunity for normal existence are restored to stricken peoples.

Obviously, famine can not be relieved in Europe—no matter how favorable shipping conditions or how successful conservation efforts—unless the situation is exactly understood. The best way to make clear the conditions in Europe to-day is by means of such a map as is given here. You will note that this map is dated December 1, 1918. Due allowance must be made for that fact, because what was true on that date in some particular country may grow better or worse almost overnight. One of the tasks before our people and our Government to-day is to strive to make every new hunger-map show conditions which are less acute.

Moreover, there are certain special conditions which make it imperative to relieve some countries sooner than others. To find an example of this, one need look no farther than Belgium, northern France, and Serbia. Even with small imagination it will be instantly recognized that those countries, devastated, undernourished, and stripped bare of food and agricultural equipment by enemy occupation, are in such straits as to require immediate relief—relief which is already being sent them from America.

Similar conditions resulting from warfare are to be seen in Roumania, Russia, Poland, Finland, and among the Czechs and

Jugo-Slavs. In all those regions, whereas there have been about five million deaths by war, deaths by famine in the same period have amounted to more than twenty million. Armenia has been given over to massacre. No food could be imported and only secret sowing and reaping have been possible.

Russia also has been torn by external and internal discord. There has been disruption of transportation and of all normal business life. Under three years of famine Poland has lost one-fourth of her population. In Finland the blockade has supplemented the distress caused by revolution, and the

same terrible conditions are unfortunately true among Czechs and Jugo-Slavs.

To be sure, there are portions of northern and eastern Russia where there is still a remnant of agricultural equilibrium. But such sections, like Roumania and Greece, are constantly threatened with famine.

As the map indicates, less acute hunger conditions exist in Italy, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Switzerland. But even so, the predicament of these lands is still serious. According to the map there is a sufficient present

food-supply in England, France, Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, Ukraine, and the Scandinavian countries. But the threat of hunger lurks always in the background.

Of the four hundred and twenty million people probably included in the areas mentioned, only a small proportion at present have food enough to last until the next harvest. Now, it is true that the removal of the sea blockades will permit food to have access to many countries heretofore cut off from outside relief. Nevertheless, Belgium, Serbia, Roumania, Greece, the Czechs, and Jugo-Slavs must be helped systematically and immediately.

Time will prove a great factor in relief work. Some countries must be supplied at once; others can help themselves at the moment, provided they are given guaranties of food for the future.

As well as supplying food to stricken nations, we must contribute to their upbuilding in every way, for famine seldom ceases while nations are in chaos. Later maps may show different conditions from this presented above, but not for a long time will they indicate that there can be a slackening of aid, for it is no exaggeration to say that the Black Shadow of Hunger which hangs over Europe, in its spirit and evil possibilities, hangs over the entire world.

HUNGER MAP of EUROPE.



CURRENT POETRY

THE old year is dying—the year of victory—and the new year of peace is at hand. A young cadet in the air service has echoed what we must all be thinking this New Year in this poem from the *Denver Rocky Mountain News*:

THE NEW YEAR

BY THOMAS HORNSEY FERRIL

The last note of the sounding bugle dies.
The drums are still. Into the realm of years
Which are no more, where even memories
Are dead, and petty jealousies and fears
Have ceased to be, where bitterness has gone,
And only leaves behind a heritage
Of happiness, the Old Year passes on.
The echoes now are still. Time lifts the page
Of young men's blood and battle-fields of death,
And, as he turns it o'er, in love of them
Who gladly sacrificed their mortal breath,
The clear-voiced bells ring out a requiem.
And with the bells a New Year has begun;
Then beams the dawn of Hope, the night is done.

Our New Year of Peace has been brought about in great part, they tell us, by the Allied fleets, which have rendered the work of our soldiers possible. The English Poet Laureate tells us in the *London Times* of the knight-errantry of the sailor.

THE CHIVALRY OF THE SEA

BY ROBERT BRIDGES

Over the warring waters, beneath the wandering
skies,
The heart of Britain roameth, the Chivalry of the
sea.
Where Spring never bringeth a flower, nor bird
singeth in a tree;
Far, afar, O beloved, beyond the sight of our eyes,
Over the warring waters, beneath the stormy
skies.

Stanch and valiant-hearted, to whom our toil
were play,
Ye man with armor'd patience the bulwarks
night and day,
Or on your iron coursers plow shuddering
through the Bay,
Or 'neath the deluge drive the skirmishing sharks
of war;
Venturous boys who leapt on the pinnace and
rowed from shore,
A mother's tear in the eye, a swift farewell to say,
And a great glory at heart that none can take
away.

Seldom is your home-coming; for ay your pennon
flies
In unrecorded exploits on the tumultuous wave;
Till, in the storm of battle, fast-thundering upon
the foe,
Ye add your kindred names to the heroes of long
ago,
And mid the blasting wrack, in the glad sudden
death of the brave,
Ye are gone to return no more. Idly our tears
arise;
Too proud for praise as ye lie in your unvisited
grave,
The wide-warring water, under the starry skies.

While all our sailors show the chivalry of the sea, not all of them have the gift of expression of that Laureate of the Fleet who is known as "Klaxon." He is the commander of a British submarine, who has sung the deeds of the navies—our own and his—with a vigor and vim all through the war. His poems have been collected into a volume called "Songs of the Submarine" (McBride, Nast & Co., London and New York), which is sold for the benefit of the Red Cross. From it we take a few characteristic examples of our poet in his

varied moods. Here is a purely poetic fancy.

OVERDUE

BY "KLAXON"

In the evening—in the sunset—when the long
day dies,
Out across the broad Atlantic, where the great
seas go,
When the Golden Gates are open and the sun-
light flies,
The fairy Islands drift and fade against the
crimson glow.

In the evening, when the fiery sun was sinking
in the West,
St. Brendan and the chosen few went sailing out
to sea,
To the Westward—to the sunset—to the Golden
Isle of rest,
The haven of the weary men, the land of Faerie.

Is it only in the sunset we may find the Golden
Fleece?
Is it only to the Westward that the Fairyland is
found?
And those who went away from us and passed
from war to peace—
Are they looking still for Fairyland the wide
world round?

Then as I gazed across the dark the morning
answer came—
To eastward stretched the golden sea for many
a golden mile,
The far horizon joined the sky in dancing lines
of flame—
And drifting on the seas of dawn, I saw St.
Brendan's Isle.

Next a vivid picture of the silent watch in the North Sea—a poem full of spray and wind and cold:

WET SHIPS

BY "KLAXON"

"... And will remain on your Patrol till the
8th December. . . ." (*Extract from Orders.*)

The North-East Wind came armed and shod
from the ice-locked Baltic shore,
The seas rose up in the track he made, and the
rollers raced before;
He sprang on the Wilhelmshaven ships that reeled
across the tide.
"Do you cross the sea to-night with me?" the
cold North-Easter cried—
Along the lines of anchored craft the Admiral's
answer flashed,
And loud the proud North-Easter laughed, as the
second anchors splashed.
"By God! you're right—you German men, with
a three-day gale to blow,
It is better to wait by your harbor gate than
follow where I go!"

Over the Bight to the open sea the great wind
sang as he sheered:
"I rule—I rule the Northern waste—I speak, and
the seas are cleared;
You nations all whose harbors ring the edge of
my Northern sea,
At peace or war, when you hear my voice you
shall know no Lord but me."
Then into the wind in a cloud of foam and sheets
of rattling spray,
Head to the bleak and breaking seas in dingy
black and gray,
Taking it every lurch and roll in tons of icy green
Came out to her two-year-old patrol—an English
submarine.

The voice of the wind rose up and howled through
squalls of driving white:
"You'll know my power, you English craft,
before you make the Bight;
I rule—I rule this Northern Sea, that I raise and
break to foam.
Whom do you call your Overlord that dares me
in my home?"
Over the crest of a lifting sea in bursting shells of
spray,
She showed the flash of her rounded side, as over
to port she lay,

Clanging her answer up the blast that made her
wireless sing:

"I serve the Lord of the Seven Seas. Hal! Splendor
of God—the King!"

Twenty feet of her bow came out, dripping and
smooth it sprang
Over the valley of green below as her stamping
engines rang;
Then down she fell till the waters rose to meet her
straining rails—
"I serve my King, who sends me here to meet
your winter gales."
(Rank upon rank the seas swept on and broke to
let her through,
While high above her reeling bridge their shat-
tered remnants flew);
"If you blow the stars from the sky to-night, your
boast in your teeth I'll fling,
I am your master—Overlord and—Dog of the
English King!"

The sailor has always a tender spot for the "girl he left behind."

TO D. V. B.

BY "KLAXON"

They watch us leaving harbor for the greatest
game of all,
And wonder if we're coming back across the
greedy sea;
They never know the fighting thrill or high ad-
venture's call—
I rather think the women folk are better men
than we,
But I suspect they say of us as out to sea we go,
In all our panoply of pride from Orkney to the
Nore:
"It keeps them quiet, we suppose—they like the
work, we know—
And soon perhaps they'll tire and play some
safer game than War."

"Klaxon" pays a fine tribute to our boys in a half-humorous vein:

THE SAILOR'S VIEW

BY "KLAXON"

Too proud to fight? I'm not so sure—our
skipper now and then
Has lectured to us on patrol on foreign ships
and men,
And other nation's submarines, when cruising
round the Bight;
And 'seems to me—when they begin—the Yankee
chaps can fight.
Why, if I was in the Army (which I ain't—and
no regrets),
And had my pick of Generals, from London's
latest pets
To Hannibal and Wellington, to follow whom I
chose,
I wouldn't think about it long—I'd give the job
to those
Who fought across a continent for three long
years and more
(I bet the neutral papers didn't say in 'sixty-four
Of Jackson, Sherman, Lee, and Grant, "The
Yanks can only shout"—
That lot was somewhere near the front when
pluck was handed out);
But what the Skipper said was this: "There's
only been but one
Successful submarine attack before this war
began,
And it wasn't on a liner on the easy German
plan,
But on a well-found man-of-war, and Dixon was
the man
Who showed us how to do the trick, a tip for me
and you,
And I'd like to keep the standard up of Dixon
and his crew,
For they hadn't got a submarine that cost a
hundred thou',
But a leaky little biscuit-box, and stuck upon her
bow
A spar torpedo like a mine, and they and Dixon
knew
That if they sank the enemy they'd sink the
David, too.
She'd drowned a crew or two before—they
dredged her up again,
And manned and pushed her off to sea.—My oath,
it's pretty plain

Dealer's Coupon

Geo. D. Bailey Co.
4504 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Name.....

Address.....

Jobber.....

Send me free
thrust washer
gauge and dis-
counts on
Bailey Ball
Thrusts.



Poor mesh with worn washers

This shows gears partly out of mesh because washers at left have worn thin due to gear thrust. Drive is taken on weak part of one tooth only instead of two—resulting in loss of power, noisy gears, back-lash and stripping



A ball bearing to replace thrust washers at left of Ford and Chevrolet 490 differentials. Fits in a 1000th part of an inch



Ford Owner's Coupon

Geo. D. Bailey Co.
4504 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Name.....

Address.....

Dealer.....

Send me free
folder on
Bailey Ball
Thrusts.



Perfect Mesh with Bailey

Bailey Ball Thrust "stands up" under gear thrust and keeps gears properly meshed. Drive is taken on two teeth instead of one. No noise, no lost power, no back-lash, no breaking of gears

Prevents Ford Rear Axle Trouble

FRICTION creates wear and wear causes trouble. Plain flat washers used at left side of Ford and Chevrolet 490 differentials, have a sliding instead of rolling contact, (as in a ball bearing), grind together, create tremendous friction and therefore wear thin. This causes drive gear and pinion to get out of mesh or shift away from each other. The drive then is taken on the weak part of one tooth only, instead of firmly upon two, and in a short time the strain causes a snapping of the gear teeth, resulting in rear axle trouble and repair expense. Moreover, fine particles of metal created through washer friction get into the other axle bearings and lessen their life and service.

But the Bailey Ball Thrust bearing with its rolling, micro-chrome steel balls, creates no friction—hence no wear. It must therefore make gears mesh properly, run quietly, smoothly and without an ounce of power wastage.

Each Bailey Ball Thrust bearing possesses the strength to withstand six times the thrust (or pressure) applied at any time and so we can and do unqualifiedly guarantee every bearing installed, and we insist that our dealers repeat this guarantee to the car owner. *During 1918 alone approximately 100,000 of these bearings were installed and they made good.*

See your dealer or repairman—he undoubtedly carries this bear-

ing in stock. Most dealers do. He will tell you how Bailey Ball Thrusts have helped other Ford and Chevrolet 490 owners in preventing axle trouble. All other cars are equipped with ball or roller bearings to take this gear thrust in order to eliminate friction and wear. If he cannot supply you, write us direct, giving his name; we will see that you are supplied. Price \$3.75. (Canada \$5.00).

An interesting folder on Bailey Ball Thrusts will be sent upon request. You may like to refer to it later in the season if your car is now in storage. Send for it.

From the plant of

Geo. D. Bailey Co.
4504-10 Ravenswood Ave.
Chicago, Illinois

Sales Dept.

The Bailey-Drake Co.
1120 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago
San Francisco Minneapolis
Kansas City Seattle Dallas

FLEET OWNERS—The small initial cost of installing Bailey bearings is completely overshadowed by the decided saving effected in power and repair costs. Moreover, cars that are Bailey equipped stay in operation instead of being "laid up" because of gears broken through worn washers. Show this advertisement to the foreman of your car-repair department—his opinion will be undoubtedly to the effect that your upkeep will be materially reduced with the installation of this bearing, especially in cold weather when washers wear very rapidly. May we send further details?

BAILEY BALL THRUST

They had some guts to give away, that tried
another trip
In a craft they knew was rather more a coffin
than a ship;
And they carried out a good attack, and did it
very well.
As a model for the future, why it beats the books
to Hell,
A tradition for the U. S. A., and, yes—for England,
too;
For they were men with English names, and kin
to me and you.
And I'd like to claim an ancestor with Dixon
when he died
At the bottom of the river at the *Housatonic's*
side."

Every now and then "Klaxon" plays
the fool with frank deliberateness. Hear
him extol the virtues of the Ship's Cat:

THAT BLINKIN' CAT

By "KLAXON"

In the Diving-room, where the O. O. D. his weary
vigil keeps,
Battered and scarred with years of strife behind the
door she sleeps,
Fighting her battles o'er again as ancient warriors
may
With bristling fur as she dreams anew of many a
noble fray,

Savage and silent
Swift in the onslaught
As the great eagle
Stoops to the victim;
Guard of the Gangway,
Dreadful—prolific,
Mother of hundreds,
Terrier-strafer,
Messenger-biter.

Hail to the guard of the *Maidstone's* gangway—
Skool!

Sing of the day the air was full of words like
"Alabaster."

When she ate a piece of the Corporal's hand and
bit the Quartermaster;

The day she fought with an Alredale dog and
drove him back to shore,

For the sake of her sixty little ones—she fought—
and had some more.

Faithful and loyal,
Guard of the Gangway,
Turning the dogs back—
Yelping and howling,
Biting her masters—
Corporals—any one,
Fiercely domestic,
Easily queen of—
Pugnacious obstetrics—
Motherly War.

Hail to the terror and pride of the *Maidstone*—
Skool!

Sing of the day she won the fray with a new
Pandora dog,

And the Quartermaster shone with pride as he
entered in the log:

"At 10 P.M. we doused our pipes and drew the
'Nettle's' fires,

At 10-15 six births aboard—that blinkin' cat
of ours!"

The "brothers of the landward side"
are not forgotten, and the deeds of Scot-
land's sons inspire his muse.

TO THE SCOTTISH REGIMENTS

By "KLAXON"

Land of sorrow—tear and weeping,
Granite rock and falling snow,
Where Romance is never sleeping,
Where the fires of freedom glow.

Where the spark has never died, be the cause
however lost,

Be the breath however humble that would fan
it to a flame

From the shieling—from the castle, did they ever
count the cost

Ere they went to meet a rebel's death and
perished for a name?

While England learned the Roman tongue and
paid her tax to Gaul—

The Caledonian tribute-clashed along the Roman
wall—

From East to West the sentinels looked out
toward the North—

"*Amboglanna has sent for aid,
For the heather is bright with target and blade
Away to the silvery Forth.*"

When the Scottish host looked down and scorned
to charge the foe

That fled around the fatal hill and crossed the
stream below

When the flowers of the forest fell and withered
in the light

"*Shoulder to shoulder around the King,
Hear the claymore whistle and sing
Our funeral song to-night.*"

The English knew it at Prestonpans—the wall
against their backs

When down the slope the clansmen came with the
long Lochaber ax.

The dew on the grass and the morning mist and a
roar of charging men—

"*Pipers playing on either flank—
"Steady the volleys, the leading rank!"
The fires were blazing then.*"

And the spark has gone to Flanders, as the
Prussian butchers know,

For they learned at Loos and Hulluch from the
Caledonian sword

The prayer of Anglo-Saxon priests a thousand
years ago—

"From the fury of the Northern men, deliver
us, O Lord!"

Finally, a sea poem from the *Ottawa*
Citizen:

THANKFULNESS

By JOHN F. WADDINGTON

The old ship, the bold ship,
The Clipper of the Sea,
Beneath whose prow the waters slip
Foam-white and wondrously—
The vessel taut has come to port,
The voyage, thank God! is done;
The freight—how dearly was it bought,
And yet how bravely won!

From island and from highland
They went, the strong, the brave—
Alas! some bleach upon the sand,
Some rot beneath the wave!
Thank God for Jesus on bended knees
Who, tho the tempest drives,
Through rage of waters, tumbling seas,
Come safely with their lives.

The white ship, the tight ship
Lies harbor-wise, heaved to;
Drop down the sails, the anchor trip,
Pay off her valiant crew.
The anxious breast is now at rest,
Th' adventurers of the Foam
Are of their sailor-gear divest,
And each one seeks his home.

The old ship, the bold ship,
The ship that we have manned—
The ensign at the masthead dip
To Him who wisely planned.
And tho she rides upon the tides
That sweep in from the main,
First shall we be, if God decides
We must to sea again.

Camouflage is parody in paint. Here
is a quaint story from *The Westminster*
Gazette:

CAMOUFLAGE

By SIR FREDERICK C. GOULD

The Bittern took Camouflage lessons,
For he wanted to look like a stick,
And a Futurist artist in khaki
Taught him the vanishing trick;
He pointed his feathers with markings,
And drilled him to stand like a log,
Till he looked not a bit like a Bittern,
But just like a bit of the Bog.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

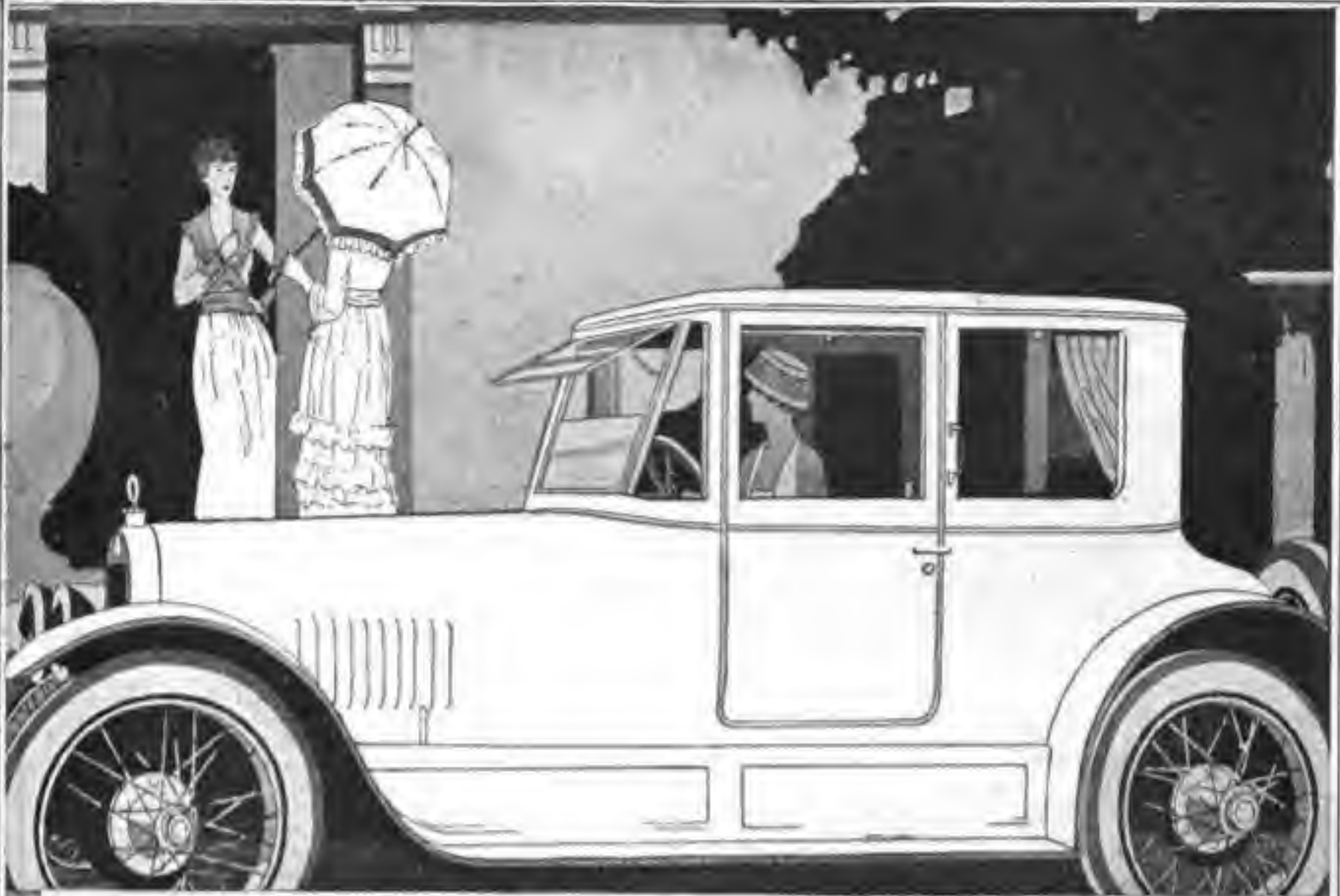
LAMARTINE, MAN OF LETTERS AND STATESMAN

Whitehouse, H. Remson. *The Life of Lamartine*. Illustrated. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. xiv-454, x-527. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$12. Postage, 30 cents.

Inevitable is it that coincident with the decline of interest in Teutonic things and literature—we would better say, perhaps, a repulsion against them—the normal trend is inevitably Francophile. When "democracy" is the slogan of the hour, it is fortunate that the life of one of France's most noted champions of popular rights should appear as, perhaps, the advance guard of a series of studies in French life and literature. The elaborate study here presented is the more welcome because its subject was not merely a statesman and a political leader, but was also a literary genius properly numbered among the French "Immortals." Indeed, it was one of Lamartine's vexations that his contemporaries regarded his standing as a litterateur to be so far above his possible achievement as a political idealist that the reputation of that latter seemed in danger of permanent eclipse. Yet his literary ability was by himself rated far below his powers, certainly below his preference and ambitions, in the field of statesmanship.

Alphonse-Marie-Louis Lamartine first saw the light at Macon, October 21, 1790. His father was an army officer, his mother a woman of good social position. The events of 1792-4, through which his father was imprisoned for eighteen months, led to the family's settlement on a very modest estate at Milly, near Macon. Literature was native in the family, and in this atmosphere, perfumed by the writings of Rousseau, Voltaire, Racine, Fénelon, Tasso, and others, the boy's genius expanded at home, tho the material environment was that of the higher peasantry. At eleven he went to school at Lyons, where the hypocrisy and brutality of the masters disgusted him, and he ran away. Next we find him at the Jesuit school at Belley. In his nineteenth year he was still delicate and gave up school to establish health. After his wander-years, speckled with love affairs of various degrees, in 1814 he returned and became a member of the Gardes du Corps, which in the condition of affairs brought embarrassment. Meanwhile he had begun writing, and in 1818 his drama "Saul" was completed, tho not accepted for the stage. In 1819 he became the rage in society in Paris for his poetry, and in 1820 his first volume of collected poems, "Méditations," achieved instant, phenomenal, and enduring success—in ten years close to 40,000 copies were sold. It brought him an appointment as Secretary of Legation at Naples. In 1820 he married an English girl—a Miss Marianne Eliza Birch, and within the year left his post. By 1823, a second volume of "Méditations" was ready, and other works were rapidly finished and sold at good prices. He had already a pension for his literary work. The "Chant du Sacre," a poem with political flavor, came out in 1825, and the author became Secretary of Legation at Florence, where the next year he became *Chargé*.

In 1830 he became an Academician. The next year he failed of election to the National Assembly, and was in the midst of a voluminous political authorship.



A New Car—the Jordan Brougham

Jordan is the first to offer this new and approved type of car—the Jordan Brougham. It takes the place of the more extravagant enclosed cars used in the past.

You should drive your own car today—and there is a distinct satisfaction in personally operating a compact car of this type, as contrasted with the old fashioned bulky car of excessive length and weight, always cumbersome and extravagant.

It will accommodate the average family, seating five people comfortably in the full width rear seat and two individual seats.

The light, all-aluminum body is virtually dust and rattle proof, with broad vision—yet it may be opened so as to be practically out-of-doors.

It is hung low to the ground with very broad doors.

The interior provides for comfortable intimacy. Upholstery in smart worsteds over Marshall cushion springs. Paneling and mouldings are in Circassian walnut.

There is a dome light, individual reading lamps, clock on the instrument board. Windows operate with improved lifts. Front is entirely enclosed with a sloping three-part, weather-proof, ventilated shield.

There are Macbeth green visor lenses. Optional colors, Liberty blue and Brewster green.

Because of its extreme utility and timeliness this Jordan Brougham will be widely imitated.



JORDAN

Brougham



JORDAN MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Why a Two Wheel Tractor



One man plowing 8 acres a day. All the weight goes into the pull — this gives great power on the draw-bar.



Changing from rear carrying track in disc harrow in 5 minutes. Rear of tractor can be supported by one hand.



Cultivating corn last time. Tractor has ample clearance to straddle row. One man cultivating 14 to 20 acres a day.

WHEN designing the Moline-Universal Tractor we did not follow the automobile or motor truck, which are complete units in themselves and carry their loads. A farm tractor must pull its load and is useless unless operated in connection with some farm machine. Thus, we built a tractor which does the same work that farm horses do, which operates under the same conditions and in much the same manner—but faster, cheaper and better. A two-wheel type of tractor is best adapted to farm conditions, because—

Ninety-eight per cent of its weight is placed on the two big drive wheels and is available for traction. This eliminates dead weight and enables the Moline-Universal to pull as much as tractors weighing from 1500 to 2000 pounds more. The Moline-Universal has enough power for heavy requirements, yet operates economically on light jobs. This is essential because farm power requirements vary from light work such as cultivating to heavy work such as plowing, and a tractor must be able to do all work economically and efficiently.

The two-wheel construction enables the Moline-Universal to be attached close up direct to the implement, so that one compact unit is formed. **ONE MAN** controls the entire outfit from the seat of the implement—the best position to manipulate the implement and make adjustments for varying field conditions. Tractor and implement go forward, backward and turn as one unit.

The two-wheel construction gives the Moline-Universal ample clearance for cultivating. On many farms more hours are spent in cultivating than in any other operation. Unless a tractor can cultivate row crops it will not replace horses on such farms.

Wonderful success on thousands of farms in replacing man and horse power, proves that the Moline-Universal is fundamentally correct in design—it doubles a farmer's efficiency. You will find the Moline-Universal Catalog mighty interesting—it's free on request. Address Dept. 63.

Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill.

*Manufacturers of Quality Farm Implements
Since 1865*



Mowing a 10-ft. swath. One man operates tractor and implement from the seat of the implement. A real one-man outfit.

MOLINE

UNIVERSAL TRACTOR

In 1832 a visit to Greece and Syria resulted in his noted prose-poem, "Voyage en Orient," which, however, shocked fervent Catholics. While in Lebanon in 1833 he received notice of election as Deputy from Bergues, and at once set out reluctantly on his return.

Here began a new career, in which he added the reputation of orator to that of poet. His assiduity in preparing his speeches was so great that he soon became the equal in forensic ability of such men as Guizot, Thiers, and Count Molé. And this was as effective with a mob of rioters as before the more august Assembly. His first speeches are of interest at the present juncture. He advocated interposition in Turkey and liberation of Christians from the Turkish yoke, predicting the fall of the Ottoman Empire. Asia and Africa were to be colonized from Europe. Later he abjured his designs on Turkey as "an immoral plan of expropriation of the Ottomans!" He advocated the payment to the United States of twenty-five million francs agreed on by the treaty of 1831, but this was not met till 1836. Meanwhile France and the United States ceased diplomatic interchange.

In politics, even amid the heated party feelings of the period, he maintained a position of independence that was a trial often even to his friends. And yet the course of events frequently justified his course in *media via*, the affiliation with one of the parties might have gained for him greater practical influence. He advocated the separation of Church and State, and the elimination of the former from educational control. Education he would have absolutely free. His advice secured the dissolution of the Jesuit institutions of learning in France. One of his misfortunes as a politician was to be in advance of his times. Not the least notable instance of this is his express conviction that France and Great Britain ought to be the closest of friends. Nevertheless on the abdication of Louis Philippe in 1848 it was Lamartine who controlled the mob and secured the Provisional Government. The mastery he there exhibited has seldom been equaled, perhaps never surpassed, as he saved for France the honored tricolor when the mob desired the red flag to replace it.

Lamartine never again rose to the intrepid heroism displayed on this occasion, tho his splendid services were again and again rendered in whole-souled idealism to his country, through the period of the Napoleonic presidency and reestablishment of the Empire. Meanwhile his pen was indefatigable. Native genius, unquestioned talent, and unwearied application brought contributions to French literature that in all fill forty volumes, prose, verse, and correspondence, some of it as fine as even France has produced. An exception must be made, however, of the histories written as pot-boilers in his declining years.

With Mr. Whitehouse the work involved in producing these two fine volumes has been clearly a labor of love. While the balance of judgment is sustained throughout, it was inevitable that something of enthusiasm should here and there reveal itself. And this is welcome, since the subject was worthy. While condemnation of youthful follies and errors is not withheld, the judgment is even and the whole portrayal is excellent. With the tasty work of the publishers embellishing the result of the author's pains, here is, if we mistake not, one of the most notable books of the year.

A FRENCH VIEW OF AMERICAN IDEALISM

Rodrigues, Gustave. *The People of Action: An Essay on American Idealism*. Translated by Louise Seymour Houghton. With an Introduction by J. Mark Baldwin, Corresponding Member of the French Institute. 8vo, pp. iii-250. New York: Scribner's Sons. \$1.50 net.

Here is a volume by a Frenchman remarkable for three things: 1. A preface infused with a Frenchman's native grace and inspired by profoundest gratitude to a people who, without thought of return, offered its best and its all for the redemption and salvation of a continent from ruthless savagery; 2. An introduction by one of America's leading psychologists (eminently qualified, therefore, to judge), pleasantly but firmly traversing the author's pronouncements, and here and there tactfully modifying them while conceding the fidelity to fact of that author's main conclusions; 3. An analysis, in 250 pages of text, of America and Americans that leaves us both proud of some traits we hardly knew we possessed and inclined to smile pleasantly at the discovery of some of our defects, while firmly resolved to correct shortcomings so felicitously revealed.

This delightful Frenchman first tells the legend, or rather the caricature, which, e.g., the Teutons have continuously repeated during the last twenty years, especially the last four and a half—America a mere El Dorado, the American a dollar-hunting materialist, laboring ever in a workshop whose prodigious activity aims only to gratify crude, elementary instincts.

But he tells this legend only to declare its utter falsity. America was born to civilization, never passed through savagery with its load of hereditary hates and hazards. It never knew an autocracy, its birthright was democracy, self-government. It had no harsh economic heritage of serfs and slaves and feudal lords. Hence the American is an individualist, a maker of money not as a means of enjoyment, but as a way to power, a utilitarian but an idealist throughout. Liberty means for him emancipation of intellect, the realization of the individual; it is the engine with which to conquer destiny, the stuff from which to manufacture character.

Keeping these essentials in sight, Mr. Rodrigues traverses the subjects of American education—with its liberty for the children, their moral equality with parents, and the sacrifice of "culture to utility"; of man, with his opportunities and the self-confidence that ensues; and of woman with coeducation and "every one a feminist." As to the social organization, anarchy seems to be a danger; the power of personality gets vent so that the weak is eliminated; there is a predominance of Puritanism in thought and action, the sense of justice is strong, and altruism is near by. Under "The National Ideal" he avers that individualism is so strong that "there is no American nation." A review and estimate are given of the Declaration of Rights, the Union ("a union not a unit"), the President, and the Law. "Justice and legality are the bases of the American nation" is a declaration that qualifies implicitly what precedes. A splendid review of the heterogeneous make-up, of our citizenship, and of our foreign policy appears under the title, "The International Ideal"—American isolation, with corresponding ideas of an army and of war.

If Americans constitute essentially "a people of action," what is the character of the American soul. It is not philosophic, nor religious, nor esthetic, nor sentimental.

The American is a realist—"the most powerful and daring of realists, but only this." His idealism consists in action. For him Roosevelt's dictum is true: "The great thing in philosophy is not logic, but impassioned vision." Religion and art are employed "to bring strength to life, to intensify effort, to augment the confidence of the robust." "Energy, virility, savor," characterize his literature. American idealism is "practical, an ideal of realization." To the American "the world is a real adventure with real danger."

Here is a brilliant book, brilliantly Englished by an experienced and sympathetic translator.

RELIGION IN KOREA

Starr, Frederick. *Korean Buddhism*. One volume. 8vo, pp. 154. Boston: Marshall Jones & Co. \$2 net.

To find the links in a chain of civilization that has for two thousand years bound a third of the human race in a large measure of spiritual unity is a fascinating pursuit. In its delights, it is quite equal to following the chain itself. The lure of discovering the missing link between the culture of early India and of China and Korea and that of Japan has moved the professor of anthropology in the University of Chicago to enter this veritable Aladdin's cave of literary and artistic treasures. Not that the art of Korea—decadent for five hundred years after the brilliant millennium of Buddhism—can equal that of Japan or China; but the whole field was until this decade virtually unexplored, if not unknown. We have in this book a rivulet of clear, simple text flowing through banks of illustrations, numbering thirty-seven. Both are of the highest value to the student of Far-Eastern religions and of racial and ethnic connections. Dr. Starr does not profess to be a historian, but he modestly furnishes a potico, hoping that some scholar will do for Korea what others have done for Japan. He has certainly enriched the field for the historian to enter and build. The story of Korean Buddhism, from 369 to 1392 A.D., is one of strenuous pioneer toil and eager enthusiasms, with that subsequent smiting of decay and paralysis which come of gross feeding on the wealth and political power of this world while forgetting religion's high mission. The Buddhism of Korea is that of the northern stream, or Mahayana, Amida being the central object of worship. Its edifices and imposing relics in architecture are of stone; as in Japan they are of wood and bronze, as being necessary in an earthquake country. The Korean temples, monasteries, and repositories of pictorial art are of wood. This peninsular Buddhism is not dead, but, as Dr. Starr conclusively proves, is in revival and may yet be a force with which Japan must reckon, whether for good or for evil. As making real additions to knowledge this is one of the remarkable books of the year.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER EMPIRE

Lavell, Cecil Fairfield, and Payne, Charles Edward. *Imperial England*. 7½ x 5 in., pp. xv-395. New York: The Macmillan Company.

To have the estimate of the British Empire by two professors of an American college at a time when millions of Britons are performing such heroic and prodigious feats on the battle-field is particularly opportune. It would be a difficult task indeed to compress into our limited space any adequate mention of the survey attempted by these historians. What they have aimed to do is "to narrate the British Empire as it is, and to show the British Empire as it may be."

Empire as it now stands in the midst of the Great War." When the war began in 1914, "the British possessions included over eleven million square miles of territory, inhabited by about four hundred millions of people. Of this vast population, over three hundred millions lived in India; one-quarter of the rest were Asiatic, African, or Australasian, natives of all stages of development; and the sixty or seventy million white British subjects, the 'dominant race,' were scattered over the five continents and the seven seas."

When one considers the extent of this territory, most of it far removed from the parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, the diversified and unorganized populations embraced, he is a little puzzled to know what is the latent power that binds them all, so that in a great crisis like the present they are practically a unit. To get at the answer, we need to get behind the great political organism itself and discover the motives and aims that have made it possible. In the acquisition of territory mixed motives of course did prevail. Markets, wealth, and power did influence and determine betimes the expansive movement. We are reminded at this point by the authors that the "heroes of British expansion have not been statesmen of the Frederick or Bismarck time, but the men of action, the Wolfes, Clives, and Livingstones, cooperating with traders, missionaries, and home-seekers."

When one finds a vast population like India giving expression, through her Thirteenth National Congress of 1914, in these words, "India would stand by the Empire in all cases and at all hazards," we can not but feel with the authors of this book that this whole-hearted allegiance and fulfilment of her pledge is the natural reaction of certain qualities in British rule—tolerance, sympathy, and justice. "They have proved themselves the most politically minded and most politically gifted of all races, not only by making Britain the mother of parliaments, but by the discovery that rigidity, uniformity, and centralization do not supply the secrets of political union" . . . and furthermore, "the discovery that political boundaries, political forms, systems of law, are none of them of final and sacred consequence, that an infinite variety of institutions may be consistent with unity of spirit and harmony of action, that sympathy and good fellowship matter more than any external form."

In this historical interpretation of the British Empire, beginning with an outline of the growth of English liberty and the beginning of sea-power, there follows a narrative of the founding of the colonies and the development of British Colonial policy. There is no effort made to overlook the blunders and iniquities of British rule, but in spite of these "they have constructed the greatest and, on the whole, the most satisfactory political organization the world has yet known."

SPANISH-AMERICAN LIBERATORS

Robertson, William Spence. *Rise of the Spanish-American Republics. As Told in the Lives of Their Liberators.* Illustrated. Pp. 380. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$3 net. Postage, 15 cents.

Seven biographies, which succeed a Historical Background and precede a conclusion rather analytical than historical, are comprised in this carefully written volume. They cover, Dr. Robertson says in his preface, "a distinct period in the history of Spanish America, the transitional epoch from 1808 to 1831, which may be said to lie between the colonial period

proper and the directly national period." The seven men upon whom so much history hinges were Francisco de Miranda, Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, Agustin de Iturbide, Mariano Moreno, José de San Martín, Simon de Bolívar, and Antonio de José de Sucre.

Of this number, the best known to Americans were Bolívar and Iturbide; the least known, Mariano Moreno. Iturbide was Emperor of Mexico within the memory of men living to-day; he was shot at Padilla, in that country, on July 19, 1824. Bolívar, born in Caracas, South America, July 24, 1783, became the "Liberator of Venezuela" in 1813, and was practically its dictator; and later he created the Republic of Colombia, consolidating Venezuela and New Granada, and made his power felt through all South America. In San Martín and De Sucre, Bolívar had helpers of singular ability and leaders on whom he could rely. "If God should give to men the right to select members of their own family," Bolívar is said to have declared, "I should select for a son General Sucre." Together the two men labored and fought for the establishment of another republic—Bolivia; and it was as "the Liberator of Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia" that Bolívar died, December 17, 1830.

To obtain his material from original sources, Dr. Robertson, who is Assistant Professor of History in the University of Illinois, spent a year in South America, and delved deep into the libraries found there. The extent of his studies, in the Americas and in Europe, may be inferred from the bibliography appended to his work, which runs to twenty-nine pages. His indefatigable patience gives to his readers a volume both monumental and illuminating, with regard to a period romantic and historic to an uncommon degree, in which appeared many characters and much history associated with the lives and labors of these seven men so well portrayed here.

AS TO PROHIBITION

Stelzle, Charles. *Why Prohibition?* Pp. 316. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Introducing himself, the author of this book makes a frank confession—"I am a prohibitionist." He adds, frankly, "I hate the name"; and he tells why—"it is negative and limited." But it expresses what those members of the community wish done with the liquor traffic who oppose it, and because he wants the liquor business abolished he accepts the word, the policy, which means abolishment. Regulation, he knows, must mean perpetuation, for you can not regulate what you do not perpetuate. Mr. Stelzle was born on the East Side of New York, where workers hive and swarm. He was a worker, a shop-worker, several years. His appeal now is oftenest to workingmen, with and for whom he has labored chiefly these more recent years, on the platform and with his pen. How liquor hurts them he knows thoroughly. What prohibition would do for them he proves, with arguments and figures which can not be refuted. Therefore he closes his opening confession in these words:

"And so, standing squarely for prohibition—but with malice toward none and with charity toward all—here goes for the toughest fight that I can put up against booze."

Some of his assertions are as blunt as they are true. Referring to "Personal Liberty and Prohibition," he says:

"You can not do as you please in a

democracy—not even with the things that are most precious to you. There's your body, for example. You've tenderly cared for it all through your life. Suppose you try to kill it—to commit suicide. If you succeed, Billy Sunday says you'll go to hell. If you fail, the law says you'll go to jail."

Considering booze from the worker's standpoint, Mr. Stelzle makes a strong point thus:

"Because Bill Jones 'booze,' he's worth \$2.50 a day. Because Jim Smith is sober and clear-headed, he's worth \$3.50 a day. But the boss must strike a fair average, so he pays each \$3 a day."

"If there are two men like drinking Bill Jones in the shop and one like sober Jim Smith, the average wage will probably be only \$2.75 a day. But if there are two men like Jim Smith and only one man like Bill Jones, their wage will likely be \$3.25 a day."

"The more men like drunken Bill Jones there are in a shop, the lower will be the average wage. The more men like sober Jim Smith, the higher the wage."

Opening the seventh chapter, on "Organized Labor and the Saloon," Mr. Stelzle makes a significant prophecy, in view of his close relation to labor, on behalf of which his long and careful study of the liquor problem has been maintained:

"Organized labor's next big fight will not be against the capitalists, not against the Socialists—its old-time opponents. The next great conflict of organized labor will be within its own ranks!—it will be between the forces representing the liquor interests and those who are opposed to the saloon and its influence within the labor movement."

Mr. Stelzle is manager of what is called the "Strengthen America Campaign," being conducted by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, some of whose colored posters, in reduced facsimile, form the book's closing page.

SPAIN'S IMPERIAL RISE

Merriman, Roger Bigelow. *The Rise of the Spanish Empire in the Old World and the New.* Two vols. 8vo, pp. xxviii-529, xviii-357. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$7.50. Postage, 32 cents.

These volumes are symptomatic and prophetic. Serious interest in things Teutonic—history and literature—is eclipsed, and that interest will for long and to a considerable extent be focused upon things Spanish and Portuguese. During our "little war" with Spain there was, to be sure, a spasmodic and brief awakening to the existence of the people of the Iberian peninsula and of nations which traced thence their origins. But even before the Great War opened, a decade of hand-shaking, with now and then the shaking of a fist, had brought to our commercial, political, and scholarly consciousness the existence of the Latin peoples south of us. We had become aware of national temperaments different from our own, of ways of action and conduct in nearly all respects quite apart from our own "business-like" and perhaps brusque methods. Almost subconsciously we rightly accounted for these by referring them to racial traits inherited from Spain. But we hardly went further. If these peoples were too leisurely for our patience and we too hurried for their *mañana* practise, we dismissed the subject with a shrug—the world is wide, and we'll seek trade and fellowship elsewhere, said we.

All this is radically changing. Trade relations are developing with South and Central America and with the mother countries. To get along comfortably with those to whom we sell goods, with whom we

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are daily forming perforce more intimate connections, we need to understand them, to be able to look into their minds. We must know what lies back of the Spanish insistence upon a more elaborate etiquette than our own. How it is that pride of race obtrudes itself upon individual observation, and insists upon at least tacit recognition even in discussions of bills of goods and terms of credit. These are ingrained qualities general among the Latin races. They have a reason for being, and that reason is found in their historic development.

Professor Merriman, of Harvard, undertook a difficult task. Those of us who remember our schoolboy attempts to master the intricate history of the Greek states and our wonder that a clear account could ever be written or learned will find here a situation somewhat similar. For the topography of the country, in its rivers, ravines, mountain chains, and continental situation, reproduces in part many Grecian features, and has controlled the historic unfolding of the peninsula in a similarly intricate manner.

Professor Merriman charts the way well through a maze of complexities—going back to the days of the Biblical Tarshish and of Phœnician commerce. In a rapid survey in the introduction he comes down to the beginning of the reconquest of Spain from the Moors in the traditional cave of Covadonga in 718 A.D. He then traces the history of the little and bigger kingdoms of the peninsula—Castile, Aragon, Granada, Navarre, and the rest. He traces the steps which led to the ultimate unification of Spain under Ferdinand and Isabella. And he closes with the death of Ferdinand in 1516.

The story of the wars, intrigues, quarrels, and interdynastic and interracial struggles is not edifying in its details. But we have to remember that Moor and Christian, king and grandee, ruler and people, city and rural district, each furnished elements that contributed to temporary disagreement, but ultimately fused in the character of the people. Nobles, clergy, knightly orders, municipal inhabitants, rural dwellers, brought each their gifts to the melting-pot. And the sun of the subtropics added a fiery integer to the blood of all that has not entirely vanished during the centuries. The account here given is satisfying in the completeness of its survey. Economics, taxation, the army, commerce, the judicial system, education, art, literature, science, exploration, expansion overseas—all come under discussion, and their interconnections are well treated. Here is sketched what made for greatness in the Spanish make-up; we find also indicated the roots of what weaknesses the later centuries here revealed. It is a worthy account of unfolding during critical centuries.

Scholars will find especially helpful the evaluated lists of sources, treatises, and periodicals that follow each chapter. They point, no less than the text, to the industry and capability of the author.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Knowles, Sir Lees (Bart.). *The British in Capri, 1896-1908.* With numerous illustrations. 8vo, pp. 330. New York: John Lane Company. \$5 net.

Those whose knowledge of geography has been sharpened in these years will remember that Capri is the bold island at the south entrance of the Bay of Naples. It has not figured in this world-conflict; but its memorable history goes back to Tiberius, who made it one of his favorite abodes. For the two years mentioned in the title of this volume, however, it figured

rather largely, being taken by Sir Sidney Smith and held by the English, tho it was a minor sort of Gallipoli to them.

The present is a monograph, with full documentation, upon a minor episode in the Napoleonic wars. Except as one of those detailed contributions on a small phase of a large subject which are none the less necessary to the complete history, this volume is as a whole not of interest to the general reader. The first chapter is, indeed, a chatty account of the island as it now is, vivid in its picturing of a delightful spot. Then come chapters on Sir Sidney Smith, Joachim Murat, and Sir Richard Church, all of whom figured in the English taking or holding of the island. The Neapolitan and French accounts of the capture, the journal of events which led to its loss by the English, official papers which deal with the subject, and finally a chapter on Maj. John Hamill, who lost his life there, complete the contents.

The work is evidently a labor of love on the part of the author. It is painstaking, detailed, and fully illustrated with documents. Some of the pictorial illustrations are especially fine, and it shows up well as an excellent specimen of the publisher's art. Possibly it has interest also as foreshadowing the revival of the work of publication as "this terrible war" comes to its end.

Hamilton, Clayton (Editor). *The Social Plays of Arthur Wing Pinero.* Vol. II. "The Gay Lord Quex"; "Iris." New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2 net.

This library edition of social dramas by one of England's most important playwrights has been needed. Not that it covers Pinero's lighter vein, as shown in his Court farces, and his picturesque mood as revealed in "Trelawny of the Wells," but that it offers in dignified form the high-water marks of Pinero's technique and seriousness. Technique of execution is nowhere better illustrated in the whole range of modern British drama than in "The Gay Lord Quex," and for sheer brutality of feminine analysis "Iris" is difficult to surpass. Mr. Hamilton, in his introductions, shows his admiration for Pinero better balanced than in his first volume. His analysis of play form and structure will be suggestive, not only to the student of the theater and of the art of dramatic composition, but to the general reader who, nine cases out of ten, is ignorant of the organic unity of the written play. Two other volumes will follow, the first having made available "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" and "The Notorious Mrs. Ebb-smith."

Copplestone, Bennett. *The Silent Watchers.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2 net.

A very sprightly narrative is this, told with excellent feeling and thorough comprehension of the British Navy's "points." With no effort at detail, the author portrays graphically the essential differences between the German and the British Navy, and analyzes elements which go to make the soul of the Navy. There is a philosophy running through his account; at the same time there is a satisfactory record of the British Navy's accomplishment since the war began. Himself not an official part of the Navy, yet he is a lover of the sea, and is joined to the service through blood relationship with it. His style has salt air in it; now and then it blows a gale of merriment; but in calm weather it is tempered by the accuracy of its contents, and its fairness even to the enemy.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE CROWN PRINCE SEEN THROUGH THE EYES OF A RAGTIME BANJO-PLAYER AND OF HIS VALET

THE old adage that no man is a hero to his valet is strikingly proved in the case of the ex-Crown Prince, now Mr. Friedrich Wilhelm Hohenzollern, temporarily sojourning in Holland, and a little uncertain about where he will go from there. The impressions of Felix, former servitor of Fritz Wilhelm, are conveyed to us in an interview in the *New York Sun* with Mr. Edgar M. Moore, formerly a professional banjoist. We have ridiculed a man, a male human being of some sort beneath the skull and cross-bones of the busby of a Death's Head Hussar, says the *Sun's* interviewer, and then quotes Mr. Moore on Fritz Wilhelm's talent for military science, as follows:

Why, if any one had formed a regiment for him in platoons he couldn't by his own commands have done so much as march it down a perfectly straight street, let alone having halted or turned it if he found a stone wall at the end! Training? Nobody could train him. He was railroaded through Bonn and the military colleges.

Militarist? Tin soldier? I tell you he hated a uniform—wouldn't have one on when he could avoid it. What he liked was to lounge in his English tweeds. At first meeting you'd have taken him—his English is perfect, absolutely clean of accent—for a phenomenally worthless specimen of a low-class English squire from the countryside. He was what Americans used to call an Anglomaniac. He never dreamed of posing as a German warrior of blood and iron; he preferred to ape the English Johnny—the "nut" as they call 'em in London, the chap who used to hang around the stage-door of the Gaiety.

He wouldn't drink beer; said he loathed it. He wouldn't drink champagne. When he was in Berlin you could always find him nights in one of two or three of the most expensive night-life cafés, the Blumenthal, for instance. Champagne at 25 marks was the only drink they'd serve you there—perhaps you could have got cheaper drinks by making a row about it. But not Fritz. He stuck to his whisky pegs, and of course they had to please him. He said beer made people fat, and that was why his countrymen had no figures, and that he preferred to keep his. He'd never eat very much for fear of losing his slim waist—you've noticed what he has just said about that in Holland? It's perfectly true, and characteristic of him. I never knew of his taking pegs enough to make him drunk. He had a favorite brand of whisky—an English brand, of course.

Fritz Wilhelm loved to make fun of Germany and the Germans, we are told, and would joke about the stiff pouter-pigeon style of the German officer. His style was what he thought was the specially English grace in lounging, and Mr. Moore is further reported as saying:

After you'd known him a while you'd have realized that his mind was the mind of a rather dull boy of fourteen. No; I don't mean just mere silliness. I mean that kind of thinking was as far as he could go. And

his ego, his vanity, was exactly that kind. It was like a bragging kid in the recess yard. Don't the doctors have a special name for such a make-up? I can't think of the one I mean. Not a defective exactly, but a kind of a degenerate. Anyhow, "degenerate" surely goes. No; not in the way you might be thinking of. His "private life"—that's a funny name for it when it was spread plain as day all over Europe—wasn't where the degeneracy showed up. I mean that it showed up in general ways; I mean he—he wasn't "there"!

Felix, the valet, told me that what Fritz liked to read was Nick Carter in German translations. You could buy 'em, ten pfennigs a number, at the little notions shops, just the way you could here. And Fritz always had a stack of 'em on his dressing-table. Felix used to keep his accounts for him. Keeping that fellow's accounts was a job for a pretty nimble head, from what Felix said about it. He had an income of \$50,000.

You don't suppose that began to suffice him, do you? When it gave out he'd borrow where he could. Banks and money-lenders generally were shy of him; they knew him; but of course the good shops had to give him unlimited credit, so he'd buy expensive jewelry and furs and things on tick, and then he'd pawn or sell 'em for ready cash. He needed it. His dogs and horses and girls—he had new ones of each kind every time you saw him—ran into a little fortune for the upkeep every year. . . . "My God!" was the way Felix put it, "when Fritz succeeds to the throne Germany will go bankrupt in a year." He said Fritz's creditors, lined up four abreast, would have reached to China. And as for the Kaiser—he used to talk Fritz over with the valet very freely—he once screamed out, "The boy wants to turn the Royal Opera-house into a cockpit!"

"And that's your commander—'Army Group of the German Crown Prince,' and so on—who made the horrible blunders at Verdun!" Moore comments grimly. "Somebody made 'em, all right, but it wasn't he. I'd like to bet that he never originated a single order. It wouldn't surprise me if I should hear that he never even was there."

Later Mr. Moore and his partners were summoned to play in private before the then Crown Prince, who took part in the evening's performance by playing a guitar. He could play a little sort of vamp and had a very fair ear, but as Mr. Moore remarks:

Of course we kept down to him and covered him on his breaks. He could play in the keys of G, D, and F—he couldn't in B-flat. That's the hardest key, you know. He was always going to learn it, but never did.

"Well, Ragtime," he says—called me that from the first—"how am I making out?" I said if anything ever went wrong with him in the princeling business he could have a job with our band at any time. That tickled him to death. After that, whenever he had us to play anywhere or came across us in one of the cafés he'd stand up and grin and tell everybody.

"Ragtime says if I'm ever out of luck I can always get a job with the band." And then he'd guffaw.

It wasn't long before I got to know the valet. His name was Felix Makadoff, a Russian I think he was. They called him the Perfect Valet in Berlin. He sure was a perfect godsend to Fritz—about half his time was spent in covering some of Fritz's necks or getting him out of scrapes or

raising money for him. Felix was the highest type of that class of servant, a blamed sight better gentleman than his master, if I'm a judge. He'd served the Grand Duke Boris and other notabilities, and he knew the courts of Europe from the back-stairs side as plenty of powerful diplomats would have given their stars to know them. He spoke four languages perfectly, and had a first-rate education.

Later—not so very long ago—Fritz quarreled with Felix in one of his tantrums and turned him off after nearly twenty years of service no other human being could have given, and turned him off not only without a pension but without so much as a letter of recommendation. But that's Fritz all over. He didn't care for his position, he didn't care for his future responsibilities, he didn't care for his father and mother or for his wife, or his children or anybody or anything else under heaven—but himself and his hobbies, principally sports.

According to Felix, the Kaiser used to send for him all the time and try to draw him out about Fritz and what he was thinking and planning. Once Felix was shaving the Kaiser on a morning of the day of a big racing meet. The Crown Prince was entered to ride his own horse in a steeplechase over a dangerous course. The horse was a young one and mettlesome, and the Prince's father and mother were panic-stricken that he should take such a risk. Mr. Moore proceeds:

The Kaiser sent for Fritz while Felix was in the room. "Your mother and I ask that you withdraw your entry," he said. "Do you?" says Fritz. "Well, I can't, that's all; my friends know I'm going to ride, and a fine fool I'd look, wouldn't I?" "I forbid your riding!" says the Kaiser, getting excited. Fritz didn't say anything—just knocked the ash off his English cigaret like some dime-novel hero. "As your Emperor," stormed the Kaiser, "I command you to withdraw!"

Fritz was going out. "Command away!" he threw out over his shoulder. "Emperor or no Emperor, I'm going to ride that race if I lose the crown!" He did it, too. And the Kaiser—he was tramping up and down the room by that time—came bounding over to Felix. "*Mein Gott*, you see these gray hairs?" he screams. "That boy has been the cause! His doings are going to bring me to my grave!"

Discipline him, did you say? Nobody ever was able to discipline Fritz since he could walk. He may have been sent away at times to fortresses. I don't know. If he was, it made no impression on his mind. No, it wasn't that he was spoiled. It was natural; it was in him. He'd have his way, he'd do as he pleased, or die.

"I'm a throwback," he used to say of himself, meaning it in the dog-breeder's sense. No, I don't know what ancestral trait he imagined he threw back to. English characteristics, maybe. That was the way he explained himself, as far as he ever did.

He had several dogs always. I remember an Irish terrier, an English bull, and a couple of others, but none of German breeds. "Can't keep a German dog," he'd say. "That Irishman of mine eats 'em up faster than I can get 'em." And then he'd laugh. He used to make a point of saying such things where the thirty-third degree Germans, especially army men, could hear.

Naturally the army men detested him. Their name for him was "Cockney Fritz"—they made no bones of it, either. Of

course they'd been brought up to hate anything English. He wouldn't smoke a German-made cigaret, altho you could get them as good as any in the world. His were made for him in London. So were his clothes and his shoes, and everything else a man of his taste uses that could be made there. I know. Felix came by any quantity of clothes through him, of course. The last time I saw Felix he told me he had enough clothes saved up to last him the rest of his life.

Yes, sir—Fritz loved England. He used to slip over there *incognito* a lot oftener than the public ever knew. He'd take Felix along and they'd see a big prize-fight, or attend the Henley crew races, or some other sporting event. Then they'd do a show and London by lamplight and come home next day. Fritz used to say again and again that he'd love to live in England.

TEN MILITARY COMMANDMENTS OF MARSHAL FOCH

MARSHAL FOCH seems to be a master of psychology as well as of strategy. While playing the war-game on a gigantic scale, he does not neglect small details which help to promote colossal success. The needs of the rank and file are always in his mind and he spurs them to bravery and endurance like the fighting patriarchs of old. At any rate, he was imbued with some of the spirit of Moses when he promulgated ten commandments which have proved of incalculable worth on many hard-fought battle-fields. *Trench and Camp* quotes these inspiring laws as follows:

1. Keep your eyes and ears ready and your mouth in the safety-notch, for it is your soldierly duty to see and hear clearly, but as a rule you should be heard mainly in the sentry challenges or the charging cheer.

2. Obey orders first, and, if still alive, kick afterward if you have been wronged.

3. Keep your arms and equipment clean and in good order; treat your animals fairly and kindly and your motor or other machine as tho it belonged to you and was the only one in the world. Do not waste your ammunition, your gas, your food, your time, nor your opportunity.

4. Never try to fire an empty gun nor at an empty trench, but when you shoot, shoot to kill, and forget not that at close quarters a bayonet beats a bullet.

5. Tell the truth squarely, face the music, and take your punishment like a man; for a good soldier won't lie, he doesn't sulk, and is no squealer.

6. Be merciful to the women of your foe and shame them not, for you are a man; pity and shield the children in your captured territory, for you were once a helpless child.

7. Bear in mind that the enemy is your enemy and the enemy of humanity until he is killed or captured: then he is your dear brother or fellow soldier beaten or ashamed, whom you should no further humiliate.

8. Do your best to keep your head clear and cool, your body clean and comfortable, and your feet in good condition, for you think with your head, fight with your body, and march with your feet.

9. Be of good cheer and high courage; shirk neither work nor danger; suffer in silence, and cheer the comrades at your side with a smile.

10. Dread defeat, but not wounds; fear dishonor, but not death, and die game, and whatever the task, remember the motto of the division, "It Shall Be Done."



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SEEING THE WAR FROM AN
AMBULANCE

AN old saw has it that the road to the infernal regions is easy to navigate; whoever said it never drove an ambulance bound for the modern inferno—the battle-front. A letter from an experienced driver, just to hand, says: "Imagine this: a pitch black night, no lights, a road full of holes, each big enough to swallow a wagon and horses, and a constant stream of tumbrels, horses, and men. Try to imagine that and then see me plunging into that, bound to go where duty calls. When I get home, I feel sure I can tackle any machine, day or night, on any road in the U. S. A." Another ambulance-driver, Philip Dana Orcutt, tells his experiences in *The Red Cross Magazine*. Mr. Orcutt, a Boston boy of seventeen, instead of going to Harvard, joined the American Ambulance Corps in France; under military and draft age, yet he has managed to be under shell-fire for four months at Verdun. The story is written with the abandon of youth. He writes:

There is nothing quite so uncomfortable to hear as the near whistle of a shell. The more one hears the sound the more it affects him. There is something in the sharp whine which seems to create despair and induce subconscious melancholy. There is a feeling of helplessness and powerlessness that is most depressing. The thunder of the guns or the crash of the bursting shells can not be compared with the sound of this approaching menace. It is as if some demon from the depths of Hades were hurtling toward you, its weird laughter crying out, calling to you and chilling your blood. For the second of its passage a hush falls on the conversation, and the best jokes die in dry throats. But it is only for that second, and instantly laughter rings out again at some jest. Speculations or comments are made on the probable or observed place where it exploded, and all is the same except for that subconscious tenseness which, for the most part unrealized, grips every man while he goes about his work.

The first ordeal by fire is the easiest. It is then but a new and interesting sensation and experience. Later, after one has seen the effect and had some close calls, it is more of a nervous strain. The whine of a shell is very high-pitched, and after a time the sound wears distinctly on the nerves. It is a curious fact that, in spite of the philosophy developed, the longer a man has been under shell-fire the harder it is for him to stand it. By no means would he think of showing it, but he would not deny the fact. It is only the philosophy and callousness developed which keep the men from breaking down, and in many cases the strain on the nerves becomes so great that men do collapse under it. This is one of the forms of so-called "shell-shock."

The author feels it a duty to pay especial attention to the stretcher-bearers, whose work is often of the most trying kind, yet demanding courage of a high order. He says:

As one man remarked, "Our life out here is just one — *brancardier* after another." The *brancardiers*, or stretcher-bearers,

include the musicians—for the band does not play at the front—the exchanged prisoners who are pledged to do no combatant work, and others who volunteer for or are assigned to this work. These men are in the front-line trenches, where they bandage wounded men as they are hit, and carry them to the front *abri*, where the *major*, army doctor, gives them more careful attention. At the front *abri* are other *brancardiers*, who then take charge of these men and load them into our cars. We arrive at the hospital, and *brancardiers* there unload the ambulances and carry in the wounded. Inside the hospital other *brancardiers* nurse the wounded, as no women nurses are allowed in the *triage* hospitals.

A callous, hardened, dulled class of men, absolutely lacking in sentiment, yet doing a noble and heroic work. Who could do their work without becoming callous—or insane? We curse them often when they put a man in the car upside down or drop him, but we forget that when the infantry goes *en repos* the *brancardiers* stay at their posts, going out into No Man's Land every hour to bring in a countryman or an enemy. When, standing by the car, I see two *brancardiers* carrying a man up from the *abri*, and, after noticing that both his arms are broken, one in two places, that both legs are broken, that a bloody bandage covers his chest, and that the white band around his head is staining red, I see them drop him when a shell screams overhead, I curse them. But I forget that for the past two nights, with their *abri* filled with chlorin-gas, these same men have toiled faithfully in suffocating gas-masks, bringing in the wounded, caring for them, and loading them on our cars. I forget that these men have probably not had an hour's consecutive sleep for weeks, and that it may be weeks before they have again; that it is months since they last saw a foot of dry ground, or felt that for a moment they were free of the ever-present expectation of sudden death. It is something to remember, and it is to wonder rather how they do these things at all than why they seem at times a little careless or a bit tired.

Would the *brancardier* tell you this? When he sees you he asks after your comrades. He takes you in and gives you a cigaret and some *pinard* in a battered cup, and tries to find you a place to rest, all the time telling you cheerful stories and amusing incidents.

Concerning the night-driving, the writer gives it as his opinion that the *ambulancier* develops two instincts. The first is that in case of need he can find his own, or somebody else's, shelter and therein vanish promptly. The second is the something that guides one in the utter blackness of the night. His opinion is that it is better to follow the advice of the "inner voice" rather than memory. Furthermore, he states it is astonishing how few cars do tumble into holes, or get off the track in the dark. One of his experiences was to drive with a friend, in a Fiat, at over fifty miles an hour in pitch darkness and take every turn safely. Then he draws this contrast:

The *poilu* and the Tommy are vastly different. The Frenchman works himself up into a fanatical state of enthusiasm, and in a wild burst of excitement dashes into the fray. The Englishman finishes

his cigaret, exchanges a joke with his "bunkie," and coolly goes "over the top." Both are wonderful fighters, with the profoundest admiration for each other.

LIVING UNDER BOLSHEVIK SUPER-
FREEDOM

TO live in Russia while there was a Czar was to feel, not so much that one was walking on a slumbering volcano, as to have an uncanny suspicion that all around were wild, barbaric forces ready to ravage the moment the leash that held them snapt. This has happened, and something of the result is told by Mr. Mewes, of the staff of the *London Daily Mirror*, as follows:

I have just arrived in England from Petrograd, where I have been, almost continuously, since 1914.

To come out of Russia into England to-day is to emerge at a bound from the Middle Ages to modern times.

Freedom has transformed ordinary life in Petrograd something in this way:

It is a day toward the end of March, 1918, and I am looking from my window into the square below.

I see little groups of soldiers—revolutionary soldiers—stopping the passers-by. I imagine they are examining their documents.

But the first passer-by is removing his overcoat. The second is sitting on the pavement while a soldier gently but firmly removes his boots. A lady comes round the corner in a fur coat. She is quickly relieved of it. One man in a temper throws all he has in his pockets out on to the snow. There is a scramble among the soldiers.

It is eight o'clock, and as I have only just got up I may be dreaming. For corroboration I go to some friends—British officers—staying in the house. They join me and we see the "hold-up" in progress. Suddenly there is a sharp crack. Some one is shooting. The robber band takes to its heels. This is the reign of Freedom.

Robberies by broad daylight, exorbitant prices, the daily bread allowance a quarter of a pound per person, and a bread mostly straw and water, butter forgotten, restaurants with meager dinners at thirty rubles (\$15). Night life (apart from robbing)—there is none. No one dares go out at night. The theaters begin at five and end at 7:30. To compensate themselves for the vodka, self-denial ordinance of the beginning, the Red Guards go about on wine-smashing forays in private cellars. They drink what they can and destroy what they can't drink.

I know of women in Petrograd who have covered up their diamonds with little bits of cloth and sewn them on to their dresses in the form of rough buttons to preserve them from the common pillage. In the midst of the universal freedom the Republicans must, of course, be free to annex whatever they take a fancy to.

Petrograd is in a state of famine. The only people well fed there are the swaggering German officers. Often I used to see poor, ragged, half-starved Russian soldiers, who had fought and suffered in the war, slink by one of these overbearing supermen.

And the *bourgeoisie*, the famed, much-written-about *Intelligentsia*—what does it think? What is it doing?

It apparently doesn't think. And it certainly does nothing. The Russian is



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half-oriental. Oriental fatalism is in him. To-morrow or next day—who knows?—the Germans will be here to rescue us from "Freedom"! The *Intelligentsia* have developed an inordinate respect for the German.

"And meanwhile we are not going to continue fighting for British capitalism." A phrase I heard half a dozen times a day at least! While our dreamers sympathize with them they speak thus of us.

For the rest I ask: What have the *Intelligentsia* class in Russia done to prevent their country from being sold body and soul to Germany? Nothing!

During five months of Bolshevism I have watched the *Intelligentsia* swallow everything that Lenine, Trotzky, and company have cared to give them.

Their safe-deposits at the bank have been confiscated; many are without money, or means of earning any. Yet with typical Russian apathy they just wait. To-morrow! Perhaps. Or perhaps another day.

So it goes on, and our munitions, our guns, our money, our effort, are annihilated—or pass, where portable, to Germany.

Heavy British guns were sold to Germany for 200 rubles each. One Russian division sold their artillery to the Germans for 30,000 rubles and were well pleased. Our own guns are now hammering our men on the West.

THREE-THOUSAND-SIX-HUNDRED-FOOT FALL MADE HIS NOSE BLEED

THE little black pigs in the field below were badly frightened, and so were the mules, but the chap who was rushing earthward from the sky at express-train speed was more amused at their comical scurrying about than alarmed at his own prospective collision with the farm. When he started downward he took to his parachute, but found it wasn't working that day, so he calmly clambered back into the basket and awaited events. He wasn't kept waiting very long, either. It was John Pfeieger, the nineteen-year-old son of Mr. Paul Pfeieger, cotton merchant of New York, training in the Balloon School at Arcadia, Cal., who had this experience. He dropt 3,600 feet, and, altho a trifle jarred and sore, virtually escaped without a scratch. Writing to his parents from the hospital, he gives a cheerful account of this great fall. *Commerce and Finance* publishes the letter from which we make the following extracts:

I was up 3,600 feet, and had just reported that the manometer tube was out of order, so I was a little afraid something might happen and had tested my hand-valve, when suddenly I heard a crackling noise. I looked up; the rip panel had burst open and the basket was swinging wildly like a kite without a tail. I knew that under such circumstances it was all right to jump. I heard the phone ring, probably to warn me of the danger, then heard the cable break. I thought that both the telephone-wire and the winch cable had burst. So I took my phone off and both pair of glasses and jumped (the aneroid registered 3,000 feet altitude). Unluckily my parachute ropes got tangled up in the map-board hanging outside of the basket, and the parachute did not

open. I was hanging below the basket, so I had to chin myself up and crawl back in the basket. This was quite a job; the balloon was parachuting down, losing much gas and the basket swinging wildly. When I was ready—(I have just finished an egg-nog—without a kick—that the nurse was kind enough to bring me)—when I was ready to jump, a second time, the aneroid registered 1,000 feet, but I knew from the free ballooning experience that a thermometer of that kind takes some time to register the altitude accurately, and that I was probably much nearer the ground; I actually knocked on it with my forefinger and the needle jumped to about 800 feet. As it takes quite a while for a parachute to open—and I might have got tangled up again, moreover—the balloon did not seem to be coming down so awfully fast. I decided I was as safe in the basket as out. I came down on a big field. I was up 300 feet and saw two Mexican dagoes chasing their mule team that had broken loose, and also a lot of little black pigs running, scattered in all directions, seared to death. I really was chuckling, because I was not scared at all. I was coming down like in a free balloon descent, and was ready to land. I did land, but much harder than I expected to and I was knocked off my feet into the bottom of the basket. I might have fainted for a second or two. When I looked up again the basket was on its side and I crawled quickly out, expecting the basket to be dragged on the ground and the balloon to be caught in the wind; but nothing happened; all the gas was out, and had been for a long while, so they told me.

First, I just rested on my back for a couple of seconds, a little shaken up by the "impact"; then, seeing that I was not dead or dying (this is highly humorous now, but was not so much at the time), I felt my bloody nose—not broken; then my ankle, which was either broken or sprained. I thought that in either case it would swell right up, and took my legging off. Then the two farmers came running up. I told them to phone to the camp and ask for an ambulance for me. They both looked very excited, as if they had been facing a spirit, or getting the dying confession of the villain in the story; then, one ran and started grabbing the balloon in his arms, and the other ran toward the basket. I could see that they were either too bewildered or too stupid to understand. I called them back, and they helped me take my shoe and sock off.

Then a regular procession arrived—first a soldier with the mule team; then a couple of ladies almost crying from joy because I was a human being and not a corpse. A sailor, who was in the car, and the soldier carried me into the two ladies' car. Then a captain arrived in a side-car at about seventy miles per hour. And, finally, a big Air Service car came; I came back in it. A few hundred yards farther I met the end of that cheerful funeral procession; a few cars full of soldiers and the ambulance-car.

I have had already more than sixty persons in my room—from the commanding officer down—and they all looked at me as if to say: "You lucky hero, you! Three thousand six hundred feet and not a scratch!"

And I must confess I am a lucky dog. My nose and lips are a little swollen, my back a little sore from the shock, and my right ankle bruised and a little swollen; but I'll be as fit as ever next Monday, and ready to take my last flight over again.

What actually happened is that the whole balloon ripped open, and they

started hauling me down at once as fast as they could. The balloon spread open and then collapsed, and so on all the way down—this explains my rapid fall during the last 150 feet. Part of the balloon (a very small part) burned up, either due to friction of the winch cable against the bag during the time of hauling down or the action of the high-tension cables over which I dragged.

HUNTED THREE DAYS, U-BOAT SURRENDERS TO A MERE DRIFTER

HOW completely the deadly depth charges used by the Allied navies shattered the morale of submarine crews is succinctly put by Alexander Hurd in *The Illustrated London News*. He writes:

What may rank as one of the most curious incidents of the war waged on the enemy submarines occurred, when a German U-boat voluntarily surrendered to a lightly armed British drifter. That points to a remarkable change in conditions at sea. When the policy of piracy was first adopted by the Germans their submarines had things very much their own way, because few merchant ships were armed and the Navy was short of small craft. For some time the Germans were able to send to sea a large number of U-boats, and the officers and men of those vessels rather enjoyed the pursuit of what they regarded as a sport which was then associated with little danger.

But the conditions at sea changed some months ago. Instead of being the hunters, the submarines were quite as often the hunted:

Not only is the number of small craft being rapidly increased, but the ingenuity of the Allied navies, and conspicuously the ingenuity of the British Navy, is finding expression in a variety of ingenious devices. Considerable success has attended the recent mining policy; the hydrophone, which enables the movements of a submerged submarine to be heard, has been successfully developed, and what are described as "depth charges" are being used with increasing results.

Recently a lightly armed British drifter had an enemy submarine under gun-fire, and, doubtless much to the drifter's surprise, the commanding officer of the submarine indicated that he and his companions wished to surrender. The position of the British skipper was an embarrassing one. Nothing of the kind had ever occurred before—one of the most perfectly developed war-ships of her particular type surrendering to such an opponent. The captain of the drifter quickly determined that he could not refuse the surrender, but he took precautions against foul play. This particular submarine had been hunted persistently for seventy-two hours, and during that period no fewer than thirty-five depth charges had been dropt near her, each one producing a terrible explosion. The nerve of the officers and men was thus broken.

What, it may be asked, is a depth charge? It is one of the most deadly weapons employed. It consists of a kind of mine which is fitted with a hydrostatic valve; as the depth charge sinks in the water the pressure increases until it is sufficient to operate the valve, and then the depth charge explodes with terrific effect. Of course, the valve of the depth charge can be set to practically any depth.

as circumstances may decide. Some day we may learn first-hand from the Germans what it feels like to be submerged in the water when these devastating explosions occur one after another around a submarine. The crew must realize that at any moment the frail hull of the submarine may be pierced; in that case death under the most agonizing circumstances is their fate.

NON-CATHOLIC AMERICAN SOLDIER SLEEPS IN CONSECRATED GROUND

IT could not have happened anywhere except in France, this heart-catching little incident of the solution found by an old French *curé* for the problem of burying a non-Catholic American soldier. The whole village had loved the *Américain*, the whole village wished to do him honor, but he was not of the true faith, so how could he be buried in consecrated ground?

French chivalry struggled with French veneration for old religious customs, and the outcome is as pure and delicate a little idyll as ever got into a French storyteller's masterpiece. The *Chicago Tribune* carries the following report of it:

A very sick young American soldier left a truck-train in a little village in the Vosges, thinking he would be all right in a couple of days. He was the first Yank with whom the villagers had come in close contact, and everybody laid themselves out to minister to him.

The village *curé*, a kindly soul, took a deep interest in the boy. The priest's whole human life was embraced in the phrase, "*Pour la France*." So, for the sick doughboy he brought kniecknaeks and sweetmeats. The Yank could not talk French and the *curé* could not talk English, but they managed to make each other understood admirably.

The boy continued to grow worse, and one morning he died as the *curé* was holding his hands. The villagers brought great wreaths of wild flowers which filled the little room of the *curé's* hillside home. The mourning for the unknown American seemed to touch each of the little homes.

Then perhaps the biggest dogmatic problem of the gentle priest's life stared him in the face. Where could he dig the grave? The boy was not a Catholic, and no one ever had been buried in the village cemetery who was not a Catholic.

The cemetery ran along the priest's garden, separated by a thin stone wall. The villagers were wondering, too, where the grave could be made when they beheld the *curé* spading up the earth in his garden as close to the little stone wall as he could get. The boy had died "*Pour la France*," and should be put as near the holy ground as the venerable man could do it.

On the day of the funeral the villagers gathered in the garden, and with wet faces consecrated, as best they could, the resting-place of the non-Catholic. One great wreath of wild flowers covering the grave had worked in it in purple blooms the words "*Pour la France*."

A rude wooden cross was erected. The *curé* was still troubled because the boy was not in holy ground, but he told the villagers he had done his best. Then the villagers a few mornings after that saw a large hole in the priest's garden-wall, right beside the grave of the American soldier.

Some surmised that the priest himself had torn down the wall during the night.

Anyway, no wall now stands between the grave of the doughboy and the holy ground, and the grave always is covered with wild flowers and the little beadwork designs so common to French Catholic cemeteries.

It is further surmised that if the *curé* does mend his garden-wall, it will have a jog in it running out into the garden and around the mound of earth on which always are kept fresh blooms which spell the words "*Pour la France*."

WHAT A SOLDIER LEARNED WHEN HE WAS BLIND

BLINDNESS, black night, shut out from a beautiful world, surely that is a heart-breaking, hopeless condition? Not a bit of it, said a sturdy young Anzac. Sightless, he still felt he could aid his country, and with the wonderful spirit which reigns in that far-off land of exquisite beauty he was a gallant soldier in our fight for freedom. His story is one of hope, faith, and grit. This is it as told in *The New Success*:

This is the message of Signaler Tom Skeyhill, the young Australian soldier-poet who was wounded in Gallipoli in 1916, when his company made a brilliant charge against the Turks. As a result of shell-shock Skeyhill became totally blind. No hope was held out by the world's most famous eye specialist in Europe that he would ever regain his eyesight. Gradually he regained his health and strength, but day was everlasting night to him.

But this young Anzac was not made of the stuff that admits defeat. Sightless, he could still see that his country needed him, and his country meant the allied forces of the world fighting for democracy, for right, freedom, and justice.

Truly there is no black night for the soldier who has the spirit-lamp of a great resolution to light him on his way!

Somewhere in the ranks Tom Skeyhill knew he still could help, and he found that place. The flaming sword of his spirit could still lead hosts against Germany, and he could still signal victory, tho he might not see the flag he so proudly leapt to serve when his country entered the war against the Hun in 1914.

The lecture platform would be his post henceforth if the battle-field were denied him. Accordingly, Tom Skeyhill has told his simple and eloquent story whenever and wherever there was an audience to listen. "Germany must be beaten" was the message he set forth to spread. And those who heard the blind soldier were thrilled and inspired and made to feel as he felt, that one pair of perfectly good and desirable eyes were little enough to give for one's country.

Then—it was in May, 1918—he regained his eyesight in Washington! It came about almost as simply as one of the miracles in the Bible. He had been told that everything known to medical science had been done for his eyes. Maybe so, but when he heard of a doctor who hoped he could help him, Skeyhill agreeably submitted to another experiment. There might be something in it, and he needed his eyes.

Skeyhill went to the Garfield Hospital, still sightless, and lo, the miracle! He came out a few hours later, seeing!

Visualize a young crusader, a knight of the Holy Grail, and you have some idea of the spirituality of this soldier's face. He is all Englishman in his blond coloring,

in his bonny, blue eyes, but all colonial, thoroughly Australian in his lean, steel-like muscles and fleshless sinew.

But it is best to let the young fellow tell his own story. Meanwhile he it remarked that a man who can learn that folks are neighborly when he is blind, and can talk about the white hospital-wall, the first thing he saw when sight came back, as a subject for an epic poem, is the sort of man worth reading about, carefully. Now for the yarn:

"The battle in which I was blinded was fought on the Gallipoli peninsula, December 8, 1916. We were charging up a steep declivity when there was an awful, world-rocking explosion, and I, among others, staggered back and fell to the ground. I was unconscious for some time, but at last came a sense of returning consciousness, which was followed by the dread realization that tho still alive I was blind.

"Some philosopher has said 'happiness is the cessation of unhappiness.' There is a great deal of truth in this, one who has gone through the mill feels. It takes blindness or some such tragedy as the loss of communication with the good old world around and about us to make us realize the every-day blessedness of life and limb and sight.

"When I lost my sight I came to have a new realization of the neighborliness of people. I never realized the great throbbing heart of the world until I stood in the night waiting for a friendly hand to guide me. And that friendly hand was never lacking.

"Then came my hospital experience. At first I could see only pin-pricks of light," he begins, "but those flashes were like a wireless message of hope on a battle-field. A message that help is on the way to the rescue."

Signaler Skeyhill knows how to put things in terms of battle, for he has sent and received those messages that give back life and hope to hold on, to endure even the unendurable if rescue is in sight.

"Then waves of gratitude seemed to engulf me," he continues. "To have my sight again was happiness greater than I felt I could bear. Joy doesn't kill. I can testify to that. For my heart beat on steadily even while the light grew clearer about me.

"Barrie once declared that no one should try to write who couldn't write an interesting story about a hole in a wall. Well, I want to say that a bare white hospital-wall will always stand out in my memory as the most beautiful object in the world. For that wall was the first thing I saw when my sight was restored. 'An interesting story.' Why that wall is worthy of an epic poem!

"My one ambition now is to complete my lecture arrangements and get back into action, where every able-bodied man should be. There is a battle-line in France that needs strengthening, and it is there I want to be, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the gallant American lads, the brave French, the indomitable British, the fine Italians, and the men of Canada and Australia whose dash and daring have won the admiration of the world and the bitter hatred of the Huns, who haven't got the physical or moral courage to face us, man to man, in the open field.

"When I became certain that the return of my sight was not a cruel dream, and that henceforth I should be able to look upon the faces of my friends and view the

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world as I did when, a light-hearted boy, I sprang to the colors in defense of the Empire menaced by the Hun, I could not help stopping for a brief moment and offering a silent prayer of thankfulness. No man who has not experienced the shock entailed in the loss of his sight can appreciate in the remotest degree the feelings which surge through me now that I am again in a land of light, and I know that I can go on as other men."

ELECTRICITY BRINGS LIGHT AND NEWS TO AMERICAN ESKIMOS

ELECTRIC LIGHT, especially needed in the long arctic nights, and equally important light on the rest of the world's doings are being supplied to one of Uncle Sam's Eskimo settlements, says a writer in *The Eskimo*, a magazine published up at Nome, Alaska, for the Eskimos. The writer, Delbert Replogie, is a teacher and wireless operator at Noorvik. He directed the installation of the electric plant whose effects he describes:

It seems strange to drive out of the darkness of an arctic night into the electric blaze of the lights of the Eskimo village of Noorvik on the Kobuk. The lights stream from the houses, government buildings, and street.

One has to live in Noorvik to find how much the lights mean to the people. Some of the good results are the following:

There is less eye-strain. Many an aged Eskimo woman whose eyes used to become wearied has been able to continue sewing by the soft, sure glow of the Mazda lamp installed in her home. A decided home pride and more cleanliness have come with the new light. And the people now have regular hours of sleep, since all the lights are turned off at 9:30, thus causing people to rise earlier and use more daylight in the winter.

All this has come without any financial expense to the people. The twenty families having lights did the work on the buildings for the light plant and the general village improvement. But the present two-kilowatt dynamo is too small for the demand and the village has already subscribed \$240, with the prospect of more, with which to buy a larger machine.

In connection with the local plant the Government has established a wireless set, and now we can keep in touch with the Nome radio, and through it with Mr. Loop (in charge of the Alaskan Division of the United States Bureau of Education at Seattle) and Mr. Shields (Superintendent of the Northwest District at Nome).

Through the Noorvik wireless the Bureau of Education quickly reaches the other villages in our part of the north-western district. Three times a week we relay messages to Selawik, where a receiving station was built by Frank Jones. The towns of Noatak, Kotzebue, and Shungnak can be reached by messenger. Through this station our department has been able to extend its courtesy to the Eskimo friend, the revenue cutter *Bear*; to the Post-office, and the Department of Justice.

Every day the daily news of the world comes to our wireless station. We make copies of the news bulletins for our own people and for the surrounding villages. The news is always read at the morning exercises of the Noorvik school. It tells them of world events and makes the

children interested in geography. They see the bigness of things. And the daily news has awakened the whole village to the meaning of the United States, its people and Government. Formerly the Government was only Mr. Loop, Mr. Shields, and the local teachers; now the Government means the expression of the will of the people and something men are living and dying for.

The Noorvik people have fittingly expressed their appreciation to Mr. Loop for the lights and wireless, and they are hoping that the people of other villages may soon know the advantages of these latest gifts of the Government of the people.

THE BITER BIT WHEN HUNS STEAL KAISER'S "DUTCH METAL" PRIZES

WHAT a delicious bit of irony when the Huns stole a gorgeous trophy from a Belgian firm, laid it at the feet of the All-Highest, with much pomp and solemnity, and then found out that it was a prize given by the All-Highest and so wasn't gold at all, but just plain counterfeit, spurious, worthless "Dutch metal." The bells of Potsdam didn't ring over that victory, nor did a special *communiqué* announce the triumph to a waiting world; in fact, it was shoved into a cupboard where the other Hohenzollern skeletons abide. The *New York Evening Sun* makes merry over the situation and is naughty enough to recall other examples of Hunnish honor as follows:

There is a queer corollary to the revelations recently made in New York that the trophy offered by the Kaiser as a prize for the transatlantic yacht race, valued at some ten or fifteen thousand dollars, and won by a member of the New York Yacht Club, was merely composed of pewter, or some other base metal, gilt, and worth at the most thirty-five dollars.

It seems that in 1907 Emperor William organized an international automobile race on the Taunus course, which was guarded throughout by soldiers of his army, the first prize being a massive gold cup, impressive more by reason of its size and weight than by its elegance. Naturally, the Imperial Crown and the initial letter "W" figured on it, not modestly, but monstrously. In the race there was a preliminary heat with ninety-two starters, and a final heat, with forty starters, at which Emperor William and most of the reigning sovereigns of Germany were present.

The celebrated Italian driver, Nazzaro, then in the employ of the Fiat Company, won the race with a Fiat car, and became the possessor of the trophy, valued at somewhere between twenty and thirty thousand dollars. Nazzaro being entitled by the terms of his contract with his company to all trophies, the Fiat concern purchased the Kaiser's cup from him at its officially proclaimed value. It was transferred to the Fiat show-rooms at Turin and insured for \$30,000.

Not long ago the Fiat Company decided to offer the trophy to the Italian Government as a war-gift, much in the same way as Mr. Marshall, of the New York Yacht Club, offered his transatlantic race imperial championship cup to the American Red Cross. On its being sent to the Italian Mint it was immediately discovered that

the trophy won by Nazzaro, that had for eleven years been supposed to be of gold, and therefore of considerable value, was merely of base metal, gilt, and worthless as intrinsically as it had always been from an artistic point of view. As soon as this was announced from the Royal Italian Mint, the Fiat Company resumed possession of the cup and turned in the amount of its originally estimated value to the war-fund of the Italian Treasury.

If the first prize was a sham, the second one was naturally no better, but in this case the laugh was on the Imperial confidence-man himself:

It may be added that the second prize in this Taunus international championship motor-race of 1907, which was under the immediate direction of Prince Henry of Prussia, was won by a Belgian automobile firm, which purchased from its chauffeur the Kaiser's second prize, a cup alleged to be of gold. One of the first things that the Germans did when they invaded Belgium in August and September of 1914 was to plunder the factories of this particular automobile concern of every vestige of their contents, machinery, tires, etc., leaving nothing but the bare walls. Among the loot thus carried off to Germany was the Kaiser's second prize at the Taunus international race; and since it has been restored to the *Vaterland* it has been prudently relegated to oblivion.

Thanks to Emperor William's trophies, awarded as prizes in transatlantic yacht races and in international motor tournaments, and alleged to be of gold, we now understand the true meaning of what is known in trade as "Dutch metal."

WHEN AND WHERE SHERMAN SAID IT

OUT of the mael and welter of war, in all ages, strong and unforgettable expressions have been evolved. It is not often that the circumstances of their birth are known. How Sherman's came into being is related in *Everybody's Magazine* in this wise:

You and I and the vaudeville artists and the popular-song composers and the after-dinner speakers and the contributors to the funny magazines have been saying for years and years that General Sherman said it.

"War is Hell."

Before his death the General tried to recall the when and where of his famous epigram, and even instituted a search in 1891 of his records and newspapers, without finding any evidence that would establish the matter.

Now comes John Koolbeck, of Harlan, Iowa, to solve the mystery. Mr. Koolbeck, who has been the active manager of a café in Harlan for twenty-four years, is an old soldier.

"It was in '63, after the battle of Vicksburg," says Veteran Koolbeck. "General Sherman was commanding both the infantry and cavalry of the Western Department. At that particular time the Army was crossing the River Pearl at Jackson, Mississippi, on a pontoon bridge. General Sherman sat on his horse at the water's edge in deep meditation. The infantry had crossed. Just as the cavalry, headed by General Winslow, of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry (I was his aide-de-camp), started across the bridge, General Sherman suddenly broke his silence with the re-

mark, 'War is Hell, boys.' He called it out to us in a loud voice. I was in the headline with General Winslow, so I heard him very clearly. We were going after General Johnson, of the Confederate Army, whom we had driven across the river. The realization that war is hell seemed to have come over the General suddenly. General Johnson had been worrying us. It was up to us to hurry after him and catch him. I think it was sort of sympathy for his troops that General Sherman wanted to express in his remark. It seemed like an attempt on his part to let the boys know that he knew war wasn't any fun, too, and that he knew they'd go on just the same. I can remember it as if it had been yesterday."

General Winslow is dead. The other members of his staff were considerably older than Mr. Koolbeek, so he believes that he is the only living man who heard General Sherman say "War is Hell," at the River Pearl.

HOW A FRENCH OFFICER CAME HOME

THE home-coming of soldiers in war-wrecked France often involved dramatic incidents. An Associated Press correspondent tells of a French officer, returning to Denain, which had been four years in German grip, to look for his wife and a baby he had never seen:

The correspondent was motoring along the highway leading to the recently freed city of Denain when a French officer beside the road asked for a ride. He said that his home was in Denain, where four years ago he left his wife to join the colors. Just after his departure his first child, a daughter, was born. Then came the German occupation.

Denain had been the center of a battle that had cost civilian lives. Neither the officer nor correspondent mentioned this fact, but undoubtedly both were thinking of it as the car sped over the shell-shattered road.

Turning into the street the first house was in ruins. He gave a nervous start, but said nothing. A few doors farther on was his home, and the car stopt across the street from it. The officer climbed out slowly and with an effort, his eyes fixt on the place.

There were no signs of life. The windows were shuttered, and on the door was a sign showing that German officers had been living there. Crossing the street, the officer pulled the bell with shaking hand. No one answered. He backed away and leaned against the car, trembling.

Then the door was opened and an aged woman servant appeared in answer to the bell. She was leading a beautiful baby girl, with a wealth of golden curls. The officer took one step toward the child and then halted. He was a stranger to his own flesh and blood. The child, behind the skirts of the nurse, peered out in fright. Undoubtedly her mother had told her many times during the *Boche* occupation that men in uniform were bad and that she must avoid them.

The horizon-blue uniform of France meant nothing to this tot. But the half-blind eyes of the old nurse had recognized her master and she held out her hands to him, repeating, "*Monsieur! Monsieur!*" in ecstasy. He crossed the road and grasped her hands, but the baby drew back still farther.

A door opened at the end of a long hall and a comely young matron came out. When half-way down the hall she caught sight of her husband. She stopt, her hands flew to her breast, and she swayed for a second, as tho about to fall. With a sobbing cry of joy she hurled herself into his arms.

The correspondent's car was already moving away, for outsiders were not needed to complete the scene.

PURE PRUSSIAN ON A DARK NIGHT SENDS HUNS ALL WRONG

HOWEVER much one may object to the German lingo, when grunted by a Prussian, it sometimes came in very useful when spoken by a man. A good story touching this is told in *The Stars and Stripes* (Paris, France). It appears there is a Corporal Kaler, who was not regarded with favor by his comrades, chiefly because he was born and raised in Germany. Outside of that he seemed to be "a regular fellow." Worst of all, he had to carry around the sinister name of Wilhelm, wished upon him in Munich, twenty-three years ago, at a time he couldn't help it. When he grew up, strange to say, he became a Socialist, with a rooted aversion to the Government in general and to the "Clown Prince" in particular. How he set himself right with the doughboys is told as follows:

With these convictions, smelling the battle from afar, he cried, "Ha! Ha!" and deserted from the German Navy shortly before the war broke out, at a time when his ship happened to be in Hoboken. Therefore, while his three brothers were serving in the German Army, he was out of reach in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Then came a time when America decided to enter the war. So did Wilhelm—the very next day.

His knowledge of German made him a handy man about the regiment when it was ordered into the line, but it was not as an interpreter that this knowledge served him in good stead during the savage, free-for-all, wide-open warfare which marked the passage of Company M from the Ourcq to the Vesle. He used it to baffle and bewilder the *Boches* by more than one order roared out gutturally in the dark.

Once, when Kaler and part of a platoon were almost marooned as an outpost that had overreached itself, he could hear a column of Germans filing along the edge of their woods with evident intent to surround them. The German order was straight ahead, and from where Kaler and his pals lay quaking in the underbrush, they could see an endless succession of gray legs trotting by. Then, sharp and authoritatively, a voice from the bushes ordered: "*Gehen Sie zur rechten Seite.*" The column veered off obediently to the right, and before it could be steered back again Kaler and his bunch had made good their escape.

Another example of his promptness in using his knowledge of German and also his clear understanding of their machine education follows:

Again when, from his vantage-point on the edge of the woods, the corporal saw

four German prisoners break away from an American who was trying to bring them in, he called out across the field:

"*Kommen Sie vorüber.*"

The escaping four stopt dead in their tracks, wheeled, and hustled docilely over to the spot whence the voice had issued, and a moment later Kaler had them covered and started for the rear. Those were his four prisoners.

Another *Boche* he killed with his rifle and another died at the end of Kaler's bayonet. In spare moments between such tasks, he harangued the prisoners on their sin of working for the Kaiser. But how could they help themselves? they asked plaintively.

"Why, that's easy, come and fight with us," said Wilhelm.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

WAR'S horrors and hardships seem to have had no terror for the majority of our boys abroad. Many of them, indeed, deplored the efforts of newspaper correspondents to present frightful pictures to their readers. They dreaded the effect of such stories on their home folk, and in their own letters from the front purposely made light of their individual experience. While lying in a French hospital with a Maxim bullet within him and a shrapnel wound in his thigh, a young officer wrote to a friend in New York that, if he had his way, the heavy tragedians of the press would be doing life terms. We quote from *The Tribune*:

I read a story just after I got out of the fight near Soissons. It was practically what I had myself just gone through. I saw how what I had just seen and done could have been written up into one nearly as thrilling. You know when I read that story I got scared myself. I got thirsty and hungry and exhausted, and when I got through I said to myself that if the author of that story were present I'd blow his brains out. They make out that the fighting men are suffering tortures, but they aren't. In the lines I get it just as hard as the men—more so, if anything—as I have responsibility and worry added. Well, I'm only average, and I haven't lost any weight, or sleep, or anything. I never was better in my life, and the men are all healthy. If one is very slightly wounded he goes to the hospital and gets good care; also if he is sick or tired out. Remember, it is the people at home who are to be pitied, not we. The worst I've gone through since I've been in the Marine Corps was summer before last in Quantico. So much for that.

Don't think that because I go twenty-four hours without food or make a forced march I'm to be pitied. I'm not, because when I do get some monkey meat it tastes like chicken, and when I do go to bed I feel as tho I were in a feather-bed and I enjoy it twice as much.

War is hell all right, but if a fellow gets bumped off he doesn't suffer; it is his family. If he gets a blighty, he is happy; if he is maimed for life, he is out of luck. But the percentage of the last is small. So don't feel sorry for me, but let me feel sorry for you.

I can see the hero in the magazine story staggering forward, the shells bursting around him, his parched tongue sticking to



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his throat, men falling on right and left, something he knows not what is driving him on, on, and on to his objective; he falls; he gets up again, he prays for a pickle to quench his thirst; he falls again and bruises his knees; he tears his flesh on a blackberry bush, etc., etc. You know the type. It is a lot of rot, and if any one tells you that that was his experience, you recommend for him a bread and milk diet.

If his fate were left in the hands of the boys who have been fighting in France, the ex-Kaiser would soon be effectually removed from all worldly cares. In the midst of a great drive, Private N. K. Harris, of Battery C, 128th F. A., found time to write his mother at Gary, Ind., that "if I live to come home and tell you about it, you will understand more than ever why the Kaiser and the Hun must be made to suffer for all the suffering they have caused." And having thus relieved his mind, Private Harris proceeds to compliment the doughboys on their heroic qualities. We quote from the Gary *Evening Post*:

We in the artillery are having a pleasant vacation compared with the terrible inferno the doughboys (infantry) are wallowing in. You know I tried to get into the infantry, but all my desire to be a doughboy has been taken out of me. The doughboys are the heroes of this war, and all honor and glory to them. The aviators have a brilliant and dangerous career, the artillery is no bullet-proof job, the engineers work night and day, the ammunition-trains are most important, but the doughboy is the man who must go up against machine-gun nests, artillery-fire, before and behind, hand-grenades, barb wire, mines, and gas.

Charles Martin, who died with the marines, died a doughboy's death. That is the highest tribute possible to pay him.

When I tell you that we haul our cannons and caissons forward day and night, that we sleep in rain and mud when we get a few minutes' rest, that we eat only when the rolling-kitchen or the ration-wagon can get to us, and that in our regiment a boy or two has given up his life and a few have been wounded, and that, despite all that, we are having a cross-country camping trip compared with the infantry, you will appreciate the heroism of the doughboys, who are first in the fight, first to die, and who will be first to march into Berlin.

Am being plainer in this letter than possibly I should, and yet I want you to know that all you have read of this war can give you no idea of what it is.

It is so brutal and bloody and inhuman that men who never stooped to deal in philosophy before look upon the carnage of the battle-field and are forced to say: "And all this happens in a civilized world."

What we have seen only nerves us to face whatever is ahead of us, and steels us to die the easier if that is our lot, to avenge the fallen heroes whose mangled bodies line the roads and lie stiff and blood-clotted in thicket and field.

Don't worry about me. I know you are thinking of me all the time, and I know you realize the possibilities. Our regimental cannon are roaring now, and we all hope we are driving the Hun back to his lair. In the last four days the Yanks have forced the Hun to retreat from ten to

twenty kilometers all along this front, and we are glad we have played a small part in the victory.

Remember my thoughts are always of home, after victorious peace. Write often, and take care of yourselves.

One result of the war, judging from many letters from the front, is almost a complete change in national sentiment and sympathy. Less than five years ago some Frenchmen thought the Americans a race of cowboys and, thanks to sensational literature, the national occupation bank-robbing; while, on the other hand, some Americans thought France produced only pastry-cooks and dancing-girls. Now both nationalities are finding unblemished heroic and social qualities in each and emphasizing the discovery with profuse demonstrations of brotherly affection. After noting these past and present predilections, Clark Eichelberger, of Freeport, Ill., speaks of the probable effect of the change in a letter to his home folk. The following extracts from *The Journal-Standard* give his conclusions:

Our alliance and consequent visit to Europe is making us broader individuals, and a more sympathetic nation. For instance, we are learning to judge other people by more universal standards than our own. That we have houses of wood does not justify condemnation of the French for having dwellings of stone. A large population inhabiting a small territory for twenty centuries could not have sufficient trees. A comrade from the Far West, where thousand-acre farms are possible, sarcastically referred to the small French holdings as "gardens." He admitted his unreasonableness after considering that thirty-eight million Frenchmen live on a land in size comparable to Texas.

In other words, we are looking for causes. We realize how much of American liberty is due to economic freedom, resulting from our large territory. "America is living on her principal, Europe on her interest." Over here we discover other people as liberty-loving as ourselves, and to whom democracy means a greater achievement because of complex problems which we escaped.

It is not disloyal to give other nations deserved credit. Were a monument erected to the Allies, on which the names were carved in the order of the nations' sacrifices, above them all would be Belgium and Serbia. They sacrificed their lives to save the world. But such an admission on our part could not brand us unpatriotic.

Therefore, we are revising our democratic program to include the cooperation of others. For two generations we have felt a monopoly of liberty. Now France, England, Italy, Belgium, and others, by their immortal struggle, have proved their right to walk with us in search of the Holy Grail of Freedom.

Oh! America's future is so charged with possibility. The recognized champion of freedom, in the view of the New World, now one of its warriors in the Old, will be a leader in the dawning constructive era. Democracy is now a recognized principle—a recognition bought by the blood of millions. But this democracy, so dearly won, is not developed. Now must come years of contributions to the science of liberty. American genius must furnish

many new ideas. If with our broad principles we combine understanding and sympathy for other nations, and are willing to accept their cooperation, the democracy and national spiritual resources we may develop are unlimited.

I dream of it so much—it is my one mental recreation. The present gloom is penetrated by one light, that America and the whole world shall some day approach an ideal state—the Kingdom of Heaven on Earth.

High on a hill across the fields in front of my camp is a great tree, rising many times above the others, so tall it seems to look over all France, the whole world, and to touch heaven, communing with God. It seems to speak to me: "Courage, young man! For two thousand years I have stood here. I have seen flames from Caesar's burning villages; Joan of Arc led an army past me; the thunders of the Revolution stormed about me: All this seems a long time to you. But, no, it is merely the beginning. As each morning the mists rise from this valley between us, so all that has gone before is but the mist rising at the dawn of civilization."

Despite the hardships of war, hundreds of our fighters in France put on weight and found themselves better physically than they were before they went abroad. Home-sickness was bound to affect them at times, but "the fact that we have got the Hun on the jump," writes Private August Delp, a former law student at Meadville, Pa., "and that he is now begging for peace, is great consolation and encouragement." Private Delp then proceeds to philosophize over the war in his letter, which is printed in the *Meadville Tribune-Republican*:

When we realize that we are not only living history but making it; when we think that right shall triumph over might; when we resolve that democracy shall not be throttled by autocracy, but that even small nations shall be protected in their God-given right of self-determination; when we know that the principles in which our nation was conceived and to which it was dedicated shall triumph over the tyrant's power of divine right of kings—no sacrifice is too great. When military Germany by her ruthless warfare challenged peaceful America in the belief that her divine Kaiser could do no wrong and that the wings of the American eagle had not the strength to journey across the Atlantic to vindicate a wrong if committed, she challenged a foe worthy of her steel—a foe whose very existence was menaced by the obsolete doctrine of divine right of kings.

The spirit of '76 is prevalent in this new American Army, and we are firmly resolved, even as they were, that the tyrant's yoke shall rest on no people, but that law and justice should prevail as President Wilson outlined in his fourteen articles of January 8, and also his address of July 4. These noble aims are worthy of the effort and sacrifices that America is making; self-determination, universal disarmament, or at least reduction of armament, a peace league, and a peace tribunal whose authority is respected by all civilized nations.

I have had some very peculiar experiences over here. Have ridden on almost every kind of a conveyance, from box cars which were placarded "40 Hommes—8 Chevaux" to auto-trucks driven by

"In the Service of Liberty"



WITH the coming of peace the Wagner Company lays aside its war garb with a feeling of exultation, but with a deep sense of pride in the part which Wagner, Quality played in the winning of the war.

Its most notable participation was the depth charge, the Wagner Company being the only American manufacturer to supply the U. S. Navy with depth bombs which were used in sinking Hun submarines. The death knell of the submarine had the ring of Wagner, Quality in it.

Other Wagner war products were 4 in. naval guns and 3 in. gun mounts; 8 in. and 155 mm. shells, in enormous quantities; steel hubs for all 56 in. artillery wheels produced during our first year of war; millions of detonator fuses of intricate and

delicate mechanism; and large quantities of dummy naval shells for practice purposes.

In addition to these strictly war products, to produce which extra facilities were provided, a large part of the Wagner peace time output of motors, transformers, generators, converters, etc., was requisitioned by the Government and used to increase war production in other plants.

This and the restrictions placed on the use of materials for non-war uses, materially limited the ability of the Wagner Company to serve its regular patrons. These restrictions now having been withdrawn Wagner, Quality products again become available in greater quantities than ever, due to increased facilities brought about by war preparations.

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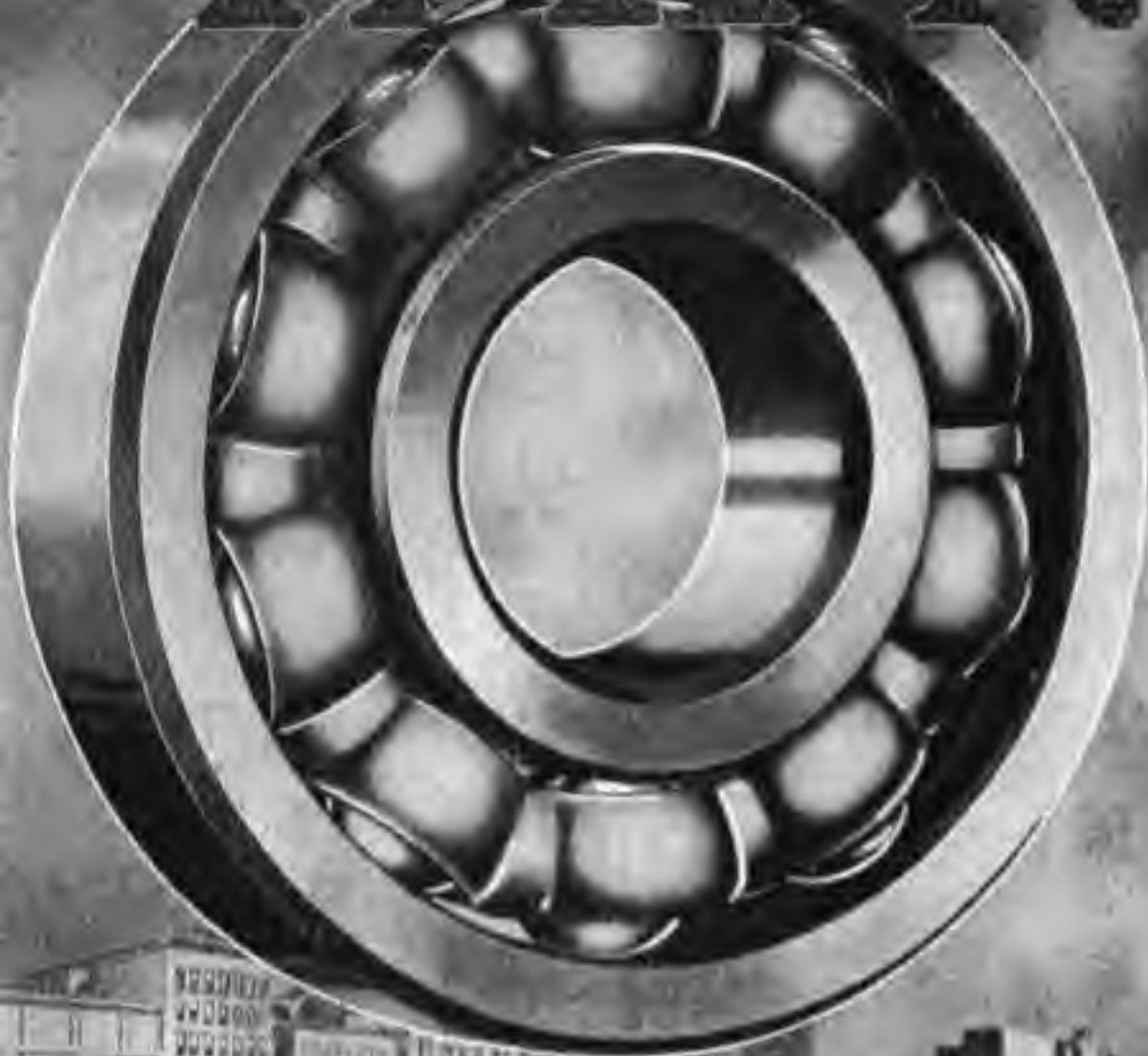
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Indo-Chinese. Have slept in almost any place from shell-holes and dugouts to tents and French billets. Have hiked and hiked up hill and down dale on almost every road in France. Have had the thrilling experience of dodging German souvenirs which came through the air sounding like an express-train and made a very large hole wherever they happened to light; have lived at times on hard-tack, canned beef, and water; have been bombed by *Boche* airplanes at night—and still am here to tell the tale.

I have also seen some interesting sights over here. One thing very noticeable is the quaint manner in which the houses are built—all stone with tile roofs. Another is the large number of churches—one in every village. There seems to be an endless number of these little villages here, each one having its *château*, and they appear to be remnants of the old feudalistic method of land tenure. It is a strange sight to see the villagers engaged in the pursuits of peace amid the activities of war. I have seen several aerial battles, and the Americans "brought home the bacon" every time. Indeed, one sees so many strange sights that nothing surprises him, but he realizes that when America does a thing, it is done right. He is also impressed by the army of millions which America trained in a few months and which now is successfully operating 3,000 miles from its base. The magnitude of this achievement can hardly be comprehended and the endless train of troops and supplies staggers the imagination.

Mingled feelings of gladness and regret were shown by the boys in France when the armistice was signed. In some camps there was natural relief over the close of the terrible conflict, but disappointment was felt that "Old Glory" had not been raised over Berlin before the Peace Conference was arranged. Along with it all, however, there came a psalm of praise for the heroic martyrs in the cause of freedom. Writing to his wife from the battle-field on November 13, Capt. Thomas Dyer, a young artillery officer of Cherokee, Okla., declares that the peace which has come to the suffering world is an everlasting monument to the bravery of the French people. We quote his letter from the *Cherokee Republican*:

I know you are thinking of me and are rejoicing with the rest of the happy humanity the world over because—was there ever such a reason?—peace, peace has come again to the stricken world. Peace bought by the precious blood of freemen. Words are all in vain to record the significance of the events of the terribly glorious last four years. Really one doesn't know how to begin, or, having begun, how to continue; for, of course, every human heart begins in devotion to our heroic dead. "How sleep the brave." Them we can never repay. "Lord God of Hosts, be with us (always) Lest we forget, lest we forget." God help us all to live worthily of their great sacrifice. Especially my heart goes out to those whose thresholds those dead will cross no more. These are the ones who bear our burdens for us. How futile are all our words. The most that we can do, how little it repays. It is God's opportunity. Especially do I appreciate France and her magnificent people. Who knows them must love them. How

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There is much more to a "Y and E" filing or record system even than the beauty, the ease of operation, the durability, of "Y and E" filing equipment—

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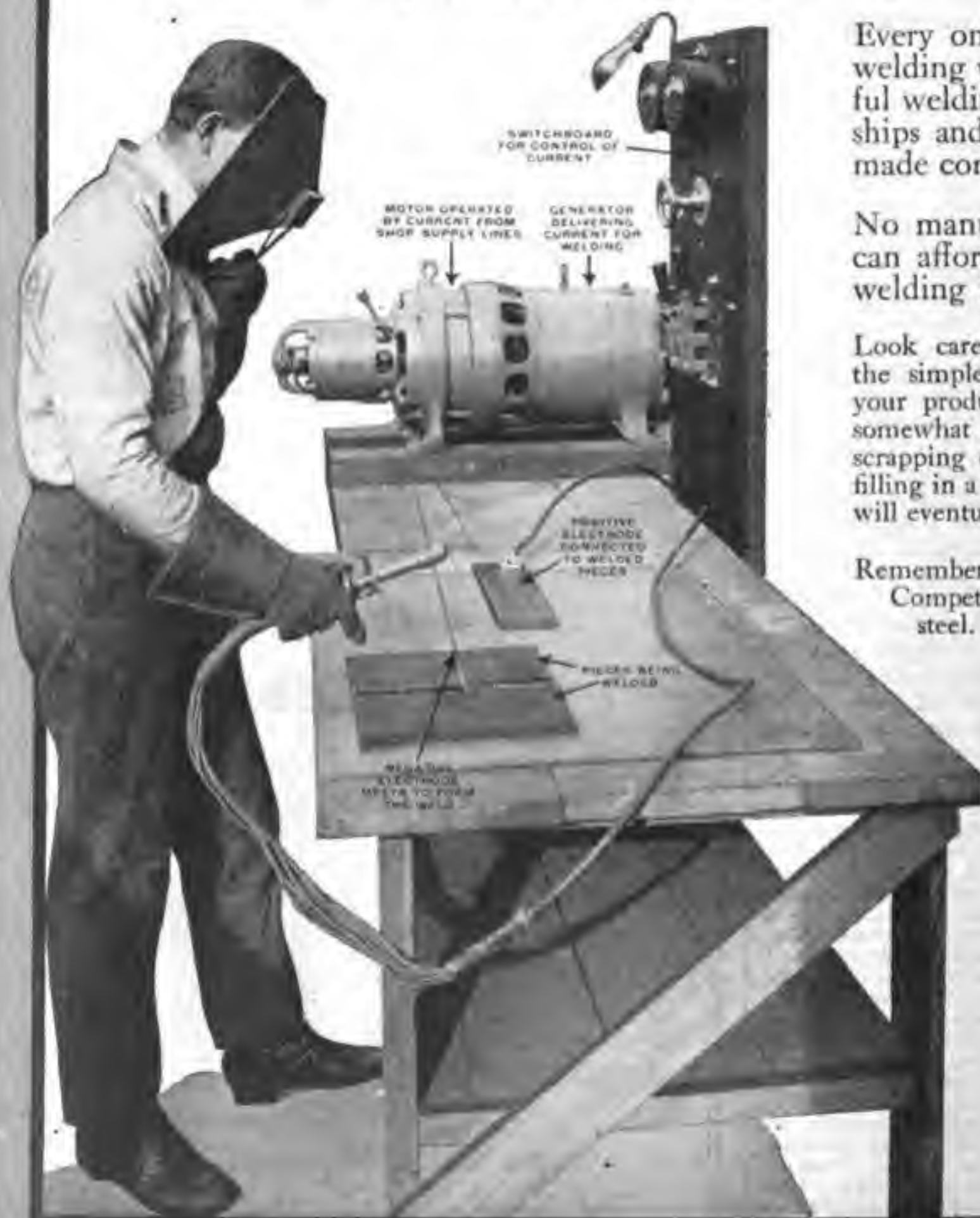


Filing Systems that Simplify

LINCOLN

A Lesson From the War in Work

In the record-breaking accomplishments of American industry the increased use of electric arc welding. This process repairs iron and steel products and the reclaiming of defective, worn



Every one who reads will find welding work that made successful welding repairs that ships and transports—the work made complete by electricity.

No manufacturer, with the exception of those who can afford to overlook the value of welding in his plant.

Look carefully at the specimens of the simplest form the many of your product requires the use of somewhat like specimens now, scrapping defective, worn or filling in a little molten steel, you will eventually use arc welding.

Remember that many former Competition is bound to be steel. The race will go on.

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Our 80 page book illustrated with over 200 photographs, will tell you just what you can do with this process. It has enabled many manufacturers to make great savings in their plants. Write for the book on your business letterhead.

WELDER

Iron and Steel

of the greatest steps was
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ow the facts—the remarkable
e Liberty Motor—the wonder-
of idle time on locomotives,
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Kind of Electric Current to be Used

practical commercial use of electric welding
uses *direct current*, at from 15 to 40 volts. This
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1—Welding steel tube into a steel sheet or larger tube. Any steel pipes or shapes can be welded together.



2—Section of a circular steel head welded into steel cylinder. Boiler and tank heads are economically joined in this way.



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4—Two pieces of steel plate welded to form "T" shaped structure. Frames, shapes, etc., can thus be made.



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sublimely heroic they were in the darkest of despairing hours. It was the greatest privilege America can ever have to help them. And they seem quite unconscious of it all. One only hears, "You Americans, you are the saviors of our country," and with such sincerity and insistence that you are not permitted to deny it. But history will rightly judge the situation and freedom's voice will proclaim her greatest benefactor.

Believe me, I am quite as prone to embrace the French as they are our soldiers, and they must have done so many, many times when all the pent-up heartburnings and consuming anxiety of these perilous months were resolved into unbounded joy that acclaimed the signature of the armistice. Loving my own dear country as I am learning more and better how to do, and knowing just how desperate their situation has been, I think I understand in a measure how they feel. It must be as tho their beloved France has actually risen from the dead. Indeed, it is much like that, so dire has been her peril and such the trial they have undergone. It was the valley of the shadow. But, no, how different: and after all, how deathless are those that sleep in soldiers' graves. Do they not speak? Yes, they live; and to future generations they have left a heritage that must endure to the end of time. "From their mute lips a clearer note is borne than ever Triton blew from wreathed horn."

It was my own dear, brave granddaddy (the Pilgrim Bard) who so beautifully said, "I shall not die, the soldier said," and he knows whereof he speaks. You will find that poem in his musings. Well, to the living is the task of perpetuating that thing for which they gave their last full measure of devotion.

How the news of peace came to Paris is told in a letter from Private William R. Needham, of the American Expeditionary Forces, to his mother at Ithaca, N. Y. "Thank the Lord, I am over here," he begins, and then describes the scene:

I guess the war is over. Being in Paris on Monday, November 11, was worth all the hardships I have ever suffered. Can you imagine what the end of the war means to these people? I myself almost went crazy; and what I have endured is practically nothing by comparison.

The people prepared for the signing of the armistice. Saturday and Sunday almost all the people had flags under their arms. Taxies had flags on the roofs, sticking out of the windows, and every place imaginable. All were furred, of course.

At work Monday morning we could hardly wait for eleven o'clock. Eleven came, and nothing happened. At 11:10 I was standing near the door when I heard the boom of a big gun. Then came more and more, and all the bells in the city began to ring. At the same moment people came running out of houses, shops, and cafés, crying "*La guerre est finie! Vive la France! Vive l'Amérique! Vive l'Angleterre!*" Inside of five minutes there were flags hanging from almost all the windows of every building. The woman who lives next door to where we work came out with big bouquets of flowers, and five bottles of wine.

Work was over for the day. We put several American and French flags on the truck that we go to and from our work in; then we decorated ourselves with the flowers that the lady gave us, and then we

started for home. To get to camp it is a ride of a mile and a half down the Avenue Bois de Bologne, around the Arc de Triomphe, and down the famous Champs Elysées. Everybody was singing and waving at us and crying, "*Vive l'Amérique! Vive la France!*" There were flags on tanks, street-cars, taxis, wagons, and houses. All the girls threw kisses at us.

At camp the fellows had gone wild. We carried the piano out and put it in the middle of the street, and played and sang songs. All cars that came along we made go around the block. Finally, we put the piano on a truck and drove around the city, singing a tune often heard of old around "the Dutch" in Ithaca.

The scenes that night in Paris are indescribable; people paraded up and down the streets, singing songs and shouting, and waving flags. The cafés were jammed. An American could not walk fifty feet but a bunch of men and girls would form a ring and dance around him. Champagne was as plentiful as air. It was impossible to buy a drink; French soldiers took care of that. Yet that night I did not see one drunk. Everybody had plenty and was happy, but it was not carried to excess. The captured guns that have been in the Place de la Concorde were pushed all over town with people riding on them, singing and waving flags.

I will tell you all about it when I get home. It would take too long now; but, believe me, it was the gayest day in all my life. So it was, I guess, for thousands of others.

I am getting so I can parley the lingo enough to hold a small conversation. Most of the people understand a little English, too. There are some things I regret, now that the war is over. I wish I had come over sooner.

How it feels to be in command of the Sanitary Train of a Division guarding the welfare of horses, ambulances, and men, and to see a hospital in which his own son was a patient bombed by the Huns' long-range guns is told in vivid letter from Maj. Eric A. Abernethy, formerly of the medical staff of the University of North Carolina, now Commanding Officer of the Sanitary Train, 78th Division, American Expeditionary Forces. This communication, which may be said to describe accurately the feelings of our troops at the end of the war, and which was written on November 3, a week before the armistice, says:

The war is over—"La guerre est finie" is written in large and indelible letters across the pages of history. It is the end. There will be more fighting—how much I can't say, but I have seen the finish and am glad to say that I was in at the end. I am very tired. When we first went into action I was put in command of all the hospitals and ambulances (commanding officer of the Sanitary Train), succeeding Lieutenant-Colonel Colvin, and have begun to feel the strain. It's a big job to see that all the sick and wounded are taken care of, if one really takes the job seriously (which I have), and I am very tired—not physically but mentally. There are so many details—horses, trucks, ambulances, hospitals, drugs, a personnel of one thousand, an activity which reaches from the poor devil as he goes over the top till he reaches the Evacuation Hospital. Well, responsible if a leg is not properly handled, if a truck goes bad, if an ambulance is wrong. Responsible

for feeding and clothing my men, for feeding and handling the sick—a million details—division, corps, and army after me—all day and all night, and then shell-fire. Recently twenty-four nine-inch shells fell in my hospital area wounding my men and riddling a tent where my own boy was a patient—the hardest night I ever saw. Bombed night after night (tho I gladly say the Hun has not hit my hospitals except with shells, which was not intentional), three nights in a row, the most intensive bombing-raids of history, and they used my hospital as a marker and bombed everything, but it; a nasty long-range gun shelled me for eleven days, but never hitting me. My ambulances are riddled with holes, even one motor-cycle. One night a big bomb made a hole twenty-four feet in diameter and eight feet deep in the midst of one of my companies, burying seven men and six officers (killing no one). Moving at night without lights on congested roads fifty-seven three-ton truck loads using from 600 to 1,000 gallons of gasoline a day. Such has been my life for many weeks and I am tired. It's good to see the retreat; the Hun is far away. He has run like a chicken for two days (really a masterly retreat) but grim, starving men mark his path—dead horses, ruined towns—one trail of disaster. Just where he is to-night is hard to say. I heard three guns to-day—and ah, God, the noise of a big battle—how one's head aches, and how one hates it. And the bravery of my men—they have gone through hell and death and fire, and have not complained. Just a little of the life I have led. We have had marvelous escapes. I also personally have walked with death and beaten him out. Time and time again advanced formations have been blotted out with practically no loss.

To-night I sleep in a house of history. A great Emperor lived here once, but the splendor of the city in history—every house is a ruin—the streets are filled with holes and rock and brick and stone. If it rains to-night, well, to-morrow onward anyway.

A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM

AN Old-World proverb—as usual, the quintessence of folk-wisdom—says that children and dogs are great judges of character. Conversely it has been said that the truly good love children and animals. Pictures and stories born of the Great War are ever relating how true both statements are. This touching story about a baby is told in *Trench and Camp* (Camp Gordon, Ga.):

The troop-train was standing in a certain station awaiting orders. The boys, as they always do at such times, were leaning out of the car-windows, cheering, singing, chatting with little groups of bystanders who have stopt in at the station to bid the Sammies "Godspeed," and having a blithe and happy time generally.

The "Y" man was walking up and down the platform, keeping eyes and ears open to all that was going on, alert to render any man any service that might be within his power. Suddenly he noticed a great, tall, Lincoln-like fellow endeavoring to attract the attention of a young mother who was standing, babe in arms, close to the wall of the station some hundred feet away. The secretary sauntered up to the soldier and asked him what he wanted. "I want to talk to that woman

Why Gramm-Bernstein Trucks Have Such a Good Name

Any business man who investigates trucks, soon finds out that Gramm-Bernstein have what Americans call "a very good name."

A good name, in American business, is about the best thing a man or a house can acquire.

It can't be bought—it has got to be earned.

There's always a reason for it, and the reason is never hard to find.

In the case of Gramm-Bernstein, the reason is eighteen years old.

Began With An Idea Eighteen Years Ago

Gramm-Bernstein trucks have a remarkably good, clean reputation because of an idea that took hold of B. A. Gramm eighteen years ago.

It was such a big idea—to B. A. Gramm—and got such a grip on his imagination—that it pulled him out of a bank into a machine-shop, and a suit of overalls.

The idea was one of those insistent, persistent convictions, that take hold of an American and make him do things his friends think foolish.

Gramm gave up a nice, comfortable, two-by-four job in a country bank, because he saw good roads before there were any good roads—and trucks before there were any trucks.

Trucks His Main and Only Thought

While other "visionaries" were dreaming motor cars—he dreamed trucks.

He was a business man with a mechanical sense—or a mechanic with a business bent.

He thought of mechanics in business terms; and therefore began building a business vehicle even before business was ready to buy it.

Mr. Gramm had his troubles. But men of the far-seeing, ground-breaking type, are stubborn.

So he hung on and let the troubles

roll off—and just kept on building good trucks as well as he knew how.

A Good Name Richly Deserved

Gramm-Bernstein have a right to the good name that is now given them.

They earned it in struggle, and sweat, and hard, practical experience before most trucks were born.

The business reward came long ago, but the best reward of all arrived when America went into the world war.

B. A. Gramm has never wasted any time hunting for the spotlight.

But the governmental spotlight reached out with its long white fingers, and located him as soon as the War Department began building trucks.

Builders of First Liberty Trucks

The good name of Gramm-Bernstein counted for something when the Government sought practical truck experience.

Gramm-Bernstein built thousands of Government trucks at their big Lima plant. Theirs was the first fleet started on its way. Two Gramm-Bernstein features were adopted bodily for Liberty Trucks.

Gramm-Bernstein asks American business men, now, to look into their line when the truck question confronts them.

The New 1½-Ton Gramm-Bernstein

This is the first 1½-ton truck we know of that combines all the elements which make a successful truck.

On it has been concentrated the longest truck manufacturing experience in the business.

It meets, as we believe no truck has ever met before, the demand for a thoroughly reliable, long-lived, low-cost truck of this capacity, at an attractive price.

In every way, it is worthy of the good name of Gramm-Bernstein.

The Gramm-Bernstein line of trucks is complete, embracing all required capacities from 1½ tons to 5 tons.

The Gramm-Bernstein transmission is of special design, with gears continuously engaged and completely safeguarded from damage through careless or inexperienced gear-shifting.



Manufacturers of High Grade Chainless Motor Trucks
Builders of the first standardized
Liberty (U. S. A.) Truck
Lima, Ohio, U. S. A.

over there with the baby," came the reply. The "Y" man glanced hastily at the soldier's face, was satisfied by the expression, and went to the young mother to ask her if she would grant the lad's request. She gladly did so, and this is what the soldier boy said to her:

"Lady, I have a little baby about the age of yours; I wanted so much to get home and see him once more, but I couldn't; would you mind my taking yours and kissing it? Life over there I imagine may be pretty tempting, and, as a father, I want to go across with a baby's kiss on my lips."

The mother lifted up her child to the soldier, who placed its wee arms about his neck, folded it in his great, muscular arms, and, amid the din and gaiety of the soldiers on the train and the citizens on the platform, he kissed it with the tenderness of a strong, true man. After he had given the baby back to its mother she then took the soldier's face between her hands, kissed him on the forehead, and said: "God bless you, my baby's father is over there."

HATE AS A WEAPON OF WARFARE A FAILURE

HATE is no foundation to build an enduring structure upon; this has been proved, time and again, in the history of men and nations. In pagan days an orator brought a crowded theater to its feet when he cried, "What concerns a man concerns me!" The great nations of the earth to-day are those belonging to the race of Tertullian, while the decadent and crumbling spring from the Goths and Vandals, followers of Attila and Genghis Khan. Never has it been seen more unmistakably true than to-day, when we see the composers of the Hymn of Hate retreating before the armed Brotherhood of Man. The spirit that defeated the Huns is told in the pages of *The Outlook* in this wise:

"By the side of a wood was a wounded German, both legs broken. He was lying on a stretcher, and lying beside him on the ground were two stretcher-bearers.

"We're all tired out and can't carry him a step farther. We've already toted him two miles, and he's nothin' but a *Boche* anyhow; we're going to leave him right here."

But the two secretaries protested and offered to spell the stretcher-bearers if they would take the wounded German on in. This agreed to, they started across the open field through the communication trench. Half-way across they found that the shelling of that morning had caved in the trench completely. What were they to do?

They must either go back to the woods or climb out and carry their wounded man along the parapet. They talked it over and agreed that if they carried the prisoner on their shoulders, being in plain sight of the German gunners, they would not be shelled, especially when the Germans could see that it was a German wounded man that they were carrying back. So on this supposition they started out along the parapet.

But they were new to the game of German warfare, and they soon found that they had started out on the wrong suppo-

sition, for in half a minute a terrific barrage of German shells was falling around them, some bursting within twenty feet of them. If it had not been for the fact that it had been raining for several days and the shells sank into the mud two feet before they exploded, the whole crowd would have been blown to bits.

As it was, they dropt their wounded prisoner on the parapet and "beat it," as the fifty-year-old preacher-secretary described it to me the next day.

One fellow afterward remarked that he never knew he could run so fast. Now comes the nub of the yarn; something to make every American proud of the men "over there."

"We reported to the major. He said to us, 'Boys, where is your wounded German?'"

"We left him back there on the parapet, sir."

The major, a typical American officer, looked at them a while and then said something that makes me thrill with the pride of being an American every time I think of it:

"Well, he may be nothing but a *Boche*, but we're Americans, and you'll have to go back and get your wounded prisoner. If you men don't want to go, I must go myself."

And back these two secretaries and a young lieutenant orderly went. The stretcher-bearers had disappeared. There was another barrage of shell-fire, and the men lay in a shell-hole for two hours; but at last they got their wounded German back.

"He may be nothing but a *Boche*, but we're Americans," is a sentence that ought to go down in history to the glory of the American officer.

Thousands of such cases have gone far—God alone knows how far—to win a glorious victory over hate-breeding *Kultur*. The hater hates even the dead, the real man loves and reverences even his enemy in death. As this incident proves:

Then there is another silhouette memory of France.

It is that of a little graveyard in a French field where two stone fences meet. It was springtime. There were five lads to be laid away that fair morning in God's Acre. There were three privates, a captain, and a German boy.

A few of us stood around this little quiet place with uncovered heads while the chaplain read the service. Then the first body was lowered into the grave, the salute fired and "Taps" sounded. Then came the second boy. Then the third, with the salute fired and "Taps" sounded. Then came the American captain, with the salute and "Taps." Then came the *Boche*.

The firing squad didn't know what to do about the *Boche*. The sergeant turned to the captain-chaplain and said, "Sir, shall we fire a salute for the German?"

We waited anxiously to hear the American officer's answer. It was a tense moment. But we were not to be disappointed.

"Boys, we are not fighting this dead German boy; this poor lad is out of it all for good. And, after all, he is just some German mother's son. We are not fighting him. We are fighting the German military caste, the German Government, the German nation, but not this dead boy. He had died on the field of battle. Yes; play 'Taps' for the *Boche*!"

THEY ALSO SERVED WHO ONLY STOOD ON GUARD

THE United States Guards didn't get to France, and there was no chance of their ever going across; they didn't see or do anything exciting; but the *New Orleans Item* says they contributed as surely to victory as their more fortunate brothers in the front-line trenches, and "their heroism, if anything, was of a higher order, for what can equal the heroism of doing a heart-breaking duty when the urge of glory is missing, when, in fact, one seems forgotten by his fellow man?"

After putting this question, *The Item* pays a glowing tribute to the men who, neglected, forgotten, overworked, kept our shipyards, arsenals, munition-plants, railroads, and federal buildings safe from the menace of the I. W. W. and the Kaiser's plotters. On them depended whether the line in front would hold or crumble, the writer declares, and then tells their story:

Before the division was organized the flames of this country were rolling almost as high as those of sacked France. Then this wall of khaki was thrown around the industrial centers where the resources of the nation were being fashioned into food and clothing and ships and weapons, and the world was safe.

One hundred and thirty-five thousand strong, the division is—a distinct military organization. It is composed of men from nearly every arm of the service—infantry, machine gun, engineers, signal corps—but whom some slight physical disqualification keeps from the more joyous service at the front, such as weak ankles, an impediment in the speech, cross eyes, poor hearing, or sickness. All wanted to go abroad, and the doctor's verdict was like a sentence.

Especially bitter has been the lot of the men who were kept back because they had pneumonia. Tho they be physically perfect in every organ and limb, it is a rule that no man can go into front-line duty for one year after having this disease. And there were many such—exiled to lonely posts in this country, who ate their hearts out with thoughts of their bunkies at Château-Thierry—but still carried on faithfully!

In New Orleans, the United States Guards number 950. Their barracks are on the river-front at Chalmette, Poland Street, French Market, Thalia Street, Washington Avenue, Dufoussat Street, Stuyvesant Docks, the grain elevators, Algiers and Jackson Barracks. And rain or shine, night and day, hot and cold, they have guarded every vital point in New Orleans since they first came last February. No one could get by without a pass.

On one classic occasion, a buck held up an automobile containing a major and four captains. They didn't have the proper credentials, and tho they were in a fearful hurry, they had to wait until the officer of the day (a second lieutenant) gave permission. It is an air-tight, chilled steel, asbestos protection all right, and as a result the millions of dollars of cannon and guns, food, explosives, and other supplies that have been going over our wharves have never been in any jeopardy.

Guard duty is disagreeable at best—even when there is hope of nobler employ ahead. It is a sort of open-air imprison-

OUTLINE OF MOTOR DRIVE

Driving Combination Conveyor Line
and Bucket Elevator
Speed 3700 F.P.M.
Motor 30 H.P.

Specified **BLUE STREAK**
10" 5 ply 31' 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "



Copyright 1918, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

The Hard Drive That Seems Simple—and the G.T.M.

Fifteen belts had been devoured in the plant of the Allentown Portland Cement Company, Allentown, Penna., in three years by a small motor-drive that seemed to be simple and easy. The fifteen had been of every conceivable type and material. Their prices ranged from the cheap to the most expensive. One day a G.T.M.—Goodyear Technical Man—Mr. Ford from our Philadelphia Branch, called on the plant superintendent. He got a hearing immediately, and it surprised the G.T.M. Generally the first thing he got was a question about prices.

The G.T.M. explained the Goodyear Plan of selling belts only after a careful analysis of the drives to be served—and not as a grocer sells sugar. The superintendent took him to the motor-drive that looked so simple and easy, and told him how it fairly ate up dollars. The G.T.M. looked it over.

He found that the drive wasn't simple and easy at all. It transmitted power to drive a combination conveyor line and bucket elevator—without the use of reciprocal gears. All the strain and vibration of the conveyor and bucket elevator loads were directly on the belt. It just had to be kept exceptionally tight. In addition the drive was in a grinding room so that an excessive amount of gritty dust collected on it, got between it and the pulleys, and ground away at the belt face. The G.T.M. pointed out all these things to the superintendent. "That's true," said the latter, "and what are you going to do about it?"

The G.T.M. thought it over. Then he measured the pulleys, the distance between centers, and the belt speed. He figured for a few moments and told the superintendent that the drive needed a 31 foot 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, 5 ply Blue Streak Belt—and added that a certain kind of fastener should be used.

Then he quoted the price. It was less than that of some of the previous belts. He got the order—not because of the price, but because his methods of studying the conditions and prescribing the proper Goodyear Belt seemed to the superintendent the logical method. The belt came, was installed March 23, 1917, and is still serving the drive. It has already given over a year and a half of service. The best average before that time had been four and a half months.

The saving effected was so great that the G.T.M. was asked to analyze other drives and to prescribe the proper belts. If you have a hard drive, especially if it is one whose belt-devouring nature seems unexplainable, ask a G.T.M. to call. One from the nearest Goodyear Branch will be glad to do so when next he is in your vicinity. His service is free—for the savings it effects for purchasers are so evident and material, that a gratifying volume of business from the plants analyzed is certain to be ours within a few years.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
AKRON, OHIO

BELTING · PACKING HOSE · VALVES
GOODYEAR
AKRON



The Universal Office Oil

Buy a Handy Oil Can or bottle of 3-in-One for your office. Put it to work. See how *many* things it does *better* than any other oil you ever used.

3-in-One makes typewriters, billing machines, adding machines, numbering and dating stamps, cash registers, safe locks and hinges and all other office mechanisms work smooth and easy. Keeps them clean and bright, too—inside and out. Never gums or collects dirt as other oils do.

3-in-One

takes the squeak out of squeaky revolving chairs. It lubricates perfectly and prevents rust.

Have Jimmy, the office boy, use 3-in-One to clean the desks, chairs, file cases and other office furniture. Just a little 3-in-One on a damp cloth removes all grime, finger-marks and superficial scratches. Polish with a dry cloth and see the "new" look return. 3-in-One leaves no residue on furniture to finger-mark or catch dust.

Sold at all stores

East of the Rocky Mountain States, 15c, 25c and 50c in bottles; also in 25c Handy Oil Can

FREE Liberal sample of 3-in-One Oil and Dictionary of Uses sent free for the asking.

THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO.

165 KAM. Broadway
New York



ment, and two hours a day is not far short of martyrdom. Imagine what it is, then, when the force is so short that the men have to double up!

That has always been the case here. Ours is a long harbor, an irregular harbor, and the number of men available for service here was just about double the posts necessary. That meant an excruciating routine of duty; no recreation, no entertainment; for only in extreme cases, such as death at home, could leave of absence be given.

And it wasn't asked, for no man would willingly add to the burdens of his mates. Consideration is one of the first lessons learned in the Army. The only break in the monotony was when they were detailed as firing-squads, to give the last honors to brother soldiers whose remains were sent home to New Orleans for burial.

And not a single complaint, not a fight, not an arrest during all these weary months! Never a let-up in the morale!

Isn't that a fine record, a fine tribute to the principles of Americanism?

Three weeks ago the Y. M. C. A. presented a baseball and glove and set of boxing-gloves to each of the river-front barracks. This is the first recreation they have yet had, and they are making the most of it. They take turns pitching and catching the ball, and they stand in line for the gloves. More recently there has been a dance or so in some of the mess-halls.

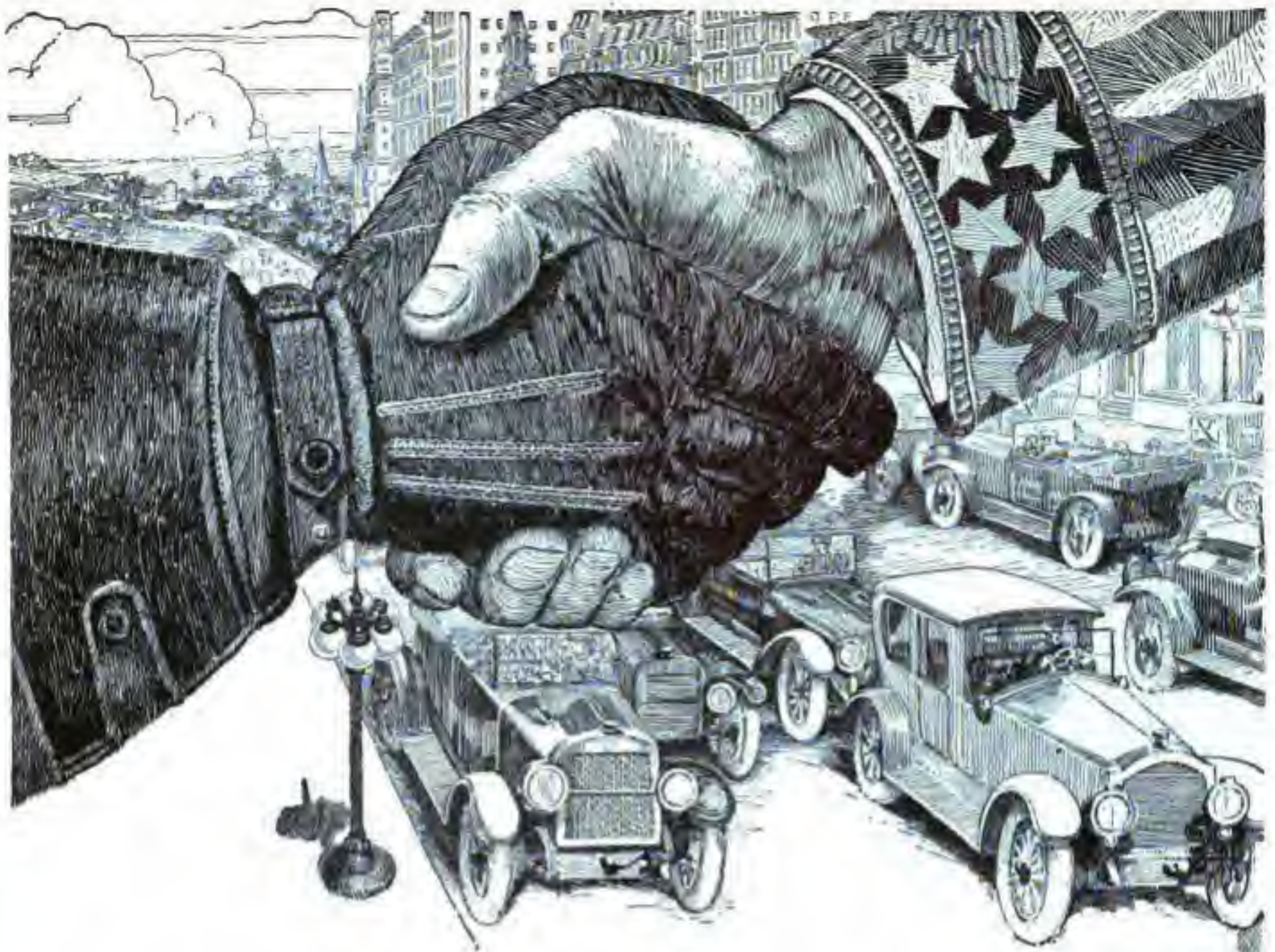
As would be expected, there are men from nearly every State in the Union among the Guards here, and from every walk in life—farmers, laborers, cowboys, skilled mechanics, newspaper men, professional men, and one minister. He by the way is the most soldierly looking of the lot—after the sergeant, of course. Sergeants are poured in more heroic molds than generals. One-bars are weak and flexible in comparison. They are a remarkably well-educated lot too, and as fine a bunch of officers and men, as you could find anywhere.

Peace has, of course, made them doubly anxious to get back home and away from their nightmare of monotony. But their high purpose still seals their lips against anything that might sound like complaint, and they don't express their longing. They really expect—the there is nothing official to that effect—to be home by Christmas, but they are making all preparations as if they expected to stay indefinitely.

A stove was being erected in a barracks at the French market. The officer in charge asked the private who was doing the work why he made a certain arrangement that entailed a little extra trouble. "Because," replied the latter, "we can put back the partitions when we take out the stove next summer."

That typifies the spirit. They hope to get out, but in the meantime there is no let up. The country—our country—above all! Individual hardships will pass with human life, but the country is eternal. The spirit that needs no burst of band or cheer of crowds to feed its pure flame! A tough, mean, disagreeable, villainous, miserable job had to be done, and that was all there was to it.

Looking at these men—these disappointed men—as they come in smiling from one dreary vigil over a railroad switch or a warehouse door, to eat, sleep, and rest up for another watch; who endure the rain, brave the cold, suffer the heat, and agonize under the mosquitoes, and have done this day after day, night after night, week after week, and month after month, without a single complaint, when we realize the high



Car owners! Co-operate!

Conservation is still a national service. The cost of demobilization and reconstruction must be balanced by individual economy. Make your car safe by installing gas-tight piston rings.

Worn piston rings waste from 25% to 50% of the gasoline and oil used.

Think what this amounts to for the whole Nation! Do your part now—install new piston rings. Every car that has run several thousand miles needs new piston rings. The rings wear out, and leave a gap through which compression escapes, and oil passes into the cylinder. Carbonization, pitted valves, knocking,—almost all such

engine troubles are largely due to worn and faulty piston rings.

Install Inlands—they'll save for Uncle Sam and you.

Any good mechanic can show you how the Inland patented spiral cut principle makes it the mechanically perfect ring. Absolutely gas-tight, because it has no gap, and because its patented Spiral Cut permits it to expand in a perfect circle, making a perfect seal against the cylinder wall. Strongest and most durable, because the width and thickness are equal all around—no weak or thin places. Low priced because of its simple one-piece construction.



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Inlands are
now in use.

INLAND

ONE-PIECE PISTON RING



Overhaul now. It costs you much more to let your car run down, than to keep it up. Put your motor in A-1 shape. Do not wait until early spring when overhauling is heavy. Your garage man can give you best service now. See him about Inlands today. Send for our free booklet.

DEALERS: Jobbers everywhere stock Inlands—ask yours. Inland Machine Works, 1636 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

qualities that animate our military establishments, it is not so hard to understand the campaign that knew not a single reverse.

WHAT THE SPANIARD THINKS OF US TO-DAY

A THOUSAND warnings have come to us during the war that the wily German propagandist has been sowing his seed in Spain to convert the proud Castilians to the blessings of Teutonic Kultur and make them hate the Allied peoples. The main plank in the German propaganda was that William II. was the greatest man in the world, and of course that particular plank has been reduced to slivers. The whole war, in fact, has been a liberal education for all the neutral onlookers, and the German propaganda has been a waste of money. The Spaniard has kept his eyes open and has not been deceived. From such a standpoint the following article ought to be of more than passing interest; it is written by Miguel de Zaragoza, is entitled "The United States as Seen by a Spaniard," and is published in *Inter-America* (New York). Setting out with the information that the first time he ever heard the name of the United States was in the heart of Catalonia, in a school in Tarragona, a district whose inhabitants are known as "the Yankees of Spain," workers and democrats, he proceeds:

I—a son of Castilla the august—heard for the first time the name of the United States in a school in Tarragona. I was a young boy; I had barely completed my nine years; and I was getting ready to enter the institute. My teacher asked me one morning, during the lesson in geography:

"What do you know about the United States?"

"The . . . the United States . . . the United States."

And I, not knowing how to express to him what I knew in a better way, added, ashamed that I did not know more:

"The United States is . . . the greatest country in the world, where everything is invented, and where the most extraordinary things happen. . . ."

The master burst into laughter; ingenuously, and with a brusque transition, he changed his tone to say to me, by way of reproof:

"The United States is not that. Study the lesson better, as you will have to repeat it to me to-morrow; and never forget that the greatest country, for you, ought always to be your own."

I did not understand him well at that time, and I kept thinking that in Pontevedra, a few months before, and for a period of several days, my childish intelligence had been set wondering twice: when I heard a phonograph in the house of the Governor, and when I witnessed the installation of the electric system. These things, which seemed to be witches' tricks, together with telephone and telegraph, were from the United States. The land of Magic, that was the United States!

Then came the row with Cuba and the inflamed feeling against the States. "The only people who did not agree with either

the rulers or the newspapers were the poor mothers. Cuba to them was an enormous pit into which their sons, as the victims of yellow fever, were dropt." When, in the draft at the headquarters, the "black ball" came up for a soldier, that black ball meant Cuba. How many mothers cursed that name! "During the war we were served with the most fantastic statistics showing how miserably weak America was. Then the collapse." We read on:

The truth is that, for one reason or another, Spain became an enemy of the United States. The war separated the two peoples. This occurred twenty years ago: now they are friends, and another war—the one that envelops the world—may unite them even more.

Why not? France and England were mortal enemies of each other. So were England and the United States. So also, one of another, were all the countries that to-day are called Allies, and together are pouring out their blood in the struggle against Germany.

I reached the United States—already a good many years ago—bringing with me all the prejudices which my countrymen harbor traditionally. I thought I should find myself in an environment antipathetic, hostile, or strange to my customs and tastes. Nevertheless, I was inclined once more to be an optimist. Accustomed to living in different foreign countries, both in America and Europe, I had nothing to dread at being in another of them.

For the United States, the present does not exist. It might almost be said that the present for this immense people, which moves so fast, is the future for the rest of the peoples.

The North American, always moving, leads, by at least half a century, the vanguard of the races of the world. In order that this distance may not be shortened, he never rests. Every man of this country lives his own life over several times. Thus, the same man, at his different stages, is poor and rich, slave and master, in misery and all-powerful, and he is something greater still: he is always a man.

The writer then proceeds to pay a high tribute to the optimistic spirit of America, which he attributes in the main to our coeducational system, shrewdly remarking that one result is that the American woman is a woman who will always be worth more from being virtuous than from being innocent. As for the American man: "His life does not anticipate age. The more he prolongs his childhood, the more he prolongs his youth, so much the more does he extend his life during mature age." Summing the whole matter up, he says he is now able to answer the query set by his master in Tarragona, which he does in this way:

These are the men who have made the North American Republic great. If now we associate with the United States Cuba—the Cuba lost by Spain, and which the United States did not seek to retain possession of—how much shall we not be surprised to behold her converted into an ideal country, where no one is any longer sick with yellow fever, where the most scrupulous material and moral hygiene

were applied for the good of all. Spaniards can now visit it without fear and their mothers can remain in tranquillity on the other side of the Atlantic. The miracle was wrought by the United States.

If now we pass from Cuba to Panama—where the same yellow fever made the isthmus uninhabitable—we shall be equally astonished by the sight of another beautiful land, whose sanitary condition is as good as that of any region of the United States.

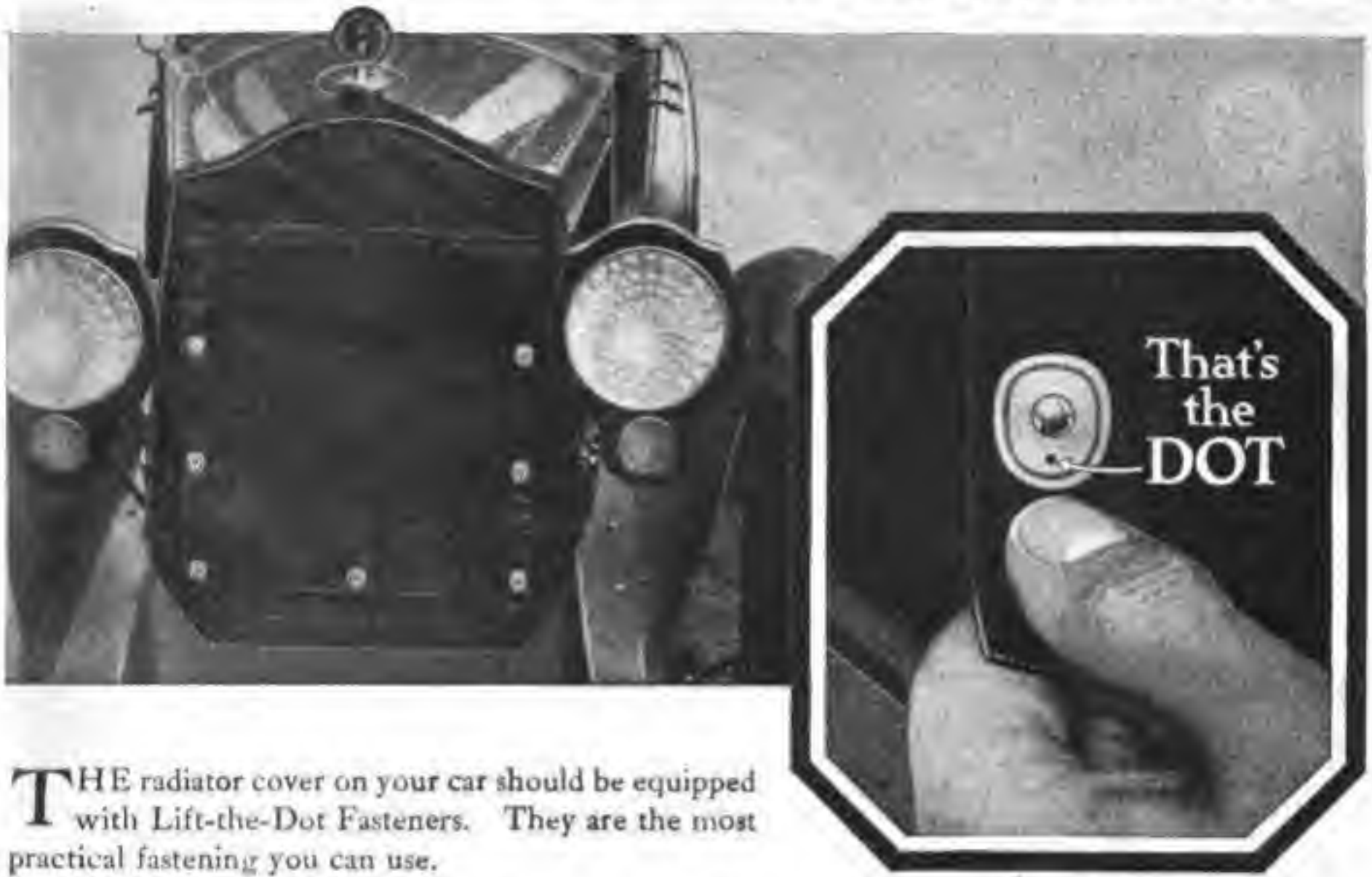
Something similar might be observed in Santo Domingo, as also in the Mexican city of Vera Cruz during the recent occupation: the Yankees carry health about with them.

Such is the lesson I could now recite to my master of Tarragona, if he should ask me what I know about the United States, the country of fabulous wealth, of surprising inventions; the one that favored the progress of the world with incandescent light, the lightning-rod, the typewriter, the airplane, the electric locomotive, the linotype, the machine gun, the telegraph, the sewing-machine, the phonograph, the metal armament of ships; the one that possesses, to its glory, the tallest buildings, the longest telescopes, the largest hydro-electric plants, the most important aqueducts, the most astounding railway-stations, the most sumptuous libraries; the nation that imagined the submarine *Holland*, precursor of the Spanish *Peral*, the French *Gymote*, the Swedish *Nordenfjells*, and that of the hated Germans. . . . It is the people that has entered the most horrible war witnessed by the ages, led by the banner of liberty, the banner of right, the banner of justice, and whose ambition is . . . the peace of the world!

A PLAN TO MAKE THE SCHOOLS MORE USEFUL

HOW a manufacturer would have our school system readjusted is told by James P. Munroe, vice-chairman of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, in an address before the National Education Association, printed in *The American City* (New York, November). From the manufacturer's point of view, Mr. Munroe tells us, a good deal of our teaching has been waste of effort. The manufacturer is fast learning that waste in his own business must come to an end, and he is inclined to turn about and demand that it be stopt in some other things in which he has an interest, including very particularly the business of schooling. This demand does not mean at all, Mr. Munroe assures us, that the schools should train boys and girls specifically for manufacturing. On the contrary, the industrial point of view calls for a broadening of education, not a narrowing of it. The schools have been kept out of touch with daily life; they should be extended to cover every useful phase of it. Says Mr. Munroe:

The first thing that a manufacturer would do with education, if he had the power, would be to make it real, immediate, and interesting to the growing child and youth. . . . It is only for a very short time that the school can hold the child at all; and from the point of view of a business man it is the wickedest waste that this short time should not be made as fruitful



THE radiator cover on your car should be equipped with Lift-the-Dot Fasteners. They are the most practical fastening you can use.

Lift-the-Dot Fasteners will not pull loose accidentally. They will not permit the cover to flap in the wind. They operate easily and are thoroughly reliable.

At the same time, these fasteners denote quality and add a "classy" appearance to the car. They are more expensive than ordinary fasteners but their beauty and efficiency are well worth the cost.

Builders of automobile bodies, and makers of fine motoring equipment, are using Lift-the-Dot Fasteners not only on radiator covers but on tops, curtains, bodies, dust hoods, and tonneau covers as well. Wherever you see Lift-the-Dot Fasteners on an automobile, you know that quality has been put first.

Lift-the-Dot Fasteners are now coming into general use on all kinds of leather and canvas articles such as luggage, musical instrument cases and sporting goods. The United States Government uses Lift-the-Dot exclusively on the more important articles of military equipment requiring fasteners.

The Lift-the-Dot Fastener is securely locked on three of its four sides. It is opened instantly by lifting on the fourth side—the side with the Dot. It is important to lift this side only as the Fastener cannot be opened by any amount of pulling from other directions.

Remember Lift-the-Dot. Look for the dotted side. Lift that side.

LIFT *the* DOT Fasteners

CARR FASTENER COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.
Makers of "Fasteners that Fasten"



At the time this photograph was taken, the 36 x 8 Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck tire, shown here, had never been removed from the rim, although it had run 12,000 miles on a 1-ton truck owned by the Clay City Auto Delivery Service, Toledo, Ohio.

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GOODYEAR
AKRON

Getting There First

"WE have adopted Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires for our work because they supply the requisite speed and stamina, at the same time greatly reducing truck repairs. As a matter of fact, they make hard work easy."—Mr. Clay Urie, of Clay Urie Auto Delivery Service, Toledo, Ohio.

WITH characteristic newspaper enterprise, Mr. Clay Urie, who handles the deliveries for the Toledo News-Bee, uses 1-ton trucks equipped with Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires, to hurry each edition of this paper to newsdealers.

He began his initial trial of these tires on August 1, 1917, using them on a truck which was operated in direct comparison with a solid-tired unit.

Even a small margin of greater quickness in traffic and on the straightaway is important in newspaper delivery. Consequently the pneumatic-shod carrier demonstrated the distinct advantages of its tires for this work when it constantly scooped its sister truck.

Also, during the memorable drifting snows of last winter, which tied up solid-tired trucks, this Goodyear-equipped hustler continued to distribute capacity loads *on schedule*.

The firm traction supplied by its tires has served effectively to counteract wet and icy pavements even in cases where this truck has been compelled to sprint over them.

After the experimental set of these tires had been in service but a short time, it was

noted that the bills for mechanical repairs to this truck had taken a sudden and practically complete slump. This was simply because, although the truck often whirled fast across car tracks and rushed over rough stretches, the former solids were no longer transmitting the heavy jars to moving parts and other members.

At the time the photograph at the left was taken, all the tires on this truck had traveled 13,650 miles. Despite the fast starting and stopping, the driver's following of street car lines and other exactions of the service, their condition clearly indicates many more miles yet to be delivered by them.

Indeed, up to this point, the rear tires had never been removed from the rims, notwithstanding that they had averaged 30 miles daily, including Sundays, for more than 15 months.

This, in brief, is the story of how the pioneer Goodyear Pneumatic-Cord-equipped truck of Toledo led its owner to effect vital improvements in the News-Bee's delivery system.

But it is by no means an unusual narrative when placed beside others in which the pioneering exploits of Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires are recounted.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

CORD TIRES

as is possible. And common sense teaches that the only way in which to render it fruitful is to make the school period interesting, to see that its subject-matter is comprehensible and to place before the child, as far as possible, a visible and understandable aim for the work that he is told to do. Make it interesting, simple, and with a definite objective, and there is almost no limit to the amount of work that one can get out of even the commonplace child; and that work will be secured with far less mental and physical fatigue, on the part of both pupil and teacher, than under the methods that now hold in most of our public and private schools.

The next thing that the manufacturer would bring about in education, if he could, is to make it businesslike. . . . Education should be treated as a business: the business of establishing health, mentality, and character, and should be subject, therefore, to the rules and methods of business, adapted, of course, to the age of the person concerned and to the special nature of the business that is being carried on. The essential thing is that the child, the parent, the teacher, and the citizen in general—all should realize and should act in accordance with this realization, that in the period between five and sixteen, eighteen, or twenty-one years of age, as the case may be, all of them ought to attend, industriously, earnestly, and with full understanding of what they are undertaking, to the business of making each particular child concerned into the best citizen, physically, mentally, and morally, that he is capable of becoming.

A third thing that the manufacturer would bring about, if he could, is an understanding on the part of the pupil in school of what his future responsibilities are almost certain to be. It is perfectly plain to you and me, it should be made equally plain to the boy, that he has an important part to play in the coming generation, that it is his business in the childhood and adolescent years to prepare himself for that part, and that his duties range themselves under three main heads: (1) the duty of earning as good a living as he possibly can, so that he may make due return for all that the community during his unproductive years has done for him; (2) the duty of establishing himself as a real part of society by marrying and bringing up a family; and (3) the duty of taking his full share in those common responsibilities for the welfare of the community as a whole which we lump under the general term of citizenship. . . .

A fourth thing that manufacturers are beginning to ask is why the schools keep themselves so much apart from the other educative forces of the community; why they do not cooperate with the parents, the industries, the civic life in general, using them as aids, as laboratories, as coteachers in the upbringing of boys and girls. . . . As a manufacturer who is somewhat familiar also with school conditions, I am convinced that the initiative must come from the school side, and that it is a legitimate duty of the schools to educate the parents, the industries, and the community in general as to what they can do and ought to do to help in this most important of all social duties—the preparation of boys and girls for an effective adult life.

How, then, can the schools and the industries help each other? In the first place, says Mr. Munroe, the school can use the factory, the farm, the office, or the store as a laboratory in which boys and

girls may get that acquaintance with real things which it is impossible to give in the schools. Again, the school may be treated as an adjunct to the factory, the store, and the farm, opening its facilities to boys and girls, men and women, who have had to go to work at an early age, or who have been denied proper schooling. A third method is division of time between school and industry during adolescence. A fourth way is through vocational schools, in which the pupil is deliberately prepared for his life-work. Says Mr. Munroe:

The machinery by which these several types of cooperation are to be brought about is that of the evening school, the part-time continuation school, and the cooperative day-school. . . .

The manufacturer has no anxiety as to the readjustment of our public and private schools to meet those exigencies which the war has so keenly brought home to us, provided education in the United States continues, as it has so well begun, to develop sound vocational education in its schools and colleges. The so-called academic studies will remain only after they have proved their right to live by reshaping themselves to meet the true needs of modern life, and the schools as a whole will get more and more awake to the fact that they are supported by the public, not to fit boys into an iron-clad system, but to fit a very varied and flexible system into the actual needs of individual boys.

This general awakening is being helped to an unexpected degree by the working of the so-called Smith-Hughes Law for the promotion of vocational education. Under that law every State in the Union has created a State Board for Vocational Education, and, in increasing amounts, the Federal Government stands ready to subsidize the teaching and supervision of secondary training. . . . To the manufacturer it is of great interest that at least one-third of the money appropriated by the State and matched by the Federal Government for the training in trades and industries must be used for part-time instruction. This provision emphasizes the interest of the Government in strengthening education at one of its weakest points. That point is the lack of educational supervision of the boy and girl between fourteen, when, in most cases, he can leave, and does leave, school, and sixteen, seventeen, or eighteen, when he arrives at the age for beginning really productive work. . . .

The part-time continuation school, thus fostered by the Smith-Hughes Law, has educational possibilities, I believe, beyond our present conception; but it can not be made really effective until the States pass, as they should, compulsory laws requiring school attendance between fourteen and sixteen for all youth—for the entire session if they are not at work, and for at least eight hours a week, out of their working time, if they are regularly employed.

Another form of education which the Smith-Hughes Law permits and encourages is the formation of evening classes for men and women at least eighteen years old, in subjects supplementary to their day employment. This gives new and added opportunities for those ambitious workmen who desire to fit themselves, as modern industry makes it so difficult for them to do within the industry itself, for those higher positions which are the first rungs on the ladder of industrial competence.

THE "DOMINIE" AT THE FRONT

"DOMINIES" are not much heard of these days of fancy titles, but when the time comes to describe some heroic deed done by a man uniformed in nothing but rugged, indomitable courage, why then "Dominie" is a mighty useful and completely satisfactory word. When the Hun was at the gates of Paris and the battle of Château-Thierry poured out its wealth of hero-stories about the Americans and their immortal stand, even in those days one story could make itself heard. It was about "Dominie" Clifford, the man who dragged his wounded colonel four hundred yards through a stubble-field, in a gas-mask, amid bursting shell and rifle-bullets ripping up his clothes—a little gray-haired Scotchman about fifty-five years old, with a decided objection to talk about himself. When cornered he talked about the marines in this way: One night about ten years ago in a little town in the West Indies where he was a missionary he bumped into three drunken marines just as an "M. P." hove in sight; the "Dominie" knew what that meant; so he promptly took them into his care. One of them he specially cared for and the boy braced up, then he lost sight of him. After ten years came Verdun, where he bumped into a staggering marine. Staring at the "Dominie" between hiccups he said; "Hello, ole fren. You don't know me, do you?" The "Dominie" didn't. "So thash the wa' yu' forget yer ole frens, ish it?" Continuing, "Shay, don' you remember that guy you got to shign the pledge back in the ole West Indies ten years ago?" The "Dominie" did; that marine has now earned two stripes and is still going strong. He couldn't forget the "Dominie." The way such men adapt themselves to circumstances is told in *The Independent*, which we continue to quote:

"Then there was Van," the doctor said. "Day before yesterday at Lury I met Van. I have been trying to help him quit cigarets for months, but the poor kid just couldn't do it. I came on him lying in the corner of a fence wounded seriously. He wanted a cigaret. I knew it wouldn't hurt him, so I lit the first cigaret that I've lit in forty years and put it in his mouth. I don't know as I ought to have done it, but I just naturally couldn't go by and leave that kid o' mine hungry for a cigaret while he was awaiting for the ambulance. Do you think I did right?"

"It would have been a crime if you hadn't done it," I said to him.

"Van looked up," said the doctor slowly and with tears in his eyes, "Van looked up at me and said, 'Doc, I know how you hate 'em, and yet you are big enough to light a cigaret for me. God bless you, Doc, and if I ever get well and get my strength I'll quit 'em, so help me God!'"

"Do you think he will?" I asked.

"No," said the doctor. "I buried him the next day."

Then we tried again tactfully to lead him back to his heroism, but he evaded



MOTOR TRUCKS **STABILITY** **TRAILERS**

Atterbury Motor Car Co.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Sept. 25, 1918.

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that part and said, "I must tell you about the trick the boys played on me."

"One afternoon when I was out they stole my coat and my cap and took off all of my Y. M. C. A. buttons and put marine buttons in their place. I knew it was against the rules to wear them, but when I came in I didn't notice it and went to the officers' mess with them on. The colonel calls me '*Padre*,' the major calls me '*Chaplain*,' and the boys call me '*Doc*,' you know," he said smiling.

"Well, the colonel looked at me funny like and he said, 'Well, *Padre*, I see you've joined the marines for sure now, and have the buttons and all, right with you.'

"I was embarrassed and said, 'I'll go home, sir, and take them off. I didn't know they were on.'

"Who put them on, *Padre*?"

"The boys, sir."

"Well, if the boys put them on they want them on, so on they stay," the colonel said to me."

The marvelous effect and influence such men have upon other men are told in a touching incident, which ought to shame some of us at home who can see no good thing save in our own little "ism." It was the last communion before a great and fierce fight:

"The boys themselves asked for it. They knew the big fight was on the next day and they asked if we might not have a communion service. I went and got some of that 'van rubbish' as I call it; the French call it '*vin rouge*,' and it being the best we could get, we had our communion with it. I told the boys what we were going to do and said that any who did not want to partake of the Lord's Supper could leave. Not a single soldier left."

"I took note of them and nine Catholics partook, thirteen Methodists, three Christian Scientists, nine Baptists, three Lutherans, three Congregationalists, two Episcopalians, one Hebrew, and twenty-three who did not profess any religion. Five of these took a definite stand for the Christ in that meeting. The next day most of them were dead."

He was subdued for a few minutes and we couldn't get him to talk. He was thinking of those dead boys of his. Then he reached into his pocket and pulled out an envelop. Reaching into the envelop he pulled out a five-dollar gold piece.

I took it in my hand and waited for the story, for the moment forgetting even myself that the old fellow was still evading his own heroic deed.

"The boy that gave me that I saw just before the big fight. I passed him as he went down under the camouflage into a communication-trench. He said, 'Doc, got any cigarets?'

"I had tried to get him to stop smoking, but couldn't resist the desire to give him some. It might be my last chance to serve him. I pitched him a whole package."

"Thanks, Doc; you're a good scout." Then he came back, handed me that five-dollar gold piece and said, 'Doc, take that. If anything happens to me, send it to mother.'"

"Did he get out all right?" I queried anxiously, for I knew that only a few of the boys who had taken that strategic village had gotten out.

"I am sending the gold piece to his mother this afternoon, along with a letter telling her of his heroic death," he said quietly.

That lad died in a strange way; all one

morning he'd been in the thick of it, then his major was wounded, the boy went back for help, passed all safely till a splinter hit his belt and he went down to death shot by his own bullets.

But all this, interesting as it was, was not what the interviewers wanted; they wanted the "Dominie's" story; at last, promising not to "spread on the taffy," they got the tale. Here it is:

Then followed as simple a statement as a Scotch dominie (economical with anything, especially words) could tell: of how he and Mr. Gibbons, the newspaper reporter whom the press later eulogized for having gone over the top with the marines, were waiting in the major's tent. They were to go down front. The major went off with the reporter and told the Dominie to follow with his orderly, a young lieutenant. The major and the reporter were barely out of sight when a runner came in with the news that the colonel was wounded seriously and was lying in an abandoned trench on the other side of the town, about four miles away at the far end of a wheat field.

The young lieutenant and the old "Y" secretary (whose colonel was the apple of his Scotch dominie's eye) started off for him. There were no stretcher-bearers in sight but there was a stretcher. They carried that with them. Amid a constant hail of machine-gun bullets they went through the town. Nobody knew which house was occupied by Germans and which by Americans. Machine-gun bullets were flying in every direction. They had to get through this village somehow to get to the wheat field. Finally they reached the field. Then they had to crawl for four hundred yards on their stomachs along a low hedge across this field, in full view of the Germans, the field swept by rifle and machine-gun bullets with now and then a shell falling perilously near. One fragment from a shell tore a hole in the old secretary's coat as he crawled and ripped the hedge at his left into bits.

The young lieutenant kept yelling back, "Keep your head down, Doc."

The old Scotch missionary chuckled as he told us this, pointing down to his rather prominent waist: "I was keeping down as close as I could get to the ground. I never did realize what a bother a stomach was before. I got to wishin' I had dieted all my life as we crawled along that hedge. As it was I was so close to the earth that I scratched my nose and flattened my stomach into a pancake."

After crawling four hundred yards in this manner they finally dropt into the abandoned trench and there the colonel was lying. His first question was: "I wonder how Bare is?" referring to his major. Then he handed over his maps to the young lieutenant and fainted.

For two hours the three of them lay in that shallow abandoned trench waiting for the fire to die down enough to let them crawl back again. As they lay there two gas-shells fell close and they had to don gas-masks.

After sundry interpretations of other stories by main force, the "Dominie" was dragged back to his own story, which concludes in this way:

"The colonel had a hard time getting his mask on so I tried to help him, but he wouldn't let me move. The trench was so small that when I moved my body was ex-

posed. I felt so sorry seeing him try to put that mask on with his left shoulder shot through, that I rolled over and helped him. That's where I twisted my back so that they had to send me to the hospital." He added these last words in disgust that he had been invalidated for such a slight pretext. It was not according to his wishes; we could see that in his whole attitude.

"After a while we decided to make a try for it. The machine guns were still sweeping the field and shells were falling now and then. But we got the colonel on the stretcher. The lieutenant went in front and I behind. We lifted the stretcher with the colonel in it to the top of the parapet. Then we shoved it out as far as we could in front of us. Then we pulled and pushed and lifted and crawled and rolled over and over, keeping our bodies close to the ground; and scraped and edged and squirmed and grunted; and finally we got the colonel across that stubbled field. It took us another hour and a half to get across that field. Then we had the village to go through, but about dark we got him to the woods, where it was comparatively safe. That's all there was to it. Not much of a story, hardly worth telling. Others would have done the same and are doing it every day up there. I don't want you to make a lot of what I did. Please don't! I feel so humble in the face of what the boys are doing. Bless them every one!"

HUNS' WAR-AIM WAS FRENCH CLOCKS

IT used to be said that the Huns were obliged to go to war with France every now and then so that they could steal a clock that would keep time—this being a thing no timepiece of Hun manufacture ever can do. Some remember that in the Franco-Prussian War the looters grabbed every clock they could get hold of. The leopard has not changed his spots. During the fighting along the Marne the Americans saw the old vagabond clock thieves at work in Château-Thierry, stealing every clock in sight. What a commentary upon the much-vaunted Hun efficiency! They can imitate a clock, but to save their souls they can not make one that will keep time. Upon this point *Munsey's* remarks with sardonic humor:

Is it not perhaps a favorable omen that the Germans, with all their much-vaunted efficiency, have never been able to construct a clock equal to the product of their neighbors? We know of an American gentleman whose constant support, as well as exasperation, during the present war has been a particularly illogical and unreliable German-made clock. In the darkest hours of the Allied cause, when the achievements of the enemy seemed to indicate an almost superhuman effectiveness of organization, he has found comfort and hope in the symbolic vulnerability of this atrocious clock—a clock equipped with an elaborate system of strikes and chimes which excel only in their ability to go astray.

The French have always rivaled the Swiss and the Dutch as the makers of fine clocks. We are not to be despised ourselves in that respect as any good Yankee timepieces can demonstrate. A few weeks ago a humorous weekly published the picture of a Tommy in a first-line trench, whose recently opened parcel from home

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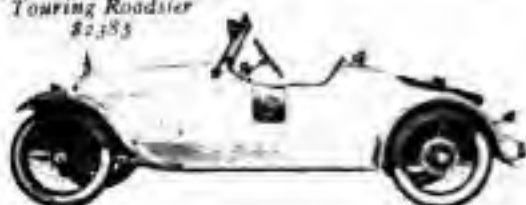
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divulged a new alarm-clock. The recipient remarked:

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We should not have said that there was a crying need for this horological specimen at the front. We do believe, however, that the Allied soldiers can press forward with the conviction that no race which is unable to manufacture a reputable clock is destined to rule the world.

THE GERMAN SOCIALIST AS A SOLDIER

WHAT manner of man is the individual Hun? This is a question which from the very early days of the war has been puzzling the American who could not understand how the *gemütlich* German every tourist knows and the devil in field-gray can be one and the same. The answer generally is that the German military machine has a very effective way of making its own kind of a soldier out of the patient, easy-going, comfort-loving Teuton. Some of our officers who have been questioning German prisoners are beginning to understand, and we quote from a recent issue of *The New Republic* a letter from an American officer which throws some light on the psychology of the intelligent German socialist who obeys orders which his mind revolts at and whose capacity to set up a new Government in the place of the old absolutism is yet to be demonstrated. This letter is written by Captain Heber Blankenhorn, of the Intelligence Service of our Army in France:

These last six days I have put in talking to the enemy, questioning him. . . .

In the great wire cages ———, a long way south, we mixed with the "catch." Picture a muddy hillside, some acres contained in barbed wire patrolled by a few Yanks with long bayonets, and with cattle-like inhabitants, dun-gray shapeless animals standing around or lying around most of the time, muddy lumps in the muddy prospect. They look so much alike and so drab. If the sun comes out the more energetic peel off some of their wrappings and wash a bit or rub themselves. They all cling closely to their poor possessions, a blanket, a mess kit, an extra cap or coat. You can have no idea what *Kanonenfutter* means until you've seen a mass of several thousand German privates. The German army system takes all—yokels and fine boys—fathers and free journeymen—and mashes them into mass formation, abolishes their souls.

Suppose you question these miserable men, with nothing left but their dirty wrappings, sleeping on the ground in the rain. Ask them about their treatment. Every one will instantly respond that his treatment is fine, that he is content, that he is glad to be in that cage. He is free in that cage. Free from the war and the German machine!

It is hard indeed to imagine these men as they were a few hours ago, "good soldiers" trying to kill Americans. I passed a group which was waiting blindly for the return of some American officer who had told them to stand there, perhaps an hour before. They looked so wretched, without a spark of life. "Achtung!" one of them cried to the right of me; one at the

left also called sharply, "Achtung!" (Attention!) The nine or ten sparkless forms hurled themselves upright, hands to trouser-seams rigidly, ramrods from ears to heels. Because I stooped and looked at them, because I was an officer, "Achtung!" sprang warningly from lips and "Achtung" smote their weary limbs into line. I wanted to laugh or swear at the poor fools. Instead I walked hastily away. . . .

One or two astonishing stories we have obtained. One young officer is anxious to go back into Germany to tell his people, "hochgeboren" diplomatic folk, what the Americans are like, and what they really are fighting for. But the most amazing is the story of Gefreiter F. W., with the ribbon of the 1st and 2d class Iron Cross, a "Sozial-Demokrat geboren." This stark, creased, desperate-looking soldier, to all outward appearance nothing but a "good soldier," told us his story in bitten-off sentences and in a post-card. In August, 1914, he had been mobilized. In four years of war he had had sixteen days of leave. He spent those four years in front of the first-line trenches, gunner of a fifteen-millimeter piece. His job was to lie out in a shell-hole with his gun, ahead of his own infantry. He was put there because he was a Social-Democrat. That was his explanation. Not even when his wife died did he get leave to go to the funeral. He was forty-two years old, a butcher once, employing men, with a good business and a house which he owned, and he had a post-card picture of it if we wanted to see it. The business had been sold for war-taxes. The baby died three months after the mother. His own mother was paralyzed, seventy-nine years old. He must have killed hundreds of men. At Cambrai, where he was out in front of his own infantry, the British sent eighteen waves against him and none broke through.

"Did he know Americans were before him in this last fight?"

Yes, he had heard so. And, in the fog on that morning two days before, he saw the Americans, some passing to left, others walking to right, and he said then and there, "I will shoot no American." He swore he fired not a shot. When some American soldiers called out in German to him he rose up from his lone shell-hole fort and surrendered.

"But if there had been negroes before me I'd have shot to the last shell," he added. It was this postscript that convinced me he was telling the truth.

We asked him who caused the war. "Die Weltspitzbuben," he said, "the rascals, the Prussian landlords." "Scheidemann?" "He spoke pretty well." "Haase, Ledebour?" "Ach, they told the truth." "Liebknecht?" "He talked too much." On one of his rare leaves in a café in Stettin a captain of the *Vaterlandspartei* had said that the war must go on. W. had said to him, "You fool, if you had lain out there in that devilish *Schweinerei* for four years in the mud, you'd have reason to know better—you office slacker." W. said that the captain said he'd shoot the soldier, and the soldier says he answered, "You ———, you reach back, and I'll slit your ——— throat." His *echt-deutsch* cuss words were venomous. I questioned him closely, through Walter as interpreter, but he stuck to it. "Do many common soldiers speak like that to officers?" "Many think it, the greater part think it, and more dare to say it now than ever did before."

Finally we looked at the post-card of his house shown by this haggard, wolfish soldier with the broken teeth, the scars,



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the cropped, mangy-looking head, the plowed forehead, and the almost glazed, glassy eyes. We got a shock. In front of the common dwelling with its fenced-in yard stood a man, a round prosperous person, obviously in the pose of owner, almost a self-important person, with a high choker collar, a noticeable tie and large waistcoat, with jowls and a well-tended mustache, with his blond hair slicked down on either side of a neat "part"—ridiculously the type of the fattened *bourgeois*. He was so prosperous, with his arm akimbo and his newspaper crumpled in hand.

He explained that that was he—that was Herr W., in peace.

We simply did not believe him. He explained that he'd lost forty-eight pounds in four years of war. I looked sharply at the card and the face and could make out the nose and brows the same—not a thing else.

That man, body and life, was as smashed as these French villages by the war. He had stayed out in the trenches, outside even of the trenches, hating the *Spitzbuben* who put him there. Walter remarked, "He has only his anger left." I rejoined, "But he can't do anything even with his anger." For, as with all Germans, despite the hatred that could make him swear, there seemed in him no spark of revolution, no hint of organizing resistance. He had killed hundreds of men at the behest of *Spitzbuben*, whom he railed at and who smashed him and his, but it never seemed to occur to him that he could do anything whatever about it.

THE DOVE NOT A PEACE BIRD

DOVES, according to popular tradition, are the last things in the world to connect with war. Doves and pigeons are, or were, pacifists of the most virulent type. Another cherished yarn has to go by the wall, for an authority says that "five minutes in a pigeon-cote . . . will result in a lifetime of wondering why the idealized bird was chosen as an emblem of peace, for this stout-hearted little bird, once called the "dove of peace," is now known and cherished as "the war-pigeon."

There "being nothing new under the sun," one is not surprised to find that the ancient Egyptians and Persians used pigeons, just as to-day, as messengers in war-time. Then from the Orient to Holland and Belgium and Merrie England came the birds, the ancestors of the pigeons that have played so important a part in driving the Huns to their lairs.

It brings the subject close home to us when we remember that in the Pigeon Division of the Signal Corps Louis Wahl and William Smead, of the New York "Zoo," are in charge and that Corp. Donald Carter, once in the Gardens, is in active service in France, among "the doves."

Mr. Lee S. Crandall, in *The Zoological Society Bulletin* (New York), has interesting things to say about the birds. After speaking of Smerles, "Owls," Dragoons, Horsemen, Skinnums, Cumulets, etc., he proceeds:

From this seeming chaos, after many vicissitudes, the racing homer, unequalled in speed, endurance, and intelligence,

finally was evolved. These three characters have remained the great objectives of the breeder, and color, markings, and other points commonly sought among domestic pigeons have been ignored. Many derivatives, bred for exhibition points only, have risen to popularity, but the racer, not always uniform in type and color, tho never failing in courage and love of home, still remains the pigeon of pigeons.

Having proved its value as a flier in Belgium, the newly evolved breed was quickly imported into England, and later was brought to America. The sport of pigeon-racing soon became popularized, and its devotees now number thousands. In America hundreds of races are flown yearly, under the auspices of local clubs and the larger national organizations with which they are affiliated. With the over-running of Belgium by the German hordes of pickers and stealers, the great majority of the famous studs of racing pigeons were seized and sent to Germany. However, the blood of these great strains is widely spread and strongly cherished in England and in America, so that they will not become lost to civilization.

Through a confusion of names, which has become wide-spread, the homing pigeon is almost invariably referred to in news reports as the "carrier." He is a carrier so far as service performed is concerned, but, unfortunately, that name was long ago preempted by an entirely different bird, closely related to the Dragoon and Horseman, and known as the English Carrier. This pigeon, while perhaps originally used for flying, now is useless for that purpose and is kept for exhibition only. It is a large bird, with extremely long neck and legs, and carries a huge mass of flesh about the eyes and on the beak. This misuse of names has caused much of the credit due the true homer to be given a pigeon which would not home from a distance of a mile.

Many misunderstandings have arisen as to the homing abilities of the war-pigeon. Many persons appear to believe that it is merely necessary to whisper a few directions in the bird's ear, toss it into the air, and watch it strike out for the destination indicated. Other fancies, still wider of the truth, are numerous. There is nothing supernatural about the homer. It simply has a strongly developed love of home, a wonderful sense of direction, and the strength and courage to return to its loft when released at a distance.

Sense of direction is strongly developed in most birds. We have only to consider the marvelous migration flights of many species to realize that this is true. In domestic pigeons this sense, doubtless native to the wild rock-dove, from which they are descended, has degenerated through countless generations of life in captivity. Only in the homer has it been retained and magnified by long-continued breeding and selection for this point alone.

All sorts of theories have been advanced as to how a homer finds its way, extraordinary sight, electrical influences, and so on, and so on. It would seem, however, that it is simply that mysterious sense direction, common to all birds, strengthened and developed by "the intensive training to which the young homer is subjected." One important part of this is, that, from the very first, the bird learns well its home surroundings. To continue:

"When free flying is begun, four hundred

miles is the greatest distance birds of the year usually are asked to accomplish, but exceptional youngsters occasionally have done six hundred. Five hundred miles is the most popular long-distance race for old birds, but contests up to 1,000 miles are flown yearly. Eight hundred miles were accomplished in one day by a famous bird, but distances over five hundred miles usually require more than a single day.

The speed at which homing pigeons fly is one of the first questions that comes to the mind of the inquiring layman. This varies greatly with the distance, the shorter distances naturally being flown in much faster time. Flights of one hundred miles, with a favoring wind, often are made at the rate of a mile a minute, or even better. Recent tests under the supervision of the Signal Corps showed that field messages sent by means of homing pigeons were delivered in much shorter time than by automobile or motorcycle.

The longest official distance flown by a homing pigeon was a flight from Denver, Colorado, to Springfield, Mass., 1,889 miles. A little more than twenty-three days were required for this feat, the bird flying only by day, gleaning its food from fields and poultry yards as it came.

The fastest time for 1,000 miles is one day and eleven hours, a truly remarkable performance. This bird, rejoicing in the name of "Bullet," still lives in Fort Wayne, Indiana. It is a satisfaction to know that both these world's champions were produced in America, giving assurance that the heritage of the now scattered lofts of Belgium has not been neglected in this country. Grandchildren of both these famous birds are included in the flock recently installed in the New York Zoological Park. Others of almost equally illustrious descent complete the new exhibit, which is proving of great interest to our visitors.

WHAT BISMARCK LEARNED FROM A RUSS PEASANT

THOSE who despair of the rescue of Russia from her sad chaos may well remember now the stubborn Russian fatalism that upholds the peasant through every evil with a firm faith in final victory.

"Nitchero!" Who that has ever lived in Russia has not wondered, pondered, and wondered again as to just what that word meant? A correspondent of the New York Times tells how no less a personage than Bismarck learned a lesson from a peasant's "nitchero." We quote:

Under Alexander II., as Prussian Ambassador, Bismarck was invited to an imperial hunt to take place ten or twelve miles from the capital. On the appointed day he started, but on the way something broke in his carriage, and he was obliged to ask one of the peasants to bring him to a certain village. The peasant appeared with an unusually small and lean horse attached to a queer, dilapidated sleigh with some hay in it. "How can you bring me on such a ratlike horse?" sternly asked the Prussian Ambassador. "Nitchero," answered quietly the peasant. Now, to this word *nitchero*, "nothing," the Russians give no end of meanings. It appears that nothing matters to them but life.

It was a winter day. The fresh snow had covered all the ground, and no road was seen anywhere. They started, and the ratlike horse flew like a bird. "Look out! You



This arrow shows how the large L-shaped part of the ring seals the bottom of the piston groove—also where the smaller ring is open.



This arrow shows how the smaller ring seals the bottom of the groove—also where the large L-shaped ring is open.



This cut shows how both the wall of the cylinder and the groove of the piston are double sealed where there are no openings in either of the two component parts of Double Seal Rings.

Dr. Kibbie and His Overland

It wasn't living up to the fine reputation of its kind—that old Overland of Dr. Kibbie's. It wouldn't climb anything around Fort Worth except on low. Its gasoline record looked as if there were a leak in the gas tank. Its oil bill was a caution. He did what anybody would do under the circumstances; he had the valves ground, the cylinders cleaned, and the motor tuned. But things didn't change much.

Right after a big automobile race in Texas he heard from an engineer friend that five of the winners used Double Seal Piston Rings to increase compression and power and speed. Dr. Kibbie thought he'd try them. He had his car overhauled again and the Double Seal Piston Rings put on every piston. The first time he took that Overland out he was surprised.

It certainly took the hills on high; and when the gas and oil mileages were checked up they proved to be twice as much per gallon as ever before. Of course the doctor couldn't quite believe that it would last.

It seemed too good to be true. But six months later, when we saw him

again, he said that the car was just as good on the hills—and the gas and oil bills were just as low—as on its first Double Seal day.

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"I break my neck!" warned Bismarek. "Nitchero!" replied the peasant, managing to avoid a collision with trees, for they were lying in woods. Presently there was a crash; the sleigh smashed against a tree, and the horse, the peasant, and the Ambassador were thrown on the snowy ground, and the latter's nose was bleeding.

"I will kill you!" yelled the angry Prussian. "Nitchero," the peasant replied, spitting snow to his nose to stop the bleeding. Bismarek was struck with the wonderful possession of the peasant. "Surely I miss the imperial hunt," he grumbled. "Nitchero," the imperturbable *muzhik* answered him, tying his smashed sleigh with rope.

Bismarek noticed on the ground a small piece of iron that was broken off the sleigh, and put it in his pocket. They started again on their swift run, and Bismarek was brought to the village in due time.

The Czar laughed heartily and the courtiers roared when Bismarek told them of his venture. Once in the capital, he ordered a jeweler to make a ring for him of the piece of iron he picked up in the woods, and put on it the inscription "Nitchero." And he wore that ring ever afterward. It told him that once man had a definite aim must go to it, minding no circumstances whatever; then no obstacles will prevent him from reaching his goal.

Bismarek had an unbounded admiration for Russia, holding her to be mighty, resourceful, immortal. If now alive, he would say that the Czar's resignation, the madness of the Bolsheviks, and the economic collapse of Russia—all that is "nitchero."

WHY RAILROADS LIKE MOTOR-TRUCKS

THE railroads, which once looked askance on the motor-truck as a competitor, now regard it with favor, as a feeder. It is also, we are told by a writer in *The Railway Review* (Chicago, November 30), doing much short-haul business that formerly went to the railroads; it is keeping merchandise out of congested terminals, supplying factories with raw materials, and speeding up essential products. It is showing the way to escape embargoes and tie-ups. It points the road to direct deliveries without terminal haul, is developing new sources of material, and is reducing time in transit. The writer goes on:

A few years ago motor-truck highway transportation was vigorously opposed by railroad traffic departments and under the prevailing conditions the business was making but little progress. However, with the competitive features of railroad transportation discarded, at least temporarily, a strong impetus seems to have been given to the movement to eliminate all forms of competition between steam and electric road, inland waterways, and highway transportation. We now see the Director-General of Railroads promoting inland water transportation by building a fleet of river barges and steamers and encouraging the use of canals; we have the statements of officials of the Railroad Administration that that organization is in hearty accord with every effort made to promote the use of motor-trucks in facilitating highway transportation, and we have the crowning act of railroad officials divert-

ing traffic from their own roads for shipment via these new transportation lines.

Of course, the underlying motive of this abandonment of what was once considered the prime essential of the business of transportation has been war-time efficiency—the concentrated efforts of all for the winning of the war. However, war-time efficiency is merely a phrase—a catchword. Efficiency is the same either in war or in peace, and if it is obtained by certain methods and practises under war-time conditions, these methods and practises will be the subject of comment and investigation when conditions are different. Their permanent retention will not be a matter of sentiment, just as the return to the old competitive conditions will not be a matter of sentiment, but will depend upon the economic results under a changed régime.

At the present time highway transportation, or, more particularly, motor-truck transportation, is being encouraged by the railroad transportation for the express purpose of relieving the rail-carriers of some of the burden of short hauls and for the purpose of relieving congested terminals. The railroads need this relief; their development has not kept pace with the development of the country's business, and consequently, in an emergency when the demands upon them are more than doubled, they must resort to supplementary means in order to perform properly their functions.

The total tonnage over highways is increasing in some States as much as 400 per cent. over last year. In the Cleveland-Akron area 61 per cent. as much freight is being moved by motor-express as the railroads are carrying. High development of the return-load idea is being pressed in all sections, particularly in Connecticut. In the vicinity of Cincinnati and Omaha live stock is being carried to the stockyards in increasing numbers. Rural express has reached a high point of efficiency in Maryland, New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, and southern New York. Arrangements are being made to connect the New York State barge-canal ports with farming communities by rural express. The writer goes on:

Shoe-manufacturers supplying our armies operate fleets of trucks between Boston and near-by shoe centers, carrying hides in one direction and finished shoes in the other. Cotton and woolen mills in New England do not await the arrival of slow incoming freight. They go and get their raw materials. Heavy machinery is delivered direct from shops and foundries in Connecticut to factories in New York. Wholesale grocers deliver in Washington from warehouses in Baltimore. Tons of chemicals are delivered with but one handling after they leave the chemical works.

With the coal problem primarily one of distribution motor-trucks have been performing a service that undoubtedly will be reflected in the character of the coal-bins for months to come. Not only have the motor-trucks relieved the railroads by transporting coal over short distances, but have gone so far in some districts as to haul coal direct from the mines to consumers. This is especially true in the Pittsburgh district, where hundreds of trucks throughout the summer have been engaged in hauling coal for Pittsburgh concerns direct from the mines to the company's own storehouse or cellars.

It is not an uncommon thing to see

dozens of trucks rolling over the hills south of Pittsburgh loaded with coal secured from small bank mines. Their number is steadily increasing, thereby releasing railroad-cars for long-distance hauling.

During September the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company sent two of the trucks used on the Akron-Boston run from Boston to San Francisco. The trucks covered the 3,717 miles in 20.37 days. From Boston to Akron they carried cotton fabric and from Akron each truck transported 18,000 pounds of airplane tires to the Pacific coast. They averaged fifteen miles an hour the greater part of the way. These two trucks, like all units on the Akron-Boston run, are equipped with a sleeping compartment back of the driver's seat. The drivers work in shifts and the trucks are kept on the move night and day, one man sleeping while the other drives. These trucks now on the return trip are hauling a load of baled cotton from the Goodyear cotton plantation in Arizona to a Goodyear fabric-mill in Connecticut.

A real innovation of motor-truck transportation is the motor-truck refrigerator operated in intercity service by the Sullivan Packing Company, of Detroit, Michigan. It is, so far as known, the first truck in the country to be used for this purpose. When this company depended upon railroad delivery, two and one-half days were required to make a car-load shipment from the Detroit plant to the branch in Toledo. This loss in time involved shrinkage in meats. The truck, with a heavily loaded trailer in tow, completes the trip in six hours, carrying an average of 18,000 pounds of meat. The body of this truck is designed and built very much like the ordinary refrigerator freight-car. The wall and heavy side doors are made of aluminum, cork, and wood, an excellent non-conducting combination. Top filling tanks for ice and brine are loaded from the outside. The owners of this refrigerator have found it so satisfactory and economical that an extensive expansion is contemplated on highways within a radius of one hundred miles of Detroit.

WANTED: A NEW WORD

OUT amid the battle and agony; in the holocaust of gassed, tortured, torn, and dying men; fighting, daring, and struggling in the heart of swirling pestilential vapors a something has come which is so trenchantly splendid and heroic that it's hard to find a word strong enough, tender enough, to adequately describe it. It makes men out of boys; more, it shows itself—this "something"—among the "toughs," the "hard-boiled eggs." This is the theme of a virile and vigorous yarn which we quote from *Association Men*:

"Hard luck, pal?" said the doctor interrogatively, as the bearers set down a stretcher in the courtyard.

The boy shrugged his shoulders, actually shrugged them as well as he could, bundled up on that stretcher, and grinned wanly.

"Comin' fine if I can get you fellers to save that foot. She's smashed plenty. If you can't—all the same."

"We'll run you right in."

"Nix, bo, not me. I'm gettin' past all right, nothin' but my foot. You jest lemme be here and git busy with them guys that's hurt. I'm on the waitin' list."

They were coming back out of the hot

blast of the great battle—those boys of a certain division now famous throughout France and one day to be famous throughout the world. They were not coming back because they wanted to, nor because they had had enough of it; they were being brought on stretchers, wounded, gassed, shell-shocked, to an advanced dressing-station. Some of them seemed just boys. One could see them grit their teeth to hold back the moan of pain.

That was one boy. He belonged to an outfit that bears a name far and wide for being boiled-hard. Tough birds, you hear them called, rough-talking boys with the crust outermost. If you had seen them a month before, or two months before, when they had not had their purifying in blood and fire, you would not have prophesied that they would hold back in suffering to wait for one in greater suffering to be cared for first. It was an attribute that was not apparent to the casual eye. Hard-boiled, you would have agreed, and you might have felt a trifle sorry for the enemy that had to encounter them. But you would not have stood by with tears in your eyes—not in your eyes, but rolling down your cheeks—and have muttered again and again, "Here are men!"

But now they had felt the scorching breath of war. Suddenly they had been dropt into the furnace and had come out with the dross burned away. Something had happened. They were still hard-boiled. Their language was made up of the same words, but the words had taken on a new meaning, their very faces had taken on a new aspect. In spite of blood and grime, and the discoloration and burn of gas, you could see that something was present there which had been absent before—until you could not see at all for the flooding of your eyes.

Crude may be their language, but the words come clean from the heart. Last words of great men, some true, some doctored and polished, are trumpeted to a listening world; but for heroism, blended with tender thought for others, none can surpass the last words of one of the "toughs":

"I—got mine. . . . No use—sport. . . . Can't do—nothin' for —me. . . . Git—busy with some of them boys—you kin—help."

That was the spirit. That was the thing that had been burned into their souls by the hot breath of war. They had forgotten themselves. Jim was not thinking of Jim but of Mike. Mike was not thinking of Mike but of Jack. Each passed it on.

The dressing-station was small and many must lie outside until the men who were taken in first could be evacuated. You heard groans, but amid the groans you heard cheery, gritty words. "Oow . . . that leg! . . . How's Charlie makin' it? Anybody know? I seen him git it. . . . Oow . . . !

"They just took Charlie in. He wasn't sayin' much."

"Say, them stretcher-bearers ought to git the *Croix de Gier*, them birds ought to. See 'em fetch me back with them shells bustin' like it was rainin'? And would they hurry? Not a darn bit. I bolliers to them to git a move on or they'd git busted on the dome, but that little shrimp says for me to mind my own business, he was carryin' that stretcher. . . . Afraid if he hustled he'd shake me up and

hurt me some. Can you beat that? . . . Oow!"

"Two of them stretcher-bearers was Y. M. C. A. guys. What they doin' in that game?"

"Volunteered, one of them told me. I asked him. He's been workin' up in that dressin'-station right where she's happenin' ever since this busted out. I seen him there. Hain't had his clothes off for a week. Looks to me like he's about ready to crack. But he's always there with a cup of coffee, a cake of chocolate, or a cigaret. Now he's totin' stretcher. . . . Needs a stretcher himself, seems as tho."

"You're next, son," said a lieutenant-doctor. "Where'd you get it?"

"Leg and a chunk somewhere in the chest."

"Out of luck."

"Out of luck nothin'. Didn't I bayonet three of them Germans before they got me? Eh? . . . Luck."

The story goes that this division was called upon to stop the rush of five times its number. The story goes further and says they not only stopt the rush but caused a movement in the other direction. It was not an affair of hours but of days, days of constant, bitter, hand-to-hand fighting, with horrors added by the Hun that no American soldier has ever been called upon to face. But they had dammed the flood; had even swept it back for a little, and they were proud.

Great as were the achievements on the field, glorious tho the courage and daring against odds and fiendish treachery, above all soars the shining spirit of thought for the other fellow, that the "hard-boiled" found in that hell of hate. The writer continues:

A hurry call was sent to the distant Y. M. C. A.

"Can't you do something for these boys that are being brought in here?" the officer in charge demanded.

"What can we do?"

"Something to eat, and smokes. Coffee. A bite and a smoke do a wounded man more good than anything else. Do you know, some of those boys have been out there in that for two days with nothing to eat but hardtack!"

So the "Y" sent its men and its trucks; it made coffee, it brought such fruit as it could; it carried chocolate bars.

"Here you are sport," said one of them, coming into the courtyard. "Here's a cup of chocolate."

The boy raised himself painfully on his elbow and reached for the cup—then he motioned it away.

"I hain't hurt much—and there's a lot of guys here that's messed bad. You hain't got enough to go around. Git busy."

"I've got smokes and hot chocolate for every man. Go ahead."

"Honest? I won't be robbin' none of them birds?"

"Honest."

The boy drank—and was transformed. He lay back with a cigaret between his lips, with his eyes closed, and the expression on his dirty face was such a reward as few men ever earn.

"That's livin'," he said softly.

One boy was brought in with a broken leg. It had been an accident and not a wound won in battle. He had got in the way of a motor-truck.

"Jest fix me up out here what you can," he said.

"You get to the hospital, son."

"Nix. Hospital's for those fellows th hurt. I just got a busted pin. You me here and leave me here. . . . W you git a chance."

Everybody appears to have this "so thing." The strangeness of it all—our screaming, murderous gun-fire, scorch flames, noxious gases, frightful suffer something better than they had ever kn came to them. There is utter ignoring self, a thing wonderful to witness. continue:

"We've got to have a new word in language," said a captain-surgeon. "Ga won't do. These boys are something m than game. I've never seen anything l it. I don't know what it is." Even inured to suffering and to scenes of blo shed, wiped his eyes. "They're—they're why, hang it all, they're something! N body was ever like them!"

One man lay inside on a mattress on floor. His chest was rising and falling he struggled for breath.

"He's on his way," said the doctor to "Y" man who was acting as orderly, nurse assistant, anything.

The "Y" man went over and touch the boy's forehead.

"How about it, old man?" he said.

"Kind of—lonesome. . . . Maybe y . . . could sit . . . here still"

The "Y" man sat down and a ha struggled toward him. He took it and he it in his own, and he whispered to the b a moment. Maybe it was a prayer. Wh ever the words, it was a prayer. T wounded man lay still, his hand in t hand of the friend who had come to him his last dark moment—his last glorio moment. He was giving his utmost for h country. The "Y" man sat still un the hand grew limp and lifeless in h own, and then he moved away to oth errands, for it was a night demandi much of men.

The courage of the battle-field seem to be a common commodity; but t courage to bear pain without flinching; realize the approach of death witho crying out; to reach a moment when y know you must face life maimed, witho arm, leg, eye—and not to curse with bla rage or cry out with despair—that is o other kind of courage. But it was ther Not one man had it, but it seemed as if a those wounded had it—it was not the gam ness of the bulldog. It was something th had to do with the soul. It was greatnes it was fineness, it was a thing that con pelled the watcher to uncover his hea and stand bared in its presence.

They were Americans. Perhaps it wa their birthright. More likely it was a ne thing; newly born of the day and the bus ness of the day. Whatever it was, when ever and however it came, it was present This had been written with repression with a striving for understatement, with wish to tell the truth. The thing wa there. They brought it back with them.

"How are you making it, sport? . . . Here's a cup of coffee."

"You come around to me after you've given some to the boys over there. The need it."

That is what was there. It has reas something new into the meaning of the words American Soldier. As the docto said, some new word must be coined to designate it. It was born of battle and agony.



Getting Down to Business

Today American Business faces an era of stupendous possibilities. We are about to enter an age of industrial prosperity unmatched in history. The vast, unsuspected reservoirs of economic resources the war has tapped cannot be sealed up. They are known, open and flowing and must continue to flow for the benefit of all mankind. This is an obligation arising from the unquestioned Leadership in Finance, Transportation, Industry and Agriculture, which the fortunes of war have thrust upon America.

TO every thinking man, the future must be interpreted largely in terms of motor transportation.

New industries born of war's necessity must continue to serve in peace. They will need motor trucks.

The enlarged capacity of America's factories—none too great to meet our own and the world's requirements—must rely upon modern haulage.

Our standardized, fabricated ships are needed to carry America's goods to foreign lands. Their cargoes must "go down to the sea" in motor trucks.

The multiplied harvests of our power-operated farms can best be carried to market with motor trucks aiding railroad and ship.

Our soil is still rich with coal, ores, and petroleum. Better roads and more trucks are needed to release them.

We accept Federal's part in this great constructive peace period not only as an opportunity but as a duty.

That manufacturer falls short who sees in a motor truck only a power vehicle to be sold at a profit.

He must sense his larger obligation to supply haulage units that will assist in the fulfillment of America's great industrial destiny.

FROM the very beginning of its history, Federal has laid solid foundations.

"Federal" signifies—not a mere combination of specifications—but performance—quality of service—the assurance of haulage, reliable, efficient and economical.

What Federal signified before the war, Federals have proved many times over in their war-time record.

That record is the ample evidence of what may be expected of Federal in the coming period of business expansion.

Federal plans for the future are plans for growth in order to answer every haulage need for more trucks and the right kind of trucks.

The Federal Haulage Research Department will be developed still further so as to offer motor truck users information that will enable them to get the utmost of service from their trucks.

This is the purpose that animates the entire Federal organization as we are once more "getting down to business."

If in the following out of this purpose, Federal can help you in your business, you may rest assured that no details will be overlooked in our endeavor to serve you well.

For the benefit of motor truck users, present and prospective, Federal publishes regularly an interesting worth-while magazine, "Federal Traffic News," which discusses actual problems of haulage in various specific lines of business and shows how they have been solved. It contains a wealth of suggestion on motor transportation for the owner and operator of trucks. We will be pleased to send it to business executives on request.

Federal Motor Truck Company

Detroit, Michigan



FALLICK, THE LIGHTNING FITTER

A TAILOR who can fit six men a minute to complete suits of clothes would seem to have the wizards of Araby faded away to Never-Never Land, but he is just plain Sergeant Fallick, of that brand-new Yankee Army that has been doing a few other surprising things of late. Here is the story, as told in *The Mooseheart Magazine*:

"Seven, 32-27, 5½, 2, 7½, D!" yells Sergeant Joseph Fallick, and like magic another recruit is fitted from head to foot in khaki. A moment ago he was garbed as a citizen, now he is drest as a soldier. The numbers yelled out by Sergeant Fallick make you think of a quarterback calling out the football play. But it isn't football signals; the numbers are confined to the measurements of the soldier's duds.

Sergeant Fallick is the official outfitter for the men coming to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas. He can take a man's measure and fit him with clothes, hat, and shoes in just ten seconds. Imagine yourself walking into a clothing store, being measured and fitted and having your shirts, socks, suit, hat, and shoes in your arms in ten short seconds by the clock.

How does he do it? Why he measures the man with his eye and calls off the measurements as fast as he can wag his tongue. The garment handlers then throw the correct sizes at the rookie's head; he catches them on the run and goes to his barracks to put them on. Thus the men are fitted as fast as they can file in front of this rapid-fire tailor for Uncle Sam.

"I have fitted about 60,000 soldiers since I have been here," said Sergeant Fallick. "I can clothe 1,500 men a day. My average is six a minute. We give the soldier the best material in the clothes we supply him. Uncle Sam does not spare the dollar when he is buying clothes to fit his boys out in khaki. He has a monopoly on all the best materials in the country. That's why retail concerns can't obtain high-grade materials."

In the supply-depot there is a long chute between two doors. On one side of the chute a line of sergeants and lieutenants sits with the names of the men to be fitted. On the other side of the chute is a table. Back of this table there is a stock of soldiers' clothes. A dozen men are waiting along that table to carry each man's clothes out as he comes into the chute. Sergeant Fallick stands at the head of the line and as the rookies come to him in single file he "gets their measure" and yells out to the supply-men. The work is done so quickly that many men are puzzled. One rooky grabbed up his clothes and strung them out the door.

"Great snorts," he laughed, "that fellow takes your measure and your breath all at the same time." He looked at his new army clothes a moment and sighed. "Gee, no wonder he can fit you up so quick; nothing'll fit a guy after he gets th' junk!" But when the rookie got to his barracks and "drest up," he found he'd been well fitted.

"Most of the time I get 'em fitted right," said Sergeant Fallick. "Of course, sometimes we're out of the numbers I call and we give them the nearest we have to that size."

"My fitting vocabulary contains thirty-two numbers and I can fit anybody from the King of Siam to the High Mogul of Zanzibar. And aside from that I came to

the army to 'fight' the Hun and 'fit' him for a six-foot hole in the ground."

"New York's my home town," laughed Sergeant Fallick, "and I want to take a picture of the Statue of Liberty from New York to the Kaiser! I have never fitted the Kaiser with clothes, but I know I've got his number, all right! We'll fit him with a suit of wooden clothes."

Soldiers' clothes are a different proposition now from what they were in wars fifty years ago. In the Civil War the boys wore baggy blue pants that caught on rocks and bushes like a woman's skirt. To-day the soldiers' legs are drest to avoid the snags. Then there were the clumsy caps of Civil War days. They were too heavy in front and wouldn't stay on. Think of dressing the fighters in monkey caps that fall over their eyes when they move.

THRILLS OF WAR—BUT THE TRAGEDY OF PEACE

TO spend years on German sea-raiders, in German prison-camps, in German cattle-cars, to risk death from German guns, and from exposure on land and sea, to go through adventures "of the most penny-dreadful character," and then to come back unharmed to his own land and go to work on a Long Island farm and have his right arm crushed into uselessness in the teeth of a prosaic threshing-machine was the fate of one nineteen-year-old New York boy. Ralph Goodman, as Augustin Lardy tells the story in the *New York Herald*, was a fifteen-year-old messenger-boy when the European War broke out. The lure of the sea and the war drew him from his A. D. T. uniform to the nondescript garb of a mess-boy on the *Corea*. Here he had to "serve grub to about seventy-two of the crew—lascars, negroes, wops, Swedes, Hindus, Portuguese, Finns, and Russians from way up North." Six days out, the boy, who had taken his prize-fighter brother's ring name of Dan Goodwin, knocked out one of the lascars in a fight. That night the lascar attacked the pugilistic mess-boy in his bunk. Some one else kicked the lascar out of the bunk-room, and there was a hubbub, with the consequence that on the following day the captain of the *Corea* put Goodman to work shoveling coal for the stokers. But this work was too hard and he returned to the mess-room. At London the young adventurer left the ship, looked up and found a grandmother whom he had never seen, tried in vain to join the British Navy, and was finally sent back to the *Corea* by the American Consul. After two more trips Goodman got a job as able seaman with the White Star line. The date he remembers well: "It was December 1, 1916, and from that day began my real troubles." The young seaman shipped from Philadelphia on the *Georgic* carrying horses, munitions, and Christmas gifts to Britain. Perhaps this is the place to let Ralph Goodman begin to tell the story in his own words as taken down by the writer in *The Herald*:

The weather was as cold as time. Part of my job was up in the crow's-nest watching for German submarines or raiders. On Sunday, December 10, I came down on duty and went into the galley, asking the cook for something to warm me up. I was nearly frozen with my trick in the nest. The cook chased me out on deck for breakfast. The bos'n and I and some other sailors were chatting about the chances of being plugged by a torpedo when the bell rang for breakfast and we all made a run for the mess-hall, for it was first come first served, and he who gobbled most and fastest got the best. It was Sunday and so we were waiting for the plum duck, which is the English sailor's delight—the White Star liners are English boats—when—

Crash! The report of a cannon and the ship trembled a little. We sat around stunned and stupid for a moment, and then everybody broke for the deck. There, out to port, not more than one hundred yards away, was a ship—a long, rakish, black ship, with the imperial German eagle flying from her black masthead. She was racing alongside us just as easy as if she could sail around us three times in a circle without half trying. She was the notorious German raider *Mohave*.

Crash! There was a puff of smoke from her starboard gun and a smash—splinter—bang on our boat, and when we turned to look nothing was left of the 4.7, which we had mounted on our stern. Some shooting from those Germans, all right!

Everybody went wild. The captain and the officers danced around like chickens with their heads off. There was a rush for one of the two life-boats that had not been smithersed by the Hun shells. The sea was running rough and high and our boat was still moving, mind you. Out swung the boat from her davits and over the side she went, overcrowded with about seventy or seventy-five men. She struck the water and a big wave washed her out and another slapped her smash against the ship's side and then there were seventy or seventy-five men in the sea. The smashed boat was hanging by her ropes and banging against the ship and there were yelling and screaming and rushing about on board and not an officer with his head cool enough to keep order.

Up steps Scotty Adams, a boy whose job it was to look after some of the horses. Up he steps, cool as can be, and curses out the men calm and fluent for spoiling their chances of getting away in the remaining boat. He kept order, did Scotty. He made the men get into the boat one by one, saw to it that she was not overcrowded, saw to it that she swung out from her davits and dropt neatly into the sea. Then there was panic again. I was rushed over the side by frantic men. I grabbed a rope and managed to reach the Jacob's ladder. I was going down, rung after rung, when some fool heeled my fingers with one boot and stepped on my head with the other. Down I went. Splash! Ooh, that water was bitter cold! My boots I kicked off, and squirmed out of my jacket. Believe me, I was glad I had learned to swim off the docks of little old New York when I was a kid. I struck out for the German raider, riding easy and high, and every now and then pumping another shell into the liner just to keep in target practise, I guess.

A German life-boat was pulling toward us, the seamen grunting as they bent to their oars. I was dragged on board, like a drowned terrier. Somebody gave me a drink. It burned like Third Avenue

**Liberty Trucks
Over There
Service Trucks
Over Here
Carried On
*to Victory***



SERVICE MOTOR TRUCK CO., WABASH, IND.



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U. S. Pat. No. 1,125,727, April 13, 1915; U. S. Pat. No. 1,015,139, Feb. 12, 1917. Other Patents Pending.



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whisky, but it warmed me up, despite my clothes freezing about me. Next thing I knew we were on board the German raider and we were being herded down below. There were six hundred men already there, survivors from other ships that had been sunk by the raider.

Some of the men were taking things philosophically and others were crying like a lot of women, for we could not say how many of us had been killed by the shell-fire or drowned. Later we learned that out of 127 in the crew 116 had been saved, which was mighty good work on the part of the Germans, seeing that most of us were picked up out of the water. Every now and then we could feel the recoil of a shot, and we knew the old *Georgic* was getting it good and plenty. Finally down the stairway steps the German captain, a fellow so proud that he never glanced at his own shoes. His mustache was turned up à la Kaiser, and his eyes, if they ever looked at you, were as cold and green as the sea itself. He opened his mouth and the whiskers of his mustache quivered like a cat's. He said:

"Amerikaners! Raus!" pointing to the deck with one sweeping, lordly gesture.

There were about thirty-one of us Americans and we went on deck, some of us coatless, most of us without shoes, like myself, and we stood there shivering while the cold bit into us. The Germans tied white bands about our arms to distinguish us from the French, English, Belgian, and other prisoners down below, and, as our country was not at war with Germany, we were given the run of the ship. We crowded to the rail, where we could watch the old *Georgic* still floating. She had been raked by shell-fire until her iron-work on deck had been hammered into fantastic shapes. The Huns had looted her clean of everything they had wanted, from shells and ammunition to food and clothing. They let fly a light torpedo at her and it struck amidships and knocked a great hole in her middle. She shuddered all over like a live thing, that ship, and after that, for seven and one-half hours she just lay on the water wabbling like a sick child, quivering like a woman sobbing, trembling like a baby with the ague. Crash!

They had let her have another light torpedo and the hole in her middle had been knocked into a bigger one. Dead horses began to float out of the hole and every now and then a live horse would jump out and swim around. There had been 2,500 horses in that ship, remember. Then a fine big white horse sprang out and swam strongly to us, half a mile away. Ah, he was a noble beast, that horse! Near us he neighed. An officer barked something in German and a sailor began shooting at the animal with a pistol. One shot hit and the horse screamed. Did you ever hear a horse scream? It sounds like a woman in agony and it makes your blood creep. He was right near us and we could see his eyes, wild, pleading fear of death in them. The officer cursed and clouted the sailor and jerked out his own pistol and fired once, and the horse sank immediately. That's the horse I have nightmares about sometimes.

Then the Germans gave the ship another torpedo, a heavy one this time, and she sort of broke up in the middle, seemed to balance herself for a second, and then went down, tilting her stern high in the air. It was a graceful, horrible sight.

One after the other the Germans nabbed ships and sank them. One, two, three

order it was. Somewhere somebody must have been giving information to the Germans, for they seemed to know just where to find the ships. Finally, there were nine hundred men in the hold of the raider, and I could tell you tales of men going mad of hunger and thirst and cold and sickness and brutality, but I have too many other things to tell. Then the raider captured a dirty little tramp steamer, the *Yarrowdale*, and formed a prize crew of fourteen German sailors and a brute of a lieutenant. They made us all sign papers never to fight against Germany and promised to dump us at some neutral port, and then put us on board the tramp in charge of the prize crew.

After that there were more horror and suffering. Nine hundred men penned in the bowels of a dirty little steamer! Typhoid broke out, dropsy, scurvy, and disease. Vermin crawled upon us and we were nearly starved. Men died like flies in winter. Once a fellow called Harrington spoke to a sailor, who slapped his face. Harrington knocked him down and when the sailor came for him with his bayonet or sword Harrington grabbed it. The German grasped the steel and Harrington yanked it through the Hun's hand, splitting the palm clean open. Then the crew piled on him and Harrington nearly died from his injuries. Once there was a revolt among the prisoners and the Germans came down with their guns clubbed. Some of us were battered to death and after that we were cowed. Once I saw that German lieutenant knock one of his men down and jump on his head with his boot-heels. They used to lower our slops in a bucket, and because we had been turned by pain and starvation into beasts we would fight among ourselves for the food. We were wolves. Twenty-one days were we on that ship, always sailing north under dull steam, it seemed. One whole day we lay in a port, and we understood that it was somewhere in Denmark. One morning we were told to herd on deck, and there we were in a land-locked bay. A neutral port? No, indeedy! It was Swinemunde, Germany, a naval base in the north of that country. Barefooted, jacketless, we were marched seven miles through the snow to a barracks where the whole nine hundred of us were herded again. We were fed every other day on acorn coffee, two slices of bread, and a bowl of cabbage-water that was called soup. That was two days' rations.

What's the use of going into all the dreary, agonizing details? Everybody knows how the Germans treated their prisoners. We were shipped across the country from prison-camp to prison-camp, for they did not seem to know what to do with us. Sometimes we would be locked in the cars—cattle-cars—for days at a time in indescribable filth. Always were we just this side of starvation, always were we hooted, jeered, pelted, cursed by the people. Germany was a desolate, saddened land. Every man was in uniform, and every woman was a toiler. There were no babies that I saw. They must all have starved to death. Now and then we would see *Zeppelins* overhead, hovering like evil dreams over a land that once had been smiling.

Once we were held in a prison barracks at Neustrelitz, on the outskirts of Berlin. Ambassador Gerard tried to get to us, but he was prevented. We passed through Hanover, Münster, and Essen, where the Krupp gun-works are, miles upon miles of smoking factories, running night and day. For a while we were held at Dulmen, the

main prison-camp for the Western Front where 140,000 French, British, Belgian, Indian, and captured troops of all other nationalities seemed to be herded. We were kept separate. There two American consuls, Osborne and another man I can't remember came to me and said they could do nothing. The English prisoners took pity on our condition and gave us food surreptitiously. After that we were shipped to Brandenburg, the death-camp of Germany, where the year before 7,000 out of 8,000 Russian prisoners had died of pellence. It was the naval prison-camp of Germany, but there were not more than sixty or eighty naval prisoners there. That Germany had captured in the war. One morning we Americans, about twenty-five of us now, were called out and lined up in the snow. Then the mighty Hindenburg himself came to sneer at us. He was an old man, huge, haughty, his face lined and seamed and hard as granite and red with rage. There were fifteen soldiers guarding him in front and fifteen guarding him in the rear. He told us in English: "Shame America! Shame! We would have won this war long ago if it had not been for your damned interference. You Americans are now under military rule. You will remain so until the war is terminated."

Harrington, the fellow who with Scott Adams had more nerve than any other men I have ever seen, shouted at Hindenburg that America would do as she pleased and Germany be damned. A soldier had of us felled Harrington with the butt of his musket.

The spotted fever broke out among us. Vermin were so thick on us that we ceased trying to be clean, and every day we became more and more brutish. When our tin of slops would be pushed in to us we would fall upon it like savage, starving pigs. I have watched two huge Englishmen shove each other's faces into bleeding because of a half slice of bread. We Americans stuck together. We were always shoulder to shoulder and any one who hit one of us hit all. See? That's how we pulled through. One day an English chum of mine wandered within the sixteen foot prohibited area next to the electric charged wire fence. A guard put a bullet through the prisoner's groin. Once I got into a fight with a little Portuguese, who pulled a knife from God knows where and got me through the shoulder.

I never felt the wound then. I got away with his knife and would have cut his throat. Scotty Adams and Harrington had pulled me off him. About once in four months we would get a bath. No soap, of course. Soap was more precious than gold in Germany. Several times we were told we would be released, but nothing ever happened. We ceased to hope.

But finally the American sailors were released and came home by way of Switzerland, France, and Spain. At Barcelona Ralph remembers, he saw Jack Johnson, the prize-fighter, "an exile and seedy and downcast." As Ralph concludes his own story:

I had come through all that hell of war without any damage to myself physically. I had gone through all that scarlet agony that I might return to peaceful America, where I went to work on a farm owned by a man called George H. Robinson, at Northport, L. I. And then I got my arm broken and wrenched and ripped, until now—



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HOME LIFE OF THE JUGO-SLAVS

SOUTH SLAVS having sprung from a state of comparative unimportance into sudden prominence, it is but natural they should have awakened a new and general interest among the people of the United States. There is considerable curiosity as to their customs of living and their ideals which Miss Beatrice L. Stevenson, Ph.D., who is a specialist for the Jugo-Slavs in the Department of Work for Foreign-born Women, War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A., does much to satisfy in an interview with a representative of *The Christian Science Monitor*. She tells us something of the home life of the wives and sisters of the brave soldiers whose uniforms are now nearly as familiar to us as those of their Western Allies. To quote:

The women of Serbia more than once have astonished the enemies of their land by their stoical disregard of danger and their ultimate appeal to the fighting glory of their race, in succoring and providing weapons for their men in the hour of peril. Well known is it that in war-time women care for the wounded and attend to an important extent to the provisioning of the armies with food and clothing. These they carry to the troops across the hills or down the valleys as the case might require. Servian women have not hesitated to form themselves into bands for military drill and to organize their resources as fighting auxiliaries.

The men in Serbia never discourage the attitude of women who actively help the warrior. Knowing that it must be so, they realize that the Servian women are only doing what the women of their race had often been forced to do in times gone by. Now in the hinterland of Saloniki there is much opportunity to revive the traditions and the thrift which have left their mark for generations.

Altho the Servian woman has not shown herself ambitious to take the lead in public or political affairs, she has always been the great conservative force in the nation, and defended all national interests as if they were matters of pure patriotism. In her heart the fires of devotion never die, she cherishes the old traditions and customs, teaches her babe the histories and tales of past achievements, and inspires him with a determined belief in Servian destiny.

Among the Jugo-Slavs hospitality is highly developed. If one eats bread and salt with a stranger in Serbia it is taken to mean that such comrades will hereafter be fast friends. To be on terms of friendship with one member of the family implies friendliness with the whole household. The wives, mothers, and sisters of the host do not play so prominent a part in presenting the show of hospitality, but they carry out its behests. During the time of the Turkish invasions many and many an outlaw would be forced to seek the security and protection of the homes throughout Dalmatia and Bosnia. Relatives always received these outlaws in a friendly manner, and, without murmuring or mentioning added expense, would keep them willingly till such times as called for their departure.

In Montenegro when a traveler is prevented by bad weather from continuing his journey, he may enter the first house he finds. On arriving he greets the master with the words: "Pomoz Bog!" (God help

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ye). The householder replies: "*Dobra ti sreda!*" (Good luck to thee). The women now come forward and kiss his hands, while he asks: "Can one pass the night in this honorable house? Ill luck has chased me till I know not what I do or whither I go." The host replies: "The house is God's and yours, and we shall surely find something to eat, be it but two potatoes, which with love and good will can not be divided."

The morning after the arrival of the guest the whole house is up early, and sees that everything he may require is ready for him when he arises. One of the women puts on his shoes and brings him water and a towel. When he has washed, he sits down to breakfast at which none of the women would join him under any consideration, but stand around and wait upon him. After he has eaten, he takes leave of the entire household, and the women kiss his hands, saying "*Zbogi i oprasti!*" (Good-by and forgive).

PARALLEL PORTRAITS OF TISZA AND KAROLYI

AT the moment when some people were thinking Count Michael Karolyi might prove to be the Gambetta of Hungary and make it safe for a Magyar democracy came cable reports that in despair at the outlook for his country he had committed suicide. Suicides and assassinations of world-figures in latter days have become so numerous and are so often denied that the average person receives such reports with doubt until they are officially confirmed. Of the assassination of the former Prime Minister Tisza of Hungary, who was the power behind the Austro-Hungarian throne, there is no longer question. And his reactionary character is contrasted with the progressiveness of Karolyi, the radical aristocrat, by Mr. Eugene S. Bagger in the *New York Evening Post*, who says that the four words, "from Tisza to Karolyi," condense for the Magyar people the political evolution of a century into four tempestuous years. We read:

Tisza and Karolyi—the two names stand as the embodiments not only of two opposed political ideas, two different conceptions of governmental theory, but as the symbols of two worlds: the Old World dominated by the obscurantist dogma of the super-race and super-caste, and the New World, not an ideal world indeed, but one striving toward the light on the arduous road called democracy.

Was it not but yesterday that Count Stephen Tisza ruled Hungary with the power of a military despot and dictated the policies of the camouflage empire of the Hapsburgs? It was at his command that, in those blessed days of peace, volleys of Bosnian infantry mowed down the Magyar workers, clamoring for the right to vote, in the streets of the Hungarian capital. It was at his command that the leaders of the opposition, noblemen, privy councillors, and ministers of God among them, were literally kicked and dragged by *gendarmes* down the steps of the Budapest Parliament, the "temple of Magyar constitutional liberty." One of these leaders was Count Michael Karolyi, the cousin of the Premier, and the second largest

temporal landowner in the country of limitless estates.

And to-day? Count Tisza is dead, his heart pierced by the bullets of Magyar soldiers whose brethren he had sent to the shambles by the hundred thousand—crushed by the very forces he more than anybody else, not even the Kaiser excepted, had helped to turn loose upon the world.

A good way to explain Karolyi is to contrast him with Tisza. Typical representatives, each in his way, of their race and caste, these two aristocrats have but one quality in common—indomitable courage, physical and moral. Bodily valor, however, is the common heritage of Magyar aristocracy whose life is a mixture of English outdoor exercises and the discipline of cavalry officers. The different manifestation in each of the quality called moral courage is the measure of the gulf that separated the two men. For Tisza, moral courage was an impenetrable armor behind which he defied the twentieth century in the terms of the fourteenth. He had a certain style, a simplicity of outline, which commanded the admiration even of his enemies. This style is not the property of cowards. Karolyi's moral courage helped him to battle his way through the Chinese wall of caste feeling and class interest, to face social ostracism for the sake of democratic ideas.

If sheer force of character and oneness of purpose are desirable standards, Tisza was by far the greater man of the two. He was a splendid specimen of Junkerdom—not of the Prussian variety, tho. He had no use for the scientific methods of oppression, did not believe in bribing people into submission. He was all for the whip and the saber as the instruments of political education for the masses—feudal baron merged into a Russian police general. His Magyarism was simply caste feeling and oriental exclusiveness. His stern religion finishes the picture. He was a Calvinist crusader—at the same time a devout servant of his Catholic master the King. A Cromwell willing to fight and die for the divine right of James II.

According to the *Evening Post* writer, the pragmatic test of social usefulness establishes the superiority of Karolyi. His mind is described as flexible and receptive, while Tisza's opinions were of cast iron. Karolyi is pictured as cosmopolitan in education and attitude, as Tisza was parochial—as European as Tisza was Asiatic. Socially and intellectually the two men compared as a granite statue of Sulla compares to a live Paris club-man, and we read that—

His activities as Radical leader did not tend to popularize Karolyi among his fellow aristocrats. They affected not to take him seriously—derided him as a crank and a doctrinaire.

Now members of the ruling caste had a very legitimate grievance against the "Red Count." Heir to the Karolyi entail, second only to that of the Prince Esterhazy and reputed to be worth about \$30,000,000, Count Michael started public life as president of the Hungarian Agricultural Union, the representative body of Magyar Junker reaction. One day he announced to that distinguished gathering of Magyar Westarps and Reventlows that he was through with them for good, that they were all wrong, that the future belongs to democracy, and that he was going to fight for the rights of the common people.

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I. W. W.! Karolyi was as good as his word. To his advocacy of universal and equal suffrage he soon added a persistent propaganda for land reform. He went from bad to worse—from the Left toward the Extreme Left.

The question naturally arises: Why does Karolyi not live up to his principles and turn over his vast estates to the Hungarian people? This is the favorite question of his hecklers. But he has an answer. In the spring of 1914 he came to the United States to enlist the aid of Hungarians in this country in the fight for universal suffrage and other reforms. At a mass-meeting in the Central Opera House the above question was put up to him. He replied:

"I will not give my estates to the Magyar people because I want the Magyar people to come and take them away. I won't give alms to my people, and I won't bribe them. The land rightfully belongs to them—when they will awaken to this, they'll go and seize it, and as far as I am concerned they are entirely welcome."

The probability is that the reports of Karolyi's suicide are correct. Yet even if he did break down under the terrific burden he bore, he remains a figure of no mean proportions in days when great men crowd the stage of the world. We read:

His enemies charge he is a theorist. This is, to an extent, true. But it means only that he is able to see things in perspective, to recognize that whatever the demand of the moment, ultimate expediency always coincides with general justice. He preached that the German alliance spelled disaster for Hungary when to say it aloud would have cost an ordinary citizen his neck. He said, in effect:

"Berlin and Vienna tell the Magyar Junkers, 'You give us recruits and taxes, and we give you a free hand to skin the Slavs and Roumanians alive—the Magyar peasants, too. The Slavs and Roumanians will resent the skinning and this you may point out to the Magyar people as the reason why they should give us recruits and money.'"

He did not hesitate to draw his conclusions. His overtures toward Paris and Petrograd, heartily applauded by all Hungarian radicals, were cut short by the outbreak of the war.

His record during the last four years is more or less known to the American public. In Parliament he opposed bitterly submarine warfare, demanded renunciation of all imperialistic aims and a peace program along Wilsonian lines, attacked the Germans whenever he saw a chance, and professed pro-Ally sympathies with increasing frankness. His endeavors were duly honored when, early in 1918, he was indicted for high treason on a charge brought by his own cousin, Count Emery Karolyi. The German Government appreciated his activities by establishing at Budapest a special secret service to watch him. The thing came out; there was a big scandal in Parliament, and Major Consten, the German secret agent, had to make a hurried exit.

Karolyi advocated just treatment for the subject nationalities ever since he turned Radical. Nevertheless, he was denounced by Slovak and Roumanian spokesmen as a Magyar chauvinist because of his insistence on the indivisibility of the Magyar state. His stand has its parallel in the attitude of Russian liberals toward the Ukraine. But there is every reason to assume that Karolyi has at last realized that the friendship of the Czechoslovaks



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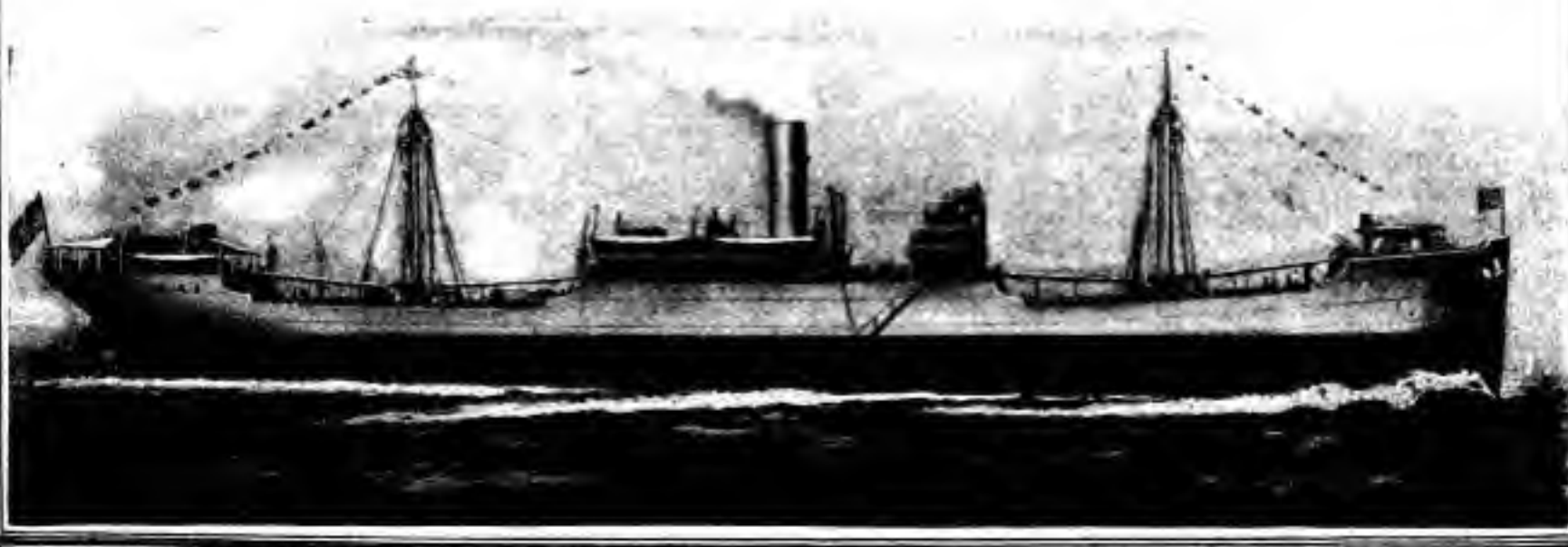
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and Jugo-Slavs and Roumanians can be gained only through cooperation with their free national states. His whole development points in this direction.

Even his best friends would refrain from calling Karolyi a genius of the first rank. But his good-will, his sincerity, his zeal to do the right thing are coupled with a keen sense of justice, a European outlook and power to grasp the international foundations of genuine democracy. Above all, he lacks that cocksure, parochial, intolerant haughtiness which characterized almost all Magyar statesmen since the death of the two real Liberals, Deak and Eotvos.

COMPARATIVE CHARMS OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN GIRLS

THE relative fascination of American and French girls, which seems to have caused some uneasiness in certain quarters, was recently the subject of a cable dispatch from Farmer Murphy to the *Chicago Tribune*. The question had been asked whether the less independent but more strictly feminine French type might not have such an influence on our men in France as to compel the American girls to look to their laurels when the heroes return. This is what Mr. Murphy cabled from France:

The French girl's training is to look up to and coddle the men in the family. She is more of a listener than a talker; she is pleased with small attentions, and never fails to show appreciation of them. It was inquired if the contact of our men with these customs might not make them less willing to fetch and carry and obey the beck and call of our self-reliant American type of girl.

There was only one way to settle the question, and that was to ask the men themselves. The army edition [of the *Chicago Tribune*] last week stated the case to its readers and invited them to give opinions.

Many of the letters were very thoughtful and showed that the men have not answered offhand, but have seriously considered before answering. Several such are from privates. One of the surprises was the number who favored the French girl. Among the first batch the French probably had the majority, but then the American girl's defenders came to the front.

Be it understood that this is a discussion of types and not individuals, and there need be no heartburnings.

A private in the Medical Corps, who says he read the questions in the company of his fiancée, dares to write:

"I've had some opportunity to observe the French girls and wish to assure you and the folk at home that they have my entire approval."

One of the most complete answers is from a sergeant who emphatically declared he considered the French girl more thoughtful, agreeable, and less exacting than the American, and just to show that he is not prejudiced he wound up by saying he was going back to the States to marry the dearest girl in the world unless she has changed her mind.

Giving the reasons he favors the French girl, he said:

"The French girl expects nothing and is disappointed if she receives no more than that. The American girl expects everything and always is certain, in one or another, to make known her feeling

if she does not receive it. If you want a surprise ask a French girl to allow you to carry her umbrella or parcel, and, if she is not used to Americans, she will be just as surprised as you. It can not be denied that the French girl has won her way into the hearts of the Americans."

Another soldier who is going home to an American girl begs that his name be not used when he says:

"The charm of the French home life is a revelation. The French girls stand the beauty test every time. Their keen humor doesn't take the form of the verbal sparring and the cheap banter of the American debutante. They can talk well and intelligently, and, what is more, they can listen."

"We to the American girl who fails to listen long and patiently when the A. E. F. goes home. The French girls are ideal companions, friendly, natural, unaffected, and self-possessed in a quiet way, never seeking the center of the stage, and never conspicuous."

A sergeant who has lived in France for twelve years lauds the American girls.

"There is nothing doglike about the devotion of the American girl," he says, "but she is true blue and a real comrade through life, depending upon her worth, not her sex, to hold her beloved beside her and keep the respect of all men."

Joe Lucas, 4250 Campbell Avenue, Chicago, is for the American girl first, last, and all the time, and wants everybody back home to know it. One whole aero squadron votes the French girl adorable. So it goes, and the discussion is only beginning to warm up.

CHINA FINALLY DOPE FREE

CHINA greeted the war with enthusiasm because she realized the truth of the old proverb, "while the cat is away the mice can play." In this case the cat was the Great Powers and the play the resumption of the opium traffic that the "cat" has so effectively stopt. Alas for poor John Chinaman's pipe-dreams. Altho the Great Powers had their hands full elsewhere, a strong man has suddenly arisen in Peking and the "soothing pipe" will remain empty. *Oriental News and Comment*, the New York organ of the Far-Eastern Bureau, tells us the story. First it quotes a cablegram which runs:

President Hsu Shih-ch'ang of China has shown marked independence and patriotism by a decree just issued ordering the destruction of 1,200 chests of opium (valued at \$14,000,000) in Shanghai. This is the entire lot lately bought from the Shanghai Opium Combine. Considering the financial weakness of the Chinese Government, this act deserves special recognition. It also marks the President's personal strength of character, as it was generally understood that some of the strongest political men had large interests in the opium and were counting on munificent profits.

The Oriental News comments thus:

The decision of the Chinese President, Hsu Shih-ch'ang, to burn the stock of opium acquired by influential Chinese from the Shanghai Opium Combine for the purpose of reopening the traffic in China is a matter for praise and congratulation not only from Chinese, but from all civilized

nations. The President has risen to the occasion in a conclusive and effective way. The loss of the \$14,000,000 stock, to say nothing of the loss to the Government of millions in revenue, and at a time when the country is in financial straits, the loss of popularity among certain official circles personally interested in continuing the traffic seem to have weighed little in the President's mind before the significance to the Chinese nation of the proposed backward step. Some nations whose voices have been raised loudest in protest against developments in "backward" and "uncivilized" China might well take a leaf out of China's book and attempt what she has accomplished, the eradication of their own particular national evils. It is interesting to note that the western press makes announcement of President Hsu's decision as the result of the protests of Great Britain and the United States. That they had influence on the Chinese attitude is not to be doubted; but the strong sentiment of native Chinese of the better classes should not be lost sight of.

The provincial governors of China seem to have stood solidly behind the President, and they were prepared to make things uncomfortable for the local "hop fiends" in a manner peculiarly Chinese:

Provincial governors and influential Chinese citizens have worked hand in hand with foreigners to fight the evil. It is very interesting to note the preparatory measures taken by the four provinces in which the new opium syndicate was licensed to sell the stock it had purchased from the Shanghai Opium Combine. These provinces, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Chekiang, and Hupeh, had determined on the following measures:

1. If the opium-dealer be a shopkeeper, all the banks and money shops shall refuse to have anything to do with him in money matters, so that he will have to close his shop for lack of funds and banking facilities. (The Chinese have long known the efficacy of the boycott. Both the United States and Japan have felt its force.)

2. If an employee of a shop deals in opium the shopkeeper shall dismiss the man, whose name will be published in the newspapers, so that he will not be able to find employment elsewhere.

3. If a wealthy man be discovered dealing in opium, his name should be given to the elder of his family, with the request that the guilty person be cast out from the family (one of the greatest of disgraces), and he shall be opposed by all as an alien without mercy.

4. Landlords and landladies shall not rent their houses to opium-dealers. If they do, they will be dealt with as if they were opium-dealers themselves.

5. If damage is done to opium-dealers and their properties, the Chamber of Commerce shall refuse to grant compensation.

We are inclined to think that even had the syndicate been permitted to follow its commercial career it would not have found very easy sledding, since the only provinces in which it was licensed to do business were ready armed to meet it.

Some distinguished foreigners, too, have been working to eradicate opium from China, and to one of them *The Oriental News* gives high praise:

Great credit is undoubtedly due the Chinese. But the work of disinterested foreigners must not be forgotten among whose names is prominent the name of



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Mrs. Elizabeth Washburn Wright, who not only put forth her best effort in China itself to arouse public opinion against a revival of the traffic, but in both Japan and this country brought the matter to the attention of the authorities, and again urged action. Mrs. Wright very fittingly undertook this work, inasmuch as a great deal of the credit for the work already done in eradicating the opium evil belongs to her husband, the late Dr. Hamilton Wright, American Commissioner to the Opium Conference in Shanghai in 1909 and American representative at the opium conference held at The Hague. Mrs. Wright has worked tirelessly making speeches, securing interviews, and writing articles.

What Mrs. Wright thought we can see from a recent article from her pen in *Millard's Review*, an English paper published in Shanghai:

A great obstruction in the form of opium has been placed in the path of China's progress. It is a many-times-told tale that China for decades fought against the introduction of opium into her country, and, finally, a victim of circumstances, succumbed to its use. Because China is fundamentally strong and moral she never ceased to fight against a great wrong that was being done her people. It was repugnant also to the better mind of the world that a nation like China of many strengths and potentialities was being slowly and, if not checked, irrevocably undermined. Ten years ago the question was definitely taken up at the instigation of America by an international commission which met at Shanghai to study the question and to decide upon some means to eradicate the evil.

Great Britain also approached the subject in her so-called ten-year agreement with China—by which she agreed gradually to reduce the importation of Indian opium into China until it should finally cease at the expiration of ten years, on China's promise that she would stop the smoking of opium among her people and cease the cultivation of the poppy. Six years followed, during which time three international conferences were held at The Hague and a convention drawn up by which China was guaranteed international cooperation and protection. With great vigor China set about her own reforms and demonstrated to Great Britain and the world her sincerity and justified the confidence which the United States had placed in her desire and ability to grapple with her problem. In fact, her energy and accomplishment were such that Great Britain voluntarily reduced the time of her agreement by three years, and in 1913 announced in Parliament that the Indo-China opium trade was at an end. For this act Great Britain deserves much credit. By abandoning a trade of many years' standing she gave up a large revenue to her Indian coffers and a source of livelihood to many of her Indian subjects. But England also had the cause of China at heart, and was more than glad to be rid of a question with which her own conscience had not been satisfied.

With the extermination of her poppy cultivation and by her rigidly enforced prohibition of opium-smoking China rose in the estimation of the world by leaps and bounds. The giving up of opium was no light task and comparable only to a universal restriction of all alcohol in the western world—or the use of tobacco; but opium, due to the nature of the drug,

was infinitely more subtle and difficult of handling. This action on the part of China demonstrates a quality of strength in her people that is not adequately grasped by the west. This eradication of a century-old vice was not put in force through the issuing of edicts by the Government alone, but was due to the imperceptible and immense pressure of public opinion—the opinion and belief of millions and hundreds of millions of inarticulate Chinese scattered throughout the vast distances of China, a force imbued with the simple and definite instinct of right.

WOMAN WEIGHED IN THE SCALES OF MEDIEVAL MAN

NOT a whit behind our day in their interest in the diverting discussion of the eternal feminine were the Middle Ages, Miss Eileen Powers tells us in the current *Cambridge Magazine* (Cambridge, England). The difference is that now the worm has turned, and woman has perked up sufficiently to return criticism for criticism of her lord, whereas in the older days she merely accepted him as an inevitability. The cause of medieval woman was valiantly attacked and defended by the men themselves. Miss Powers accounts for the situation by the influence of the Church, which on the one hand exalted women "by the promotion of morality and by the sacramental character given to marriage, by the creation of the type of the nun, and by the cult of the Virgin"; and debased them "by the rigid asceticism of early religious ideals and by the doctrine of the inferiority of woman." The effect of chivalry was similar, and another influence was the popularity of oriental tales stamped with contempt for women. The writer says:

It is from this complicated, two-sided attitude, that there sprang in the later Middle Ages a literary controversy, which has continued ever since, having for its subject the praise or blame of women. There is, indeed, no particular reason why such a controversy should ever cease, because there is no particular reason why any one should ever arrive at a conclusion. The antiwoman pamphlet has existed from the earliest times; but no such controversy exists as to the merits and demerits of men in the Middle Ages. As that inimitable woman, the Wife of Bath, expressed it:

By god, if women hadde written stories
As clerkes han with-inne his oratories,
They wolde han writen of men more wikkednesse
Than all the mark of Adam may redresse.

It has been reserved for our own day to produce the antiman pamphlet. The medieval man would have said, "See what comes of educating the creature—'whan she comth home, she rampeth in my face!'" Some of the poems written against women in this controversy are exceedingly entertaining. Sometimes they take the form of long didactic dissertations, in which the case against women is set forth at length and with no unnecessary mincing of language. Sometimes they are more serious social satires. Sometimes they take an allegorical form, resembling *fabliaux* or *exempla*; such is the tale of *chicherache*, the mythical monster, who could only feed on women who were obedient to their

husbands, and had had nothing to eat for the last two hundred years. Some again are quite short songs. A favorite device is to credit women with all the virtues, in which they are popularly considered to be most deficient, and then to add at the end of each verse the refrain, "The contrary is true."

In every place ye may well se
That women be trow as tyrtill on tre;
Not libral in langag, but ever in secrete,
And great joy among them is for to be.
Cuius contrarium verum est.

For tell a woman all your counsayle
And she can kepe it wonder weyll;
She had lever go qwyck to bell
Than to hire neybourne she wold it tell—
Cuius contrarium verum est.

Trow ye that they lyst to smatter,
Or ageynst ther husbondes to clatter?
Nay, thei had lever fast bred and water
Than for to presse such a matter—
Cuius contrarium verum est.

Thowe all the pacience in the world were dround
And nonne were left here on the ground,
Ageyn in women it myght be found,
Such vertu in them doth abownd.
Cuius contrarium verum est.

Crude—but effective!

All these poems have their counterpart in others singing the praises of women, which, if less piquant, have frequently great charm and tenderness. I need only mention a poem whose literary merits have gained for it a greater fame than any of the English antifeminine productions, the beautiful "Nut Brown Maid." But I can not resist quoting a naive and delightful little fifteenth-century song in praise of women:

I am as lyghte as any roe
To praise womene wher that I goo.

To onpreyse womene yt were a shame,
For a womane was thy dame;
Our blessed Lady beryth the name
Of all womene wher that they goo.

A womane is a worthy thyng,
They do the washe, and do the wrynge,
"Lullay! Lullay!" she dothe the synge,
And yet she has but care and woo.

A womane is a worthy wyght,
She serveth a man both daye and nyght;
Therto she puttyth alle her myght;
And yet she hath but care and woo.

This is something rather different from the praise of woman to be found in the chivalrous love-poetry of the period; it is less the praise of a lady than that of a plain woman; less romantic than domestic; and thence (I think) its charm.

Miss Powers gives some amusing accounts of the ideals of married life held by medieval writers, who assume that all women, if not nuns, are past, present, or future wives. We read:

The fundamental idea, based on the Bible, is that a woman is in subjection. Philippe de Navarre put the matter in a nutshell, "Our Lord," he says, "demanded that woman should be ever in subjection" (which is quite untrue); "in childhood she must obey those who are bringing her up, and when she is married she must obey her husband as her lord, and if she goes into religion, she must be perfectly obedient to her superior, according to the rule." Even the *Ménager de Paris*—a sensible *bourgeois*—likens a wife's love for her husband to the fidelity of a dog to its master, and declares that all his orders, whether just or unjust, important or futile, reasonable or unreasonable, must be implicitly obeyed. There is, of course, another side to the matter. It is obvious that, altho they insist upon the fact that the husband is always lord and master, these

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 Until My Daddy Comes Home
 'Till We Meet Again
 Oh! Frenchy
 Oh! How I Hate to Get Up in
 the Morning
 My Belgian Rose
 I'm Always Chasing Rainbows
 K-K-K-Katy
 There's a Long, Long Trail
 Over There
 Beautiful Ohio
 Oui, Oui, Marie

If I'm Not at the Roll Call Kiss
 Mother Good-bye for Me]
 Everything is Peaches Down in
 Georgia
 Indianola
 When You Come Back, and You
 Will Come Back
 A Little Birch Canoe and You
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tone—its delightfully easy operation. And the Nationally Priced plan of doing business—each model has but one price, the same to everybody, everywhere in the U. S.—burned into the back of each instrument before it leaves our factory.

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GULBRANSEN Player-Piano

GULBRANSEN-DICKINSON COMPANY
3232 West Chicago Ave., Chicago



treatises do look for that degree of companionship between men and women, which must in many cases have existed. Moreover, the husband's reciprocal duty to his wife is not neglected; he is urged to treat her with courtesy, and never to rebuke her in public, and to love and cherish her if she be worthy; the idea that a good wife is an inestimable possession appears continually.

Finally, it may interest modern readers to know how the Middle Ages solved the evergreen problem of "How to be happy tho married." A little Italian treatise, written about 1300, purports to contain the twelve pieces of advice given by a mother to her daughter on the eve of the latter's marriage. They are as follows:

1. Avoid everything likely to annoy your husband. Don't appear gay if he is sad, or sad if he is gay.

2. Try to find out what dishes he likes, and if your taste does not accord with his, don't let him see it. In fact—Feed the brute!

3. If your husband has dropt off to sleep through illness or weariness, take care not to wake him, and if you absolutely must, do it gently and do not make him start.

4. Be faithful in love and do not rob your husband; don't give away or lend his possessions without his permission.

5. Don't appear too anxious to know your husband's affairs, but if he does tell you about them, keep his secrets and never repeat in public things told you in private, however trivial they may appear.

6. Love your family, especially those whom your husband loves, and don't find fault with them for little things.

7. Don't do anything of any importance without asking your husband's advice and always consider what he says to be best.

8. Don't make impossible or wrong demands upon him, which displease him and are contrary to his honor, so that no evil may come upon him through you.

9. Be careful always to look pretty and neat. Be suitably dressed without ostentation or exaggeration, for if you wear fast clothes your husband will think you are fast.

10. Don't be too familiar with your servants. It makes them scornful and disrespectful.

11. Don't want to go out too often. Man's sphere is outside; the sphere of woman is the home. Speak seldom, be modest, and don't frequent fortune-tellers.

12. Finally, and most important of all, do nothing which could possibly make your husband jealous, for thus you will lose his love. When he comes home, receive him with pleasure. Make much of him, and pay more attention to his relatives than to your own, and then he will act in the same way toward you. See that everything in your house runs smoothly. And always make yourself attractive.

A Little Hint.—Janet, aged nine, was taken by her mother to lunch at the house of a friend.

The hostess was of the talkative variety, and, in her enjoyment of certain interesting little incidents she was relating, quite forgot to give Janet anything in the shape of food.

After a lapse of several minutes, Janet could endure this situation no longer.

Raising her plate as high as she could, she demanded in a shrill voice:

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Live Question.—"Billson says he is living on two meals a day."

"Where does he get them?"—*Life*.

Hint to Wilhelm.—"One of the joys of not being an Emperor is the inconspicuity of ordinary failure."—*Richmond Times-Dispatch*.

Blame Located.—"SHE—"I wonder why men lie so?"

HE—"Because their wives are so inquisitive."—*Boston Transcript*.

Pale Word.—"SALESMAN—"I suppose you require a grand piano, madam?"

MRS. MEWNISHUNS—"Grand! I want a magnificent one."—*London Opinion*.

Her Plan.—"My husband is going to give me a lot of things for Christmas."

"How do you know?"

"I've bought most of them already."—*Judge*.

Carry It Back Again.—"DINER—"What do you call this stuff?"

WAITER—"Mock turtle soup, sir."

DINER—"Well, tell the chef he has carried his mockery too far."—*Tit-Bits*.

Useless.—"HUSBAND—"Have you brought your opera-glass?"

SHE—"Yes, but I can not use it."

HUSBAND—"Why not?"

SHE—"I have left my bracelets at home."—*London Opinion*.

Couldn't Catch Bobby.—"PAPA—"Bobby, if you had a little more spunk, you would stand better in your class. Now, do you know what spunk is?"

BOBBY—"Yes, sir. It's the past participle of spank."—*Chicago News*.

He's a Failure at Either Game.—"I hope that Wilhelm has not decided to take up politics," mused Senator Sorghum.

"Why?"

"Because a military man can be definitely disposed of, but a politician never quits."—*Washington Star*.

Sorry He Spoke.—"Any of you got a very old uniform?" asked the sergeant.

A private, scenting a new one, proudly displayed his frayed edges and stains.

"It isn't fit for much, is it?" commented the sergeant. "Parade at two-thirty for a coal-fatigue."—*Tit-Bits*.

Diplomatie Américaine.—"And you will take me to America with you *après la guerre*?" asked the demoiselle of the buck private.

"But, mademoiselle," remonstrated the diplomatic buck, "the customs-house officials would never pass such a priceless pearl as you!"—*The Spiker* (Army paper printed in France).

How It's Done.—"Say," said the new young Assistant Editor of the Big Magazine, breezing in with a basket full of poems, "I can't make head nor tail of these poems. I don't know what in thunder half of 'em mean!"

"Eureka!" shouted the Big Chief, embracing him. "Pick out the ones you don't understand, have the artists illuminate 'em in page frames that ain't artistic, and advertise the new school of literature!"

Where Pluck is Needed.—"There are few persons with courage enough to admit that they haven't got it."—*Life*.

Matrimony à la Mode.—"A few words mumbled by a minister constitute a marriage. A few words mumbled by a sleeping husband constitute a divorce."—*Smart Set*.

In Poor Company.—"The Belgians ought to do the right thing by King Albert and elect him President of Belgium. He deserves to be taken out of the king class."—*Albany Argus*.

A Dead Letter.—"Mrs. A.—"Your husband told my husband that his word was law at home."

Mrs. B.—"Yes, it's one of those laws that are never enforced."—*Boston Transcript*.

A Harder Thing.—"GREY—"How are you getting along in the stock market?"

GREEN—"Well, I'll tell you. I traded a lot of money for experience, and now I'm trying to reverse the process."—*Jersey City Journal*.

Unconsciously Ludicrous

The cases are quite numerous,
As well as quite mysterious,
When men appeared most humorous
When trying to be serious.

—*Washington Star*.

Might Be Lonely.—"Look here, now, Harold," said father to his little son, who was naughty, "if you don't say your prayers you won't go to heaven."

"I don't want to go to heaven," sobbed the boy, "I want to go with you and mother."—*Pearson's*.

New Pet Words.—"HE—"See that man over there? He's a bombastic ass, a wind-jammer nonentity, a conceited humbug, a parasite, and an encumbrance to the earth."

SHE—"Would you mind writing all that down for me?"

HE—"Why in the world—"

SHE—"He's my husband, and I should like to use it on him some time."—*Tit-Bits*.

When Bills Don't Count.—"Having made his payments for Liberty bonds, war-chest, rent, coal, gas, and groceries, the poor man was broke. But he needed winter clothes, so he compromised by digging through a closet and unearthing a heavy vest that belonged to a winter suit he had worn some years ago. He brushed the vest off and felt in the pockets.

Eureka! A discovery!

In the inside pocket of the vest was a roll of bills amounting to \$123.

And not one of them was receipted.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Try This Plan.—"Miss Willing," began the young man as he wiped the perspiration from his brow, "are you fond of stories?"

"If they are new, Mr. Woodby," replied the fair maid. "I simply dote on them."

"But the one I was going to tell you, Miss Willing, is not new," said the young man. "It is, I might say, Miss Willing—or, Clara—the old, old story, but—"

"Oh, never mind, George," she interrupted. "Even if it is a chestnut, I'm

A TIRE *of* SELECT MATERIALS

THE best fabric tire that can be made, from the best materials that can be bought.

The New McGraw is the perfected product of years of tire building experience, and of a plant concentrated upon high quality manufacture. Daily capacity exceeds five thousand tires.

5,000 Mile Guarantee

The McGraw Tire & Rubber Company
East Palestine, Ohio, U. S. A.



COMPOUNDING in the McGRAW PLANT

The proper blending of high grade rubbers is the first step in the science of tire craft. Minerals also, such as sulphur and zinc oxide, are as necessary to the production of a quality tire as alloys are to the winning of gold.



McGRAW TIRES



A New Spirit of Good Will

Thanks to the opportunity given it by the War Department, at home and abroad, a new spirit of good will has grown up around Dodge Brothers Motor Car.

Wherever soldiers meet, this car is spoken of in terms of admiration, and even affection.

Soldiers grow to love the tools, and weapons, and implements, that serve them.

They admire, especially, the inanimate thing that shows grit, and endurance, in a tight place.

That is American—and that is the American soldier in particular—and that is the sort of glory being woven around Dodge Brothers Motor Car.

There will always be associated with it, the remembrance of the work it did in the world war—in army service on both sides of the ocean.

Thousands of American soldiers are coming back, now, from the camps in America, and the battle-front in France, telling how well that work was done.

They are telling it to their fathers

and mothers, their worshipping small brothers, their sisters, their sweethearts and their friends.

It is the central figure in many a stirring story told about the family fireplace.

To many a white-haired American mother, it means something more as it goes by than just a motor car.

She links it, somehow, with what her own boy did, with what America did, and with what America stands for.

Dodge Brothers are proud that theirs was the one car of its type and class chosen by the War Department.

They are prouder still that it has been taken into the hearts and homes of the American people.

The old folks, and the little folks who don't forget, are spreading a leaven of good will which will endure for years to come.

Dodge Brothers cherish this new spirit of good will, which has come out of the world war, as *their most valued possession.*

The gasoline consumption is unusually low
The tire mileage is unusually high

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT

CURRENT EVENTS

THE PEACE SITUATION

December 11.—Premier Lloyd George tells a meeting at Bristol that the Allied war-bill against Germany is \$120,000,000,000 and that Germany should pay to the utmost of her capacity. With regard to the freedom of the seas question, he says: "Wherever the request comes from, we are not going to give up the protection of the Navy so far as Great Britain is concerned."

A dispatch to the Jugo-Slav Bureau at Washington reports the National Council at Zagreb protesting to the Allied governments against Italian administration in the occupied territories of Dalmatia, Istria, and Göriz.

December 12.—The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has a cabled request from a Berlin University professor to petition the United States Government to soften the terms of the armistice.

Over \$60,000,000 of gold received from Russia by the Germans arrives in Paris under the armistice terms and is deposited in the Bank of France to the common account of the Allies.

The Brussels Chamber of Commerce adopts a resolution in favor of Belgian annexation of Zealand and the Maestricht enclave.

British advance guards enter the city of Bonn and take possession of the Rhine bridge. British troops hold all the great bridges across the Rhine at Cologne.

December 13.—President Wilson arrives at Brest and starts for Paris.

In a statement to Reuter's Premier Lloyd George wishes it made clear beyond all doubt that he stands "for the abolition of conscript armies in all lands."

General Pershing reports that the American Army marching into Germany has come to a stand on the Rhine from Rolandseck to Brey.

An Amsterdam message states that an American squadron has arrived at and taken command of Pola, the former Austrian naval base.

December 14.—President and Mrs. Wilson enter Paris attended by President Poincaré, Premier Clemenceau, and other eminent Frenchmen.

Replying to an address of welcome by President Poincaré at a luncheon tendered to himself and Mrs. Wilson, President Wilson says he will look upon the ruin wrought by the armies of the Central Empires with "the same repulsion and indignation that they stir" in the hearts of Frenchmen and Belgians, and appreciates the "necessity of such action in the final settlement of the issues of the war as will not only rebuke such acts of terror and spoliation, but make men everywhere aware that they can not be ventured upon without the certainty of just punishment."

Copenhagen has a dispatch from Treves stating that the armistice has been extended until 5 A.M. January 17, and the Allies have notified Germany that they reserve the right to occupy the neutral zone east of the Rhine from the Cologne bridgehead to the Dutch frontier.

At a special meeting of the Norwegian Parliament the Foreign Minister announces that the Government has asked the other Scandinavian countries to seek admission to the Peace Con-

Washington announces an agreement with the Allies to send a special civilian mission to investigate reports of atrocities committed in Poland.

Saloniki is informed that the village of Agathopulos, on the Black Sea, which is inhabited solely by Greeks, has been set on fire by Bulgarian troops.

December 15.—President Wilson attends church twice, lays a wreath on the tomb of Lafayette, and holds conferences with Premier Clemenceau and Colonel House.

A New York meeting of the League of Small and Subject Nationalities passes resolutions in support of civil and religious equality for all nations, which will be cabled to the President in Paris.

London reports the three great Rhine bridgeheads provided by the armistice occupied by advanced Allied forces—the British at Cologne, the Americans at Coblenz, and the French at Mayence.

December 16.—President Wilson is greeted by the President of the Municipal Council of Paris and the Prefect of the Seine and is presented with the gold medal of the city of Paris. In his address he insists that America shares France's indignation at the wrongs done by the Germans. Later he calls upon Premier Clemenceau and receives Premier Venizelos of Greece.

The American Jewish Congress in Philadelphia plans a delegation to present the political claims of the Jews at the Peace Conference.

The American Third Army, which now occupies more than 4,500 square miles in Germany, takes possession of the famous fortress of Ehrenbreitstein opposite Coblenz.

December 17.—President Wilson holds conferences with the Italian Ambassador to the United States and with Chairman Hurley, of the United States Shipping Board. In the evening he attends a dinner given to him and President Poincaré by the American Ambassador to France.

The Belgian Government announces that its delegates to the Peace Conference will be Paul Hymans, Emile Vandervelde, and Baron van den Heuvel.

The general syndicate of French hotel men announces that for ten years they will receive no native or now enemy countries as employee or guest.

The American Jewish Congress in Philadelphia adopts a resolution accepting on behalf of American Jewry the British Government's declaration for an independent Palestine to be developed into a Jewish commonwealth under British or Allied trusteeship.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

December 11.—The Hague reports Premier Beerenbrouck declaring in the lower chamber of Parliament that the ex-Kaiser is entitled to the right of sanctuary in Holland and his return to Germany can not be demanded.

A Copenhagen dispatch says the Prussian Guard entered Berlin December 10 and, favoring the Republic, refused to disarm.

The Cologne *Gazette* states that the directors of the Krupp munition-works have announced their intention to transform the plant into a factory devoted to the arts of peace.

Paris reports that legal action against the ex-Kaiser has been commenced by an organization of "Lille mothers."

ing that Holland would not be disinclined to a conference of foreign governments with regard to a new place of residence for the ex-Kaiser.

A cable from Budapest states that German-Austrian troops have crossed the Hungarian frontier and are looting.

An official dispatch to Washington says Marshal Foch has sent officers of the Allied armies to investigate the alleged pogroms in Poland.

December 13.—Amsterdam learns that the Ebert Government has designated January 1 as a day of general rejoicing in Berlin in honor of the revolution.

Seven frontier villages of the Grand Duchy of Baden have formally expressed their desire to become united to Switzerland, states a telegram from Bern.

A revolutionary Socialist tells the lower house of the Dutch Parliament, says a dispatch from The Hague, that Switzerland refused to admit the ex-Kaiser when he fled from Germany, and that Holland ought to have followed that example.

December 14.—A Munich mass-meeting calls for the immediate creation of a tribunal of workmen and soldiers, the resignation of Ebert and "other opponents," and the arrest of Scheide-mann, Ebert, and others connected with the "blood bath of Berlin."

Supporting the demand for quick summoning of the Reichstag, the *Berliner Tageblatt* declares "all measures must be taken to prevent Foch's armies from marching east of the Rhine."

December 15.—Dispatches from several European points state that there are 350,000 workmen on strike in Berlin, that only two small newspapers are being published, that two Socialist members of the German Government have resigned, and that the Spartacus group has drawn up a program for safeguarding the revolution.

A message from Vienna says the State Council of German Austria will send a note to all foreign governments demanding a plebiscite for the self-determination of the populations of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia.

December 16.—It is reported that the new Government of Poland has severed relations with Germany.

Delegates from Soldiers' and Workers' Councils of all Germany meet in Berlin to choose an executive committee and to vote on the date of the assembling of a national convention.

It is reported from The Hague that Count Wilhelm Hohenzollern has refused to accede to Holland's request that he voluntarily leave the country.

The resignation of W. S. Solf as German Secretary of Foreign Affairs is accepted.

Czecho-Slovak troops occupy the towns of Tetschen and Bodenbach, in German Bohemia, south of the German border.

The Central Congress of Delegates from Soldiers' and Workers' Councils opens in Berlin with the radical Spartacus group greatly outnumbered by Moderates. A resolution inviting Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg to attend the Congress is defeated five to one.

The first elections to a German national assembly held by the former Duchy of Anhalt result in a victory for the Majority Socialists, who also gain control of the Anhalt national legislature.

In the election in Mecklenburg sixteen Liberals are chosen out of twenty-two delegates.



MUSTERED OUT



CALMLY and quietly, as a private enters the ranks, The Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company enlisted with thousands of other manufacturers to assist in winning the war.

Victory has been gloriously achieved and Delco, its duty done, is now mustered out of the service.

We do not desire to boast of Delco's part in the great struggle.

We have no wish to refer, in self-exaltation, to the sacrifices Delco has made.

To speak in such a manner, while thousands of our youth lie dead in Flanders, would be an egotistical sacrilege.

What Delco has done, what any manufacturer may have done, is small indeed when compared to the supreme sacrifice made even by a single soldier.

It is enough to say—loyally, and gratefully Delco has done what it could.

Honorably discharged, Delco once more takes its place in the ranks of American business.

And Delco is well prepared to take up its position as the foremost maker of electrical equipment for high-grade automobiles—equipment that represents the present-day maximum in quality, ability and certainty of performance.

The Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company
Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.



Delco

The Master ^{ELECTRICAL} Primer is Guaranteed to Start Your Car Within Five Seconds in the Bitterest Zero Winter Weather



You eliminate trouble and annoyance when you equip your car with a Master Primer.



Wherever the Master Primer is installed, you have a button on the dash operates it.



Any owner of a garage can install a Master Primer in a short time. It starts immediately on the motor.

INSTANT motor starting—even on coldest days! That's what we guarantee the Master Primer will do for your car. Use any kind of gasoline in any kind of weather! Try it for 30 days at our expense. **IF IT DOESN'T ABSOLUTELY SATISFY**—if it doesn't eliminate delays—heating the carburetor with hot water—back-breaking cranking—**WE'LL GLADLY RETURN YOUR MONEY.** You won't be out a penny. Simply clip the coupon below and send it on.

30,000 in Use

on every kind of car. The Master Primer has never failed to deliver complete satisfaction yet—on any car. It has the O. K. of The Detroit Testing Laboratory—recognized as the nation's leading motor equipment test laboratory. Their tests prove that the Master Primer, in cold winter weather, will start a motor in from one to five seconds, **EVEN WITH LOWEST GRADES OF GASOLINE.** The Franklin, one of the most scientifically engineered cars in America, carries the Master Primer as standard equipment.

Cost is Trifling

\$12.50 and the coupon below brings the Master Primer to you, all ready for your car. Simply enclose check or money order, —and in a few days you will be experiencing the ease and convenience of Master Primer instant starting.

What the Master Primer Does

The Master Primer is an electrically heated vaporizer and it acts as an auxiliary carburetor. It takes the gasoline direct from the carburetor, vaporizes it by heat, and turns it into the manifold—a rich, hot gas that ignites on the first spark—**NO MATTER HOW POOR THE GASOLINE.** It eliminates necessity for auxiliary tanks of high test gasoline. **IT IS NOT A GASOLINE PUMP—it does away with pumping required by other primitive priming devices. It is trouble proof—it positively cannot drain the battery or interfere with the proper functioning of the carburetor.** It saves battery energy by preventing waste of electric current in starting, and will save its cost in repair bills, in a short time.

Operated By Button On Dash

The Master Primer in motoring convenience equals the self-starter. Kills starting worries. It removes the last obstacle to comfortable winter driving. *It is operated by a button on the dash.*

As Necessary As Self-Starter

—to comfortable winter driving. No matter what kind of primer or choker device your car may now carry, you need the Master Primer this winter. And there is no reason why you should be without one. All you need to obtain a Master Primer for a 30-day trial is to clip the coupon and mail, with the assurance that you will get your money back the moment that you are dissatisfied with it. Remember—thousands of Master Primers are being demanded this winter. *Make sure of receiving yours immediately. Send coupon at once.*

This Coupon Means Winter Driving Comfort—Clip It—NOW

Remember—30 Days Trial—Absolute Guarantee—Money Back if Not Satisfied

Master Primer Company, Detroit, Mich.

Gentlemen: Please send me a Master Primer, for which find enclosed \$12.50. If the Master Primer does not give absolute satisfaction, you are to refund the purchase price at any time within thirty days of purchase.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____

State _____

Archduke Maximilian of Austria as successor to his brother, former Emperor Charles.

It is reported from Bern that the Polish General Staff has called for the mobilization of the classes from 1883 to 1901, an army of 1,500,000 men.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

December 11.—The Associated Press hears that the formation of a new Russian Government, to be headed by former Premier Trepoff, is contemplated in Stockholm to carry on matters of state while awaiting the fall of the Bolsheviks.

Archangel reports that the Bolshevik forces were repulsed with considerable losses in the sector between the Dyvina and the railroad near Naresevo. In a counter-advance the Anglo-Russian troops took considerable booty.

London receives a wireless message stating that Grand Duke Nicholas, former commander-in-chief of the Russian Army, is now in command of a force of Cossacks in southern Russia.

December 12.—Stockholm learns that Russian ships have bombarded the coast from Narva to Asserein, but attempts of the Bolsheviks to land on the Estonian shore were frustrated.

Senator Johnson introduced a resolution calling upon the State and War Departments for full information regarding the United States policy in Russia, the number of American troops there, and casualties among them.

Advices reaching Washington through official channels state that executions are still numerous in Russia, the victims including many priests and monks. Conditions in Petrograd are "beyond human power to grasp."

December 13.—Washington announces that it is the purpose of the Allied governments to send troops to the western provinces of Russia to take the place of evacuating German troops.

London receives an official dispatch describing the situation in Estonia as desperate. The Bolshevik Government has declared the Estonian Government outlawed, and the latter is appealing to the Entente Allies for a supply of arms and ammunition.

Paris reports French marines entering Odessa, occupying the wireless station, and expelling all German soldiers from all military posts.

At the opening of the anti-Bolshevik convention of the Federation of Russian Organizations in New York City a resolution is adopted affirming fealty to the United States and the cause of democracy.

December 14.—Dispatches from Bern state that Bolshevik troops are marching toward Central Europe on a front of nearly 400 miles from the Gulf of Finland to the Dnieper River and are being joined by German soldiers, who are destroying everything in their path.

December 15.—Stockholm hears that Lenin favors abandonment of Bolshevik rule, but is opposed by his colleagues, who wish to hold out to the last.

December 16.—It is reported from Amsterdam and Basel that on the 14th the hetman of the Ukraine abdicated and the Government was taken over by a "Directory."

An English squadron in the Gulf of Finland has bombarded Bolshevik forces on the coast of Estonia.

loss of more than a thousand prisoners by Don Cossacks near Voronezh.

FOREIGN

December 11.—The State Department at Washington announces that all South-American countries have been asked by the United States to join in its suggestion to Chile and Peru that the interests of Pan-American unity demand an amicable settlement of their controversy over the provinces of Tacna and Arica.

The Brussels College of Aldermen decides that hereafter all contracts for commercial enterprises will contain a clause prohibiting the use of German materials.

December 12.—A Panama dispatch says negotiations have been begun by the United States for the purchase of property rights on the Island of Taboga, at the Pacific entrance of the Panama Canal.

Montreal reports a strike of policemen and firemen.

The Royal Ulster Yacht Club sends a cable challenge to the New York Yacht Club for the America's Cup on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton.

December 13.—The Montreal strike is settled by the men returning to work after \$300,000 damage has been done and many persons, including several city officials, had been injured by rioters and looters.

December 14.—The Constantinople correspondent of the New York Tribune wires that the former Finance Minister informs him that Turkey's national debt, including the cost of all material received from Germany, is \$1,750,000,000.

December 15.—Dr. Sidonio Paes, President of Portugal, is shot and killed by an assassin while in a railway station at Lisbon awaiting a train to Oporto. His assailant is killed by the crowd.

December 16.—Former Premier Bratiano has been requested by the King of Roumania to head a coalition ministry.

Upon request of the Chinese Government, the Dutch Government recalls Minister Beelarts from Peking.

Lieut.-Gen. Jan C. Smuts resigns from the British War Cabinet.

Admiral Canto y Castro is elected President of Portugal.

DOMESTIC

December 11.—The War Department announces the abandonment of nineteen war-construction projects, including a number of nitrate and other chemical plants.

The New Jersey State Manufacturers' Council decides to form a permanent industrial commission for the betterment of economic conditions.

Secretary Daniels states that there are at present close to 524,000 men in the Navy, leaving a surplus of 174,000 to be released by July 1.

Resolutions demanding the termination of government operation of railroad, express, telegraph, telephone, and cable companies and their return to former owners are unanimously adopted by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

The War Industries Board announces that government steel prices will be suspended on January 1.

In his annual report Secretary of the Interior Lane proposes to have soldiers help to reclaim the nation's idle acres and suggests a vigorous national campaign to reduce illiteracy among

Director-General McAdoo recommends Congress to extend the period of government control of railroads for five years, ending January 1, 1924.

Mayor Hylan, of New York, issues warrants for five officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company on a charge of manslaughter arising out of the elevated-train wreck on November 1 that cost ninety-seven lives.

The Postmaster-General announces that aerial mail service between New York, Cleveland, and Chicago will be inaugurated December 18.

December crop estimates of the Department of Agriculture shows a total value of \$12,272,412,000 this year, an excess of \$614,380,000 over the former record year. The total acreage was 365,895,722, being 10,700,000 acres more than last year. The cotton crop is estimated at 11,700,000 bales. Last year 11,302,375 bales were produced.

December 12.—Railroad executives representing 125 roads and 92 per cent. of the mileage of the country issue a formal statement in Philadelphia opposing Director-General McAdoo's proposal to continue government control of the railroads until January, 1924.

Washington announces the invention and development of a practical system of multiplex telephony and telegraphy which will revolutionize wire service.

Secretary Daniels and officers of the Navy appear before the House Committee on Merchant Marine in advocacy of a bill empowering the Government to take over all privately owned wireless systems in the country.

An additional United States Government credit of \$3,200,000 is extended to Belgium, making her total loans from the United States \$213,320,000, and the aggregate for all the Allies \$8,223,540,702.

One month before the armistice, states the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, the American Navy was operating 1,950 vessels of all descriptions, of which 264, carrying 42,000 men, were actively participating in the war in European waters.

December 13.—Capt. George B. Lester, of the Military Intelligence Bureau, testifies of the alleged connection of William Randolph Hearst, William Bayard Hale, and others with German propaganda in this country.

Two gunmen enter the East Brooklyn Savings Bank in the afternoon, kill the paying-teller and assistant treasurer, and escape with \$13,112.

Postmaster-General Burleson ousts Clarence H. Mackay and two other officials from any connection with the operation or control of the consolidated cables of the Commercial and Western Union companies, and appoints Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union, director of the combined lines.

The War-Trade Board announces almost unlimited export of commodities to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Japan and their colonies effective December 16.

Surgeon-General Ireland tells the Senate Military Committee that of 2,500 shell-shocked patients, all except about 300 were cured almost immediately by news of the signing of the armistice, being "the greatest experience in psychotherapeutics known."

A convention of representatives of metal industries at Atlantic City declares in favor of a protective tariff and the subsidizing of an American merchant marine, and protests against the Administration policy of post-war taxation.



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There's a Rex Top for Your Car

If You Own a Dodge Brothers, Buick, Oakland, Paige, Nash, Reo, or Lexington

And what is vitally important, it will fit your car like the proverbial glove. For there is a Rex All-Seasons Top that is specially designed and built for the make and model of automobile you now own, thus assuring mechanical and artistic co-ordination with the body.

After the Rex All-Seasons Top is installed on your touring car or roadster, there's every season comfort and protection for you and the members of your family.

The discomforts and handicaps of winter motoring vanish. Your car is at your service when you want it most of all—on the day when the weather is most inclement.

The Rex All-Seasons Top provides shelter against the cold and snow of winter, the chill and rain of autumn and spring, and the dust and showers of summer.

The Rex All-Seasons Top is economical as well as practical. Its installation changes the touring car or roadster into a sedan or coupé at a saving of \$300 or more over the cost of a closed body of the solid type.

And the sturdy but light-weight Rex All-Seasons Top, with permanent deck and glass side panels that may be entirely removed in fair weather, is just as sparing of gasoline, oil and tires as the cape-topped

car, and equally as active. The thousands of Rex-topped cars, factory-equipped and now in service, testify most eloquently to the truth of such a broad assertion.

The Rex All-Seasons Top is now available for immediate installation on the following makes: Dodge Brothers, Buick, Oakland, Paige, Nash, Reo, Lexington and others.

The distributor or dealer, from whom you bought your car, can supply you.

Rex Manufacturing Company
Connersville, Indiana



SPRING
Rain protection — jiffy curtains in place.



SUMMER
Complete ventilation — all panels removed.

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AUTUMN
Tonneau protection, forward panels removed.



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Weather-tight — all panels in place.

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POWER properly put-to-work will make a watch or move a mountain. For more than half a century the words Alexander Leather Belting have been synonymous with power transmission.



ALEXANDER BROTHERS, Philadelphia
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Distributors of Alexander Leather Belting. Sole Leather, Harness and Strapping Leather and Leather Specialties in all principal cities of the United States and Europe

is introduced by Chairman Moon, of the House Post-Office Committee.

December 14.—A minority report of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections urges further action in the case of Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin, looking toward his exoneration, censure, or expulsion.

General March announces that approximately half of the 1,700,000 men in the home camps on November 11 are specifically designated for early discharge.

A nation-wide campaign for the equalization of educational opportunity throughout the country is begun by the National Security League.

Captain Lester gives more information gathered by the Military Intelligence Bureau of the activities of W. R. Hearst and Dr. Hale to the Senate investigation committee, which is exploring German propaganda.

December 15.—The second annual report of the United States Shipping Board shows that from the time of its organization up to August 31, of this year, the Emergency Fleet Corporation had negotiated 495 contracts, aggregating 2,298 vessels, with a total of 14,119,130 dead-weight tons, involving an estimated cost of \$2,319,216,204.

Postmaster-General Burleson announces sweeping reductions in long-distance and toll telephone-rates to become effective January 21.

A statement issued by the War Council of the Red Cross shows that ninety-eight cents of every dollar of the money given to the organization is spent in actual relief work, only two per cent. being used to meet administrative expenses in the United States.

December 16.—Colorado's "bone-dry" law is signed by the Governor to go into effect at midnight.

Postmaster-General Burleson sends to the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads a letter asserting the necessity of government ownership of telegraph- and telephone-lines, and saying that this can be paid for entirely through the savings which will be brought about by such ownership within the next twenty-five years.

Carter Glass takes the oath of office as Secretary of the Treasury.

The Department of Agriculture forecasts a winter wheat crop of 765,000,000 bushels, 80,000,000 bushels larger than any previous yield.

December 17.—The Ordnance Bureau of the War Department announces that it was making 500 guns of all calibers per month at the close of the war.

The President and Vice-President of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph and Cable Company testify at Washington their opposition to government ownership of wireless systems.

Walker D. Hines, Assistant Director-General of Railroads at former Chairman of the Santa Fé, issues a statement to the effect that the railroads should either be turned back to their owners at once or should be held for five years as suggested by Mr. McAdoo.

Four Army aviators are killed in an airplane collision at Geneseo, New York.

In accordance with a pre-election agreement, United States Senator Mulkey, of Oregon, resigns his seat in the Senate and is succeeded by Senator McNary, who was elected in November for the six-year term beginning next March.

The first great industrial combination completed under the provisions of the Webb Act to stabilize foreign trade is launched at New York by combining fifteen great copper companies, practically all the producers of the country, to form the Copper Export Association, a selling corporation.



Champion

Dependable Spark Plugs



For FORDSON TRACTORS
Champion Fordson Tractor
Plugs. Price \$1.00

For Fordson Tractors and Ford Cars

READE the advice contained in the Ford Motor Company's instruction book placed in every Ford car:

"There is nothing to be gained by experimenting with different makes of plugs. The make of plugs with which Ford Engines are equipped when they leave the factory are best adapted to the requirements of the motor."

Consider that Champion "X" is regular factory equipment on Ford cars, and has been continuously since 1911—

Consider that the Champion Fordson tractor plug is also regular factory equipment in Fordson tractors and that Fordson builders recommend *this* plug to Fordson owners—

Could there be stronger proof to guide you in the choice of spark plugs to handle and recommend to owners of Ford cars and Fordson tractors?



For FORD CARS
Champion X
Price 90c

Champion Spark Plug Co., Toledo, Ohio
Champion Spark Plug Co., of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ontario



How much more does this make a truck worth?

THE truck owner loses \$10, \$20 or more
—every time magneto-trouble stalls
his motor.

Sometimes he is to blame for letting first-cost guide him in his selection of a truck.

For—by adopting a magneto cheaper than the Berling, a manufacturer can make his product seem to cost a little less—the maker has to pay from \$10 to \$50 extra for the Berling.

But how about the man who buys that truck?—won't it cost him much more than the extra cost of the Berling Magneto—if he has to put up with a less reliable magneto?

ERICSSON MFG. CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE Berling Magneto's supremacy is due to years of strenuous tests by engineering departments.

The results of these tests form the sole reason why the Berling has been adopted by leaders in every branch of the automotive field.

Leaders do not buy magnetos on the basis of first-cost.

Berling Magneto

WORTH MORE DOES MORE

EXPERT MEDICAL ADVICE ON INFLUENZA

(Continued from page 22)

approved by government experts. Says General Blue:

"It is very important that every person who becomes sick with influenza should go home at once and go to bed. This will help keep away dangerous complications and will, at the same time, keep the patient from scattering the disease far and wide. It is highly desirable that no one be allowed to sleep in the same room with the patient. In fact, no one but the nurse should be allowed in the room.

"If there are cough and sputum or running of the eyes and nose, care should be taken that all such discharges are collected on bits of gauze or rag or paper napkins and burned. If the patient complains of fever and headache, he should be given water to drink, a cold compress to the forehead, and a light sponge. Only such medicine should be given as is prescribed by the doctor. It is foolish to ask the druggist to prescribe and may be dangerous to take the so-called 'safe, sure, and harmless' remedies advertised by patent-medicine manufacturers.

"If the patient is so situated that he can be attended only by some one who must also look after others in the family, it is advisable that such attendant wear a wrapper, apron, or gown over the ordinary house clothes while in the sick-room, and slip this off when leaving to look after the others.

"Nurses and attendants will do well to guard against breathing in dangerous disease germs by wearing a simple fold of gauze or mask while near the patient. . . .

"In guarding against disease of all kinds, it is important that the body be kept strong and able to fight off disease germs. This can be done by having a proper proportion of work, play, and rest, by keeping the body well clothed, and by eating sufficient, wholesome, and properly selected food. In connection with diet, it is well to remember that milk is one of the best all-around foods obtainable for adults as well as children. So far as a disease like influenza is concerned health authorities everywhere recognize the very close relation between its spread and overcrowded homes. While it is not always possible, especially in times like the present, to avoid such overcrowding, people should consider the health danger and make every effort to reduce the home overcrowding to a minimum. The value of fresh air through open windows can not be overemphasized.

"Where crowding is unavoidable, as in street-cars, care should be taken to keep the face so turned as not to inhale directly the air breathed out by another person.

"It is especially important to beware of the person who coughs or sneezes without covering his mouth and nose. It also follows that one should keep out of crowds and stuffy places as much as possible, keep homes, offices, and workshops well aired, spend some time out of doors each day, walk to work if at all practicable—in short, make an effort to breathe as much fresh air as possible."

A statement issued by the British Royal College of Physicians, and published in the *London Times Weekly* (November 15), declares that "this outbreak is essentially identical, both in itself and in its complications, including pneumonia, with that of 1890," and "has no relation to plague, as

some have suggested." The following timely advice is given to the public:

"Well-ventilated, airy rooms promote well-being, and to that extent, at any rate, are inimical to infection; drafts are due to unskilful ventilation, and are harmful; chilling of the body surface should be prevented by wearing warm clothing out of doors. Good, nourishing food, and enough of it, is desirable; there is no virtue in more than this. Alcoholic excess invites disaster; within the limits of moderation each person will be wise to maintain unaltered whatever habit experience has proved to be most agreeable to his own health. The throat should be gargled every four to six hours, if possible, or, at least, morning and evening, with a disinfectant gargle, of which one of the most potent is a solution of twenty drops of liquor soda chlorinate in a tumbler of warm water. A solution of common table salt, one teaspoonful to the pint of warm water, is suitable for the nasal passage; pour a little into the hollowed palm of the hand and snuff up the nostrils two or three times a day.

"Since we are uncertain of the primary cause of influenza, no form of inoculation can be guaranteed to protect against the disease itself. From what we know as to the lack of enduring protection after an attack, it might in any case be assumed that no vaccine could protect for more than a short period. But the chief dangers of influenza lie in its complications, and it is probable that much may be done to mitigate the severity of the affection and to diminish its mortality by raising the resistance of the body against the chief secondary infecting agents. No vaccines should be administered except under competent medical advice. No drug has as yet been proved to have any specific influence as a preventive of influenza. At the first feeling of illness or rise of temperature the patient should go to bed at once and summon his medical attendant. Relapses and complications are much less likely to occur if the patient goes to bed at once and remains there till all fever has gone for two or three days; much harm may be done by getting about too early. Chill and overexertion during convalescence are fruitful of evil consequences. The virus of influenza is very easily destroyed, and extensive measures of disinfection are not called for. Expectoration should be received, when possible, in a glazed receptacle in which is a solution of chlorid of lime. Discarded handkerchiefs should be immediately placed in disinfectant, or, if of paper, burned.

"The liability of the immediate attendants to infection may be materially diminished by avoiding inhalation of the patient's breath, and particularly when he is coughing, sneezing, or talking. A handkerchief should be held before the mouth, and the head turned aside during coughing or sneezing. The risk of conveyance of infection by the fingers must be constantly remembered, and the hands should be washed at once after contact with the patient or with mucus from the nose or throat. Each case must be treated, as occasion demands, under the direction of the medical attendant. No drug has as yet been proved to have any specific curative effect on influenza, tho many are useful in guiding its course and mitigating its symptoms. In the uncertainty of our present knowledge considerable hesitation must be felt in advising vaccine treatment as a curative measure.

"A period of enfeeblement following an attack of influenza should never be disregarded, as it is apt to mask the presence of other morbid conditions."



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"—I'm making *real* money now! Yes, I've been keeping it a secret until pay day came. I've been promoted with an increase of \$50 a month. And the first extra money is yours. Just a little reward for urging me to study at home. The boss says my spare time training has made me a valuable man to the firm and there's more money coming soon. We're starting up easy street, Grace, thanks to you and the I. C. S."

Today more than ever before, money is what counts. You can't get along on what you have been making. Somehow, you've simply got to increase your earnings.

Fortunately for you there is an unfailing way to do it. Train yourself for bigger work, learn to do some one thing well and employers will be glad to pay you real money for your special knowledge.

You can get the training that will prepare you for the position you want in the work you like best, whatever it may be. You can get it at home, in spare time, through the International Correspondence Schools.

It is the business of the I. C. S. to prepare men for better positions at better pay. They have been doing it for 27 years. They have helped two million other men and women. They are training over 100,000 now. And they are ready and anxious to help you.

Here is all we ask—without cost, without obligating yourself in any way, simply mark and mail this coupon.

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Delicious Muffins

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Tasty, appetizing muffins baked from a flour endorsed by diabeticians—approved by American Medical Association—

Flour for Diabetics

A product of the famous Soy's bean—rich in proteins and fats, with but a trace of starch.

Send for free booklet, "Diet for Diabetics"—no obligation.

Five 2-oz. sample tins free upon request. Write for booklet for buying plan of coffee, etc. given.

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81 Grand Ave., Waukegan, Wis.

Ask Your Doctor

ESTABLISHED 1865

If You Want More Capital

To increase your
working assets;

To extend your
manufacturing
facilities;

To develop your
selling policy;

To refund your
bank debts;

To provide against
the uncertainties
of the future;

*Give us the facts in
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and we will give
you a quick yes or
no.*

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OYAL MAILS

ERLAND and ROTTERDAM LLOYD
(JOINT SERVICE)

SHIP STEAMERS—Sailings frequently from San
to Java via Honolulu, Nagasaki (Yokohama, Manila,
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Odd Lots of stock, Liberty Bonds,
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We can serve you, whether you
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SPECIALISTS IN
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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

OUR WAR-DEBT AND OUR ABILITY TO PAY IT

IT is contended by a writer in the New York Times *Analyst* that "historic precedents justify the hope that reduced operating expenses will create a sufficient tax-accumulation to retire our bonds as they fall due." First, he recalls what our condition was before the war, when we were "a modest nation" compared with what we are now, our national debt "less than that of our largest city." Our net debt during the war, however, has grown to \$17,000,000,000, but it is a debt that we "owe to ourselves," and a further comforting fact is that "nearly every civilized country has due to us balances that will take a generation to settle." Citing a maxim of finance, that "the measure of power lies in unlimited credit," he notes that our situation now as to debt, "instead of being a cause for alarm, is rather an indication of the new place the United States has taken among nations." He proceeds:

"Let us first analyze our national debt and then try to gather the full meaning of the words Banker for the World. In round figures, the war has cost us 22½ billions, of which 8 billions have been loaned to our Allies and 14½ billions spent by the United States. Bear in mind, however, that nearly all of the cost has gone across the counter of American producers. Nearly 28 billions have been raised by bonds or certificates, of which more than 10 billions in short-time paper have been redeemed and been paid. The net amount raised by loans has, therefore, been about 18 billions, while taxes and custom revenues produced something more than 5½ billions.

"Money owed by a Government to its own people is a source of strength. Liberty Loans have made 20,000,000 people more nearly partners in the success of the American enterprise than the franchise had accomplished since we separated from England. Money owed to a government by the nations of the world, with whom it is in active commercial competition, is another line of fortifications in defense of the frontier. Let us, then, consider our debts and our debtors, and how we both propose to pay. Our long-time loans may be scheduled as follows:

First Loan	\$2,000,000,000
Second Loan	3,808,706,000
Third Loan	4,170,819,450
Fourth Loan	6,289,947,000

\$16,967,832,450

"The totals of each of the above loans have changed substantially since allotment, through conversions with a correspondingly increasing charge on the service. However, the gross amount is substantially unchanged. Of the old loans the Treasury statement of March 31 showed the following totals:

Consol. 2's of 1930	\$599,724,000
4's of 1925	118,489,000
Panama Canal 2's, 1906	48,954,140
Panama Canal 2's, 1908	25,947,490
Panama Canal 3's, 1911	50,000,000
Conversion 2's, 1945-7	28,894,500
Postal Savings 2½'s, 1911-7	10,728,300
Postal Savings 2½'s, 1918	202,100,000

\$1,184,986,390

"The short-term loans in the shape of certificates of indebtedness and War-Savings Stamps at the present writing are as follows:

4½% certificates, Series E	\$625,493,000
4½% certificates, Series 4F	625,216,500
4½% certificates, Series 4G	614,069,000

\$1,875,778,500

"In addition to the above a series of

certificates of indebtedness, designated as TA, bearing interest at four per cent. and maturing July 15, 1919, was issued to a small amount in anticipation of next year's income taxes. The sale proved to be slow, and further issuance was discontinued and a new issue for the same purpose and of a similar maturity bearing interest at 4½ per cent. was substituted. The sale of these securities through the agency of the Federal Reserve Banks is in the nature of a continuous operation, and no totals so far have been announced.

"The sale of War-Savings Stamps and certificates has increased the national debt by \$1,257,000,000, or within 400 million of the maximum under the first authorization. A second series, however, amounting to two billion dollars, has been authorized, so that the operation will probably continue into the coming year. The Treasury for the fiscal year 1917-1918 estimated receipts of \$661,200,000 from this source and about a billion for 1918-1919. The first estimate was out of line, owing to the difficulty in getting the plan into smooth operation. Subsequent results have, however, justified the average of expectations.

"The prewar debt, in the light of recent figures, is almost negligible, and the outstanding certificates in anticipation of taxes and the Fourth Liberty Loan will be redeemed in due course by the flow of funds owing to the Government in taxes and subscription payments. The problem of how to deal with the eighteen-billion-dollar war-debt is the vital question. How much of this sum represents a charge on the coming generation and how much an invaluable national asset? We have loaned abroad the following items:

Great Britain	\$3,745,000,000
France	2,445,000,000
Italy	1,190,000,000
Japan	325,000,000
Belgium	183,530,000
Greece	18,790,000
Cuba	15,000,000
Romania	12,000,000
Roumania	6,000,000
Libya	5,000,000
Czechoslovak Republic	7,000,000

\$7,919,870,000

"Here, then, are figures totaling nearly half of our war-debts that are not only self-supporting but also a double-edged weapon in the international market. In the first place, they represent money spent at home on American goods, from which the American manufacturer has taken his toll of profit; and in the second place, they have put the world in our debt to an extent that will be difficult to pay in the normal manner of exchange of goods.

"Imports of foreign commodities or even gold will take a decade to halve the debt, for the gold can not be spared, nor do we wish it, and our creditors will find it difficult to increase their exports to a point capable of bringing about a balance in their favor. The imports from Europe are bound to be offset by our own exports, some able economists predicting a balance of a billion dollars in our favor for the next five years. Regardless of the demands to be made upon us from this source, it is probable that the peak-load of expenditure has been reached and the period of readjustment and redemption set in.

"Charging off, then, our loans to the Allies as an asset, let us then consider how we may best meet the bill due the American people. Vague discussions of the creation of a huge sinking-fund have been heard, altho, for some reason or other, in history these operations have not been entirely successful. Fortunately the bulk of our debt has an early callable date, and the Treasury has recently come in for much applause by advocating no more loans unless they be in the nature of a one to five-year currency. Experience teaches that



Franklin Light Weight and Air Cooling add to Franklin fineness a day-by-day delivery to the owners of—

20 miles to the gallon of gasoline
—instead of 10

10,000 miles to the set of tires
—instead of 5,000

50% slower depreciation than
any other fine car

There Are Hard Days Ahead For the Wasteful Motor Car

TODAY when you are considering a motor car, you have something more definite in mind than a year ago, because your standard is bound to be different than it was then. You are buying a car to ride in—as much as you require—but you are naturally more exacting as to costs, comfort, and staying qualities of the car.

Everybody recognizes the fact that the performance of motor cars in general is unchanged. And the live question now is which car will give you a *full measure* of usefulness—and still stick to the new standard of *keeping down waste*.

Cars that insisted upon bulky, wasteful, rigid weight before the war now find themselves out of line with the trend of public thought and unable to change for months to come on account of the material situation. And with the people frowning upon waste, there will be hard days ahead for the wasteful motor car.

It's all summed up in the old question of unnecessary motor car weight and rigid construction. Unnecessary weight means unnecessary expense to move it—more fuel; and, combined with rigidity, it gives tires no chance to wear out—they are pounded out long before they should be.

The Franklin Car, on the other hand, anticipated these requirements sixteen years ago. It has always been built on the principle of utility, cutting out all excessive weight at the outset, and relying on flexibility instead of rigidity, and now, without change, it meets your need and desire for a car to use—a car to ride in with the utmost safety, comfort, reliability at the least expense.

The fineness of the product is best indicated by the facts of Franklin performance in the hands of owners under all conditions.

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY SYRACUSE, N. Y.



Get the habit of doing things right. This will mean greater production; less waste; increased earnings. Work for good times all the time.—W. B. Wilson, U. S. Secretary of Labor.



The Trustee and the Individual Investor

The steady growth of our trust fund business is significant. It shows that trustees are beginning to recognize very generally that they command from us advice of value.

The individual investor, such a service is of equal importance. He rarely has the time or facilities for thoroughly investigating the investment situation, and it is the part of wisdom for him to seek the best advice available.

We shall be pleased to have you consult us about current offerings of Bonds and Short Term Notes will be sent upon request for circular D-96.

The National City Company

National City Bank Building, New York
No. 514 Fifth Avenue, New York

Correspondent Offices in 31 Cities
Selling Short Term Notes Acceptances

1st FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Denominations \$100, \$500, \$1000.

Bonds are secured by first mortgages on improved farms in the best agricultural sections of Oklahoma. We have issued over \$1,000,000.00 without a cent of loss to any investor. Bonds mature in 5, 7, and 9 years and can be had in denominations of \$100.00, \$500.00 and \$1000.00—interest payable semi-annually.

AURELIUS-SWANSON CO., Inc.
Agents over \$400,000.00
31 State National Bank Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Danforth Farm Mortgages

Present the highest type of investments. They stood the test of wars and business depression 1858-60 years, and always worth 100%—paid promptly at maturity.

FORM MORTGAGE BONDS in \$500.00 and 0.00 denominations. For further information regarding our Farm Loans and Bonds write booklet and Investors' List No. 50.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Founded A.D. 1858

10 City, 6%-Farm—First Mortgages. Our own money invested in all mortgages offered investors. Our farm mortgages are made only on Central Texas black water, long-walnut lands. Not more than 40% of value loaned—usually within years in business. Write for booklet, "Safe Investments."

CULP & COMPANY, Mortgage Loans, Temple, Texas

For 30 years we have been giving our customers the highest returns consistent with conservatism in loans. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we recommended after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 1. 11 South Federal Depository Building, New York.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence Kent

FREE
Handsomely illustrated book, just issued, explains why Omaha is twelfth in bank clearings, although 34th in population. Prepare for after the war business now by investigating this rich agricultural territory which will not be adversely affected by the reconstruction period.
BUREAU OF PUBLICITY
Dept. 17 Chamber of Commerce, Omaha

the full benefit and effect of war-taxes are rarely felt until after the war. England, after the Napoleonic wars, came back with a rapidity that astonished the Exchequer itself. Taxes rolled up in such a volume and expenses dropt with demobilization to such an extent that the Government found itself anticipating the callable date in national debts by market purchases, and even then it was found convenient gradually to reduce the scale of taxation.

"Our experience after the Civil War was very similar to England's, and the Treasury's surplus annually accumulated to a point that forced the Government to buy back at high premiums the bonds it was not privileged to call. This was true, tho to a lesser degree, with the Spanish war-loan.

"It seems as tho the two operations of liquidating our own debts and the debt of Europe to the United States dovetailed perfectly into one gradual and stupendous task. While Europe is paying her indebtedness to us without interfering with the development of international trade by the sale of foreign securities in our home market our buyers here must receive the tools to operate with through the redemption and repurchase of their Liberty Bonds. In this half of the deal safety, as usual, lies in the middle course. It is hoped that taxes will be maintained at a level that will infallibly provide funds for first redemptions with a sufficient surplus to get a flying start by purchase around the present low levels."

OUR SAVING STILL AS NECESSARY AS IN WAR-TIME

That there is still the same great need of saving in this country as before the armistice was signed, the reason being that reconstruction will require the use of all our resources, was contended by the Federal Reserve Board in a statement recently prepared for circulation throughout the country. The Board is confident that the present "is no time for relaxation, either of our financial precautions or measures which must be regarded as vitally necessary to insure the conservation of our banking and credit resources." As the armistice foreshadowed the end of "the most remarkable era in American finance," so it marked the opening up of another "which will be replete with new and momentous problems." For a long time to come the liquid capital of the country "will be inadequate to meet the needs of the world." Some process of husbanding it must, therefore, be applied. The statement continues:

"Immediately the problem will be that of preventing credit from expanding too far, and, so far as practicable, of reducing any excess that already exists. The economic history of the period immediately succeeding wars of the past has shown that in practically every instance there has been a tendency toward the use of bank funds for the purpose of promoting the development of industries and enterprises involving a considerable investment of capital.

"The Federal Reserve banks are the one unexhausted reservoir of banking credit in the world. To them is assigned the function of maintaining the liquid character of the assets held against the demand obligations of the banks, and, by regulation of discount rates, to regulate, as conditions permit, the uses and limits of credit. This function, almost of necessity, has been temporarily suspended during the war, but, with the return of peace, a resumption of the duties of the reserve system as a regulator of credit again presents itself. Reduction of loans on war-paper is a problem to be faced at once by the banks, for the transition period will, it is stated, unquestionably involve new and large needs for credit and capital. Present conditions in the

world are quite different from those which existed after previous wars, because all the leading countries are involved. To-day banking and credit inflation is general, while there has been far-reaching alteration in the distribution of gold. A gradual redistribution of the gold-supply is, therefore, to be looked for as one of the features of the financial future.

"Coincident with the reduction of domestic war-loans there may probably be expected to develop a direct demand upon our banking resources for accommodation designed to facilitate the movement of goods to other countries. Such accommodation has been extended in large measure ever since the opening of the European War—first, through the extension of loans to belligerent countries, privately placed with bankers in the United States, and, later, when the United States itself became a belligerent, through the issue of government bonds, whose proceeds were advanced to foreign countries and were then used by them in payment for supplies purchased in the United States. It may be possible, as has already been intimated, that additional credits may from time to time have to be opened in favor of the Allied nations, but from this time forward the bulk of our foreign financing will necessarily return to a peace basis, and the services of our banks will lie in supplying the means for financing the movement of consumable goods to the foreign countries by which they are most needed.

"One effect of the war has been to produce shortages of materials of production in many different directions, a fact which implies that the reserve stock of such articles, always relatively small, as compared with total consumption, has been allowed to become exhausted. To meet all current demands, and thus to reestablish such reserve stocks, will be a task calling for the increase of production in many lines, particularly as the current requirements of the European nations for material to be used in reconstruction systems will constitute an abnormal addition to current needs. It must be expected, therefore, that the demands of the nation and of the world for capital and for goods will continue to be more or less active for a good while to come. The fear of depression of trade export in many quarters need not be entertained with respect to trade as a whole; depression may be expected only in those lines in which demand has been suddenly suspended or curtailed in the process of readjusting consumption and production."

In conclusion, the Board insists that this demand for capital "must be met from the ordinary sources of saving and accumulation and not through the creation of banking credit." Merely to rely upon bank loans as the source from which to draw the means for supporting industrial operations "would raise the question whether, instead of resorting to intensive saving, accompanied by reduction of prices, we had resolved to fall back upon inflation of bank liabilities and of the currency."

FEWEST FAILURES IN TWENTY-SIX YEARS

General trade in November after being active during the first week of the month was rather quiet in the last two-thirds, or since the armistice was signed, and yet *Bradstreet's* finds that "business failures reflected few signs of this." In fact, the later weeks of November saw "a largely reduced number of casualties," the net result being "a strikingly small total of failures and a reduction in liabilities." One of the causes for quiet in November the writer believes to have been the fact that traders were "making up their minds what the

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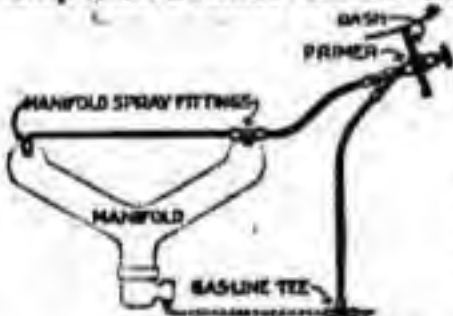


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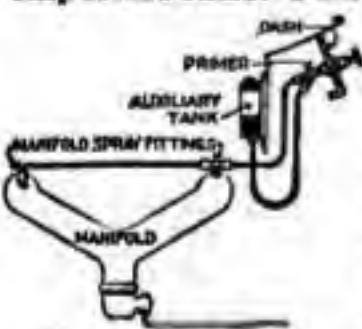
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Imperial Primer Outfit with Gas Line Tee, \$5.50



consists of Primer Pump, Gas Line Tee, Manifold Spray Fittings and Tubing, readily installed on any make of car, including Fords. When ordering this Outfit, always specify outside diameter of main gasoline line tubing.

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is similar to the Gas Line Tee Outfit, except that it has an auxiliary tank which holds 1½ pints of gasoline, instead of the Gas Line Tee. All connections made with the well-known Imperial Compression Couplings.

You should be able to purchase an Imperial Primer from your dealer. If not, write us, and we will see that you are supplied promptly.

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Now that the restrictions have been removed on oxygen and acetylene gases, Imperial Welding and Cutting Equipment is again available for use in industrial work. War has shown the value of Imperial Outfits both at home and abroad, and the work of peace-time readjustment will prove them to be equally effective.

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new order of things will mean to things commercial and industrial."

So far as failures were concerned, however, the month made a fine showing. There were only 549 reported to *Bradstreet's* for the whole month, a decrease of 20 per cent. from October, 16 per cent. from the low level of July, and 43 per cent. from November a year ago. This total was the smallest total recorded in any month since 1893, when the compilation of failures by months was begun by *Bradstreet's*. Liabilities for November totaled only \$9,642,486, a sum 11 per cent. smaller than in October, and 12 per cent. below that of November a year ago. On this subject it is further stated:

"For eleven months of the calendar year failures number only 8,810, a decrease of 26 per cent. from the like period of 1917, and a trifle more than half what they were in 1915, the high-water mark year for failures in the country's history. Liabilities for eleven months totaled \$128,016,124, a decrease of 14.6 per cent. from 1917, just one-half what they were in 1915, and 60 per cent. less than in 1914. The failures, assets, and liabilities monthly and quarterly for two years past follow:

1918	Number	Assets	Liabilities
January	1,219	\$7,244,374	\$16,521,531
February	914	6,512,520	11,468,734
March	803	6,067,940	12,542,179
First quarter	2,936	\$20,124,834	\$40,532,444
April	829	6,300,549	12,549,811
May	792	4,721,008	9,067,945
June	747	3,964,911	7,827,008
Second quarter	2,368	\$14,986,468	\$29,444,764
Six months	5,304	\$35,111,302	\$70,000,208
July	771	6,209,549	\$12,608,000
August	747	4,074,291	9,259,000
September	657	3,656,406	15,207,282
Third quarter	2,175	\$13,940,246	\$37,074,282
Nine months	7,579	\$49,051,548	\$107,459,990
October	688	\$5,040,311	\$10,911,674
November	549	5,010,644	9,642,486
1917			
January	1,358	\$14,791,267	\$24,342,306
February	1,126	5,200,711	12,196,528
March	1,157	5,406,630	11,519,010
First quarter	3,641	\$25,398,608	\$48,057,844
April	1,006	\$5,472,947	\$11,140,309
May	1,109	7,109,912	14,282,373
June	1,041	5,224,101	11,797,111
Second quarter	3,156	\$17,806,960	\$37,219,793
Six months	7,157	\$43,199,569	\$85,277,637
July	1,050	\$11,722,283	\$17,080,050
August	1,001	6,266,713	11,295,543
September	872	5,633,282	10,478,591
Third quarter	2,923	\$23,622,278	\$38,854,184
Nine months	10,080	\$66,821,847	\$126,102,315
October	1,005	\$6,131,612	\$13,023,219
November	961	5,206,406	10,956,354

"The following table gives the number, assets, and liabilities of those failing during November, as compared with the same month of preceding years for twenty-five years past:

	Number	Assets	Liabilities
1918	549	\$5,010,644	\$9,642,486
1917	963	5,206,406	10,956,354
1916	1,265	4,070,548	9,574,719
1915	1,339	9,130,817	19,871,295
1914	1,589	13,366,004	24,850,367
1913	1,333	10,297,707	23,618,400
1912	1,103	5,879,093	13,771,634
1911	1,092	8,180,533	14,073,905
1910	946	7,121,633	14,191,178
1909	982	5,262,447	10,545,900
1908	993	8,138,573	14,001,004
1907	1,108	20,850,605	32,653,269
1906	810	4,199,577	8,547,366
1905	816	4,040,703	8,320,268
1904	809	4,157,312	8,610,986
1903	886	6,894,438	12,574,600
1902	818	3,075,651	8,548,808
1901	879	4,460,837	10,101,874
1900	837	6,408,510	13,480,324
1899	794	5,596,442	12,344,307
1898	936	7,086,965	13,788,982
1897	1,058	5,487,572	10,394,545
1896	1,226	13,034,018	23,104,032
1895	1,248	7,965,374	14,801,667
1894	1,188	7,325,193	12,666,907
1893	1,423	7,969,444	13,900,199

"The results for eleven months of this

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False Notions On Teeth-Cleaning

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities



They Ignore the Film

The old idea of brushing teeth was to remove food particles. Some ways also aimed to polish teeth.

But time soon proved those methods insufficient. Teeth still discolored, still decayed. Tartar formed, and pyorrhea remained undiminished. Statistics show that tooth troubles constantly increased.

Millions of users have discovered that the tooth brush fails to save their teeth.

Now science knows the reason. It lies in a film—a slimy film—which dentists call bacterial plaque. It constantly forms on the teeth, and it clings. It gets into crevices, hardens and stays. Old-time brushing methods could not properly combat it.

That film is what discolours, not the teeth. It hardens into tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Thus tooth troubles are largely traced to that film.

Science now has found a way to combat that film. It has proved itself to many able authorities by four years of clinical tests. Today it is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And we offer you a Free tube to let you prove it out.

The Scientific Way

As a cleanser and polisher, Pepsodent holds supreme place among tooth pastes. But it also goes further.

It is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly prevent its accumulation.

But pepsin alone won't do. It must be activated, and the usual activating agent is an acid, harmful to the teeth. So pepsin long seemed forbidden.

Now science has found an activating method harmless to the teeth. Five governments have already granted patents. That method, used in Pepsodent, makes the use of active pepsin possible.

Before it was offered to users, able dental

authorities proved its value by clinical tests. They placed its results beyond question. Now we offer the proof to you in the shape of a home test.

Send the coupon for a One-Week Tube. Use it like any tooth paste and watch results. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the film. See how teeth whiten—how they glisten—as the fixed film disappears.

A week's trial will convince you that Pepsodent does what nothing else has done. You will see that your teeth are protected as they never were before. You will not return after that, we think, to any old-time method.

Cut out the Free coupon now.

Return your empty tooth paste tubes to the nearest Red Cross Station

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REG. U.S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A Scientific Product—Sold by
Druggists Everywhere

(149A)

year compare with eleven months of the nineteen preceding years as follows:

	Number	Assets	Liabilities
1918	8,810	\$64,098,854	\$128,016,114
1917	12,048	78,449,448	150,081,871
1916	15,149	76,232,829	157,005,041
1915	17,447	146,369,386	256,483,716
1914	14,567	178,719,626	323,489,444
1913	12,885	141,063,337	253,422,989
1912	12,502	89,828,596	180,353,034
1911	11,358	93,040,616	167,930,761
1910	10,374	78,439,301	163,265,451
1909	10,690	63,943,956	128,513,843
1908	12,756	157,063,308	276,261,861
1907	8,909	225,251,756	307,227,939
1906	8,480	55,299,143	109,847,422
1905	9,049	56,578,551	100,062,376
1904	9,368	71,061,292	153,739,834
1903	8,683	75,281,374	136,509,310
1902	9,080	44,187,522	92,418,176
1901	9,589	55,065,341	118,428,207
1900	8,831	50,935,945	109,913,257
1899	8,687	37,061,409	84,323,133

ADVANCE IN GUARANTEED STOCKS

The market for guaranteed stocks is seldom active, and has not been active recently, but *The Wall Street Journal* finds a "considerably firmer tone compared with a month or two ago evident in these issues." This trend it declares to have been "in sympathy with the upward movement in the market for high-grade bonds," a fact which is explained by their known desirability for investment purposes. There are stocks in this class which "compare most favorably with the best grade of bonds." The writer gives interesting details as follows:

"Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago original (now preferred) stock is outstanding to the amount of \$19,714,285. There are no bonds on the property, so that dividends on this issue represent a first claim on the earnings, irrespective of lease to Pennsylvania Railroad, by which 7 per cent. dividends are guaranteed. This property can be regarded as self-sustaining under almost any condition, as it comprises 468 miles main line trackage from Pittsburg to Chicago. The preferred stock is followed by \$52,436,300 guaranteed special (now common) stock, entitled to 7 per cent. dividends under terms of lease to Pennsylvania. Special dividend, estimated around \$5 a share, is expected shortly from funds accumulated in the treasury of company, understood to consist in part of sinking-fund cash in excess of amount that was needed to retire its bonds which were paid off at maturity, and not refunded by new bond issue.

"American Telegraph & Cable stock, the property of which company is leased to Western Union until 1932, is quoted around 57-62. While the company at one time was regarded as being overcapitalized, it is a question whether its cables could be duplicated at present costs for labor and material at anywhere near the \$14,000,000 capitalization of the company. Cable business to Europe has been exceedingly heavy for the last few years, and even if the lease expired now instead of in 1932, there is little question that stockholders would be given a new lease on satisfactory terms. In the meantime the price of the stock has discounted possible reduction in rate in 1932, and the yield is so high as to afford a holder opportunity to amortize part of cost of stock out of dividends, if he is conservatively inclined. Following table gives present quotations for a number of important guaranteed stocks compared with a month ago:

	Guarantee	Price Now	Month Ago
Albany & Sus.	D. & H.	180-190	163-165
Amer. Tel. & Cable	West. Un.	57-62	53-57
Cleve. & Pitts. original	Penn.	68-73	65-70
Erie & Pittsburg	Penn.	55-65	50-60
Lack. Rail. of N. J.	D. L. & W.	70-75	67-72
Little Miami R.R.	Penn.	85-95	80-90
Morris & Essex	D. L. & W.	72-78	67-71
Northern Central	Penn.	72-78	68-73
Pitt., Ft. Wayne & Chi. orig.	Penn.	130-140	120-130
Remondel & Saratoga	Del. & Hud.	115-130	110-125
United N. J. R.R. & Canal	Penn.	187-195	188-190

"At present prices many of these stocks yield in excess of 5 and 6 per cent. and are highly regarded for permanent investment purposes. Market for such securities

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WITH a Trailmobile a truck hauls twice as much; a driver gets double the work done with practically the same effort; less gasoline and oil are used than would be required for two trucks; standing time is reduced because the Trailmobile can be loaded while the truck is away; a light truck and a Trailmobile can travel faster than a heavy truck.

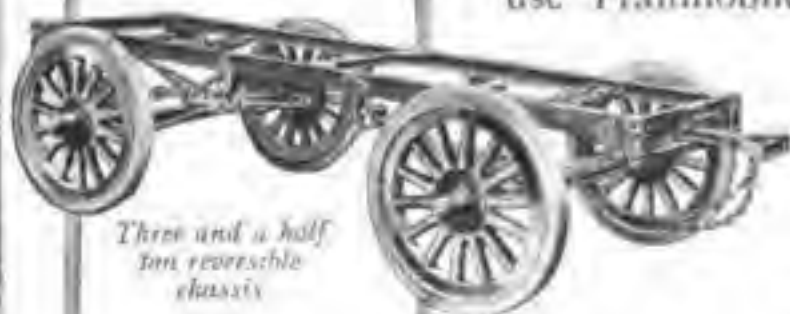
With a Trailmobile attached, a passenger car or roadster can do the work of a one or two-ton truck, delivering farm produce to the market, hauling tools and building materials, making long distance deliveries.

Trailmobiles cost little to buy. They only increase the operating expense of the truck that hauls them about 10 per cent. Maintenance costs practically nothing. So economical is Trailmobile Transportation that it makes it profitable for many to use Trailmobiles and truck where the operation of truck alone would not be warranted.

Trailmobiles are built like a truck by automotive engineers. They have truck axles, truck bearings, truck wheels and a truck frame. They carry full loads at truck speeds without undue strain on themselves or the power unit. They track perfectly and do not sidesway.

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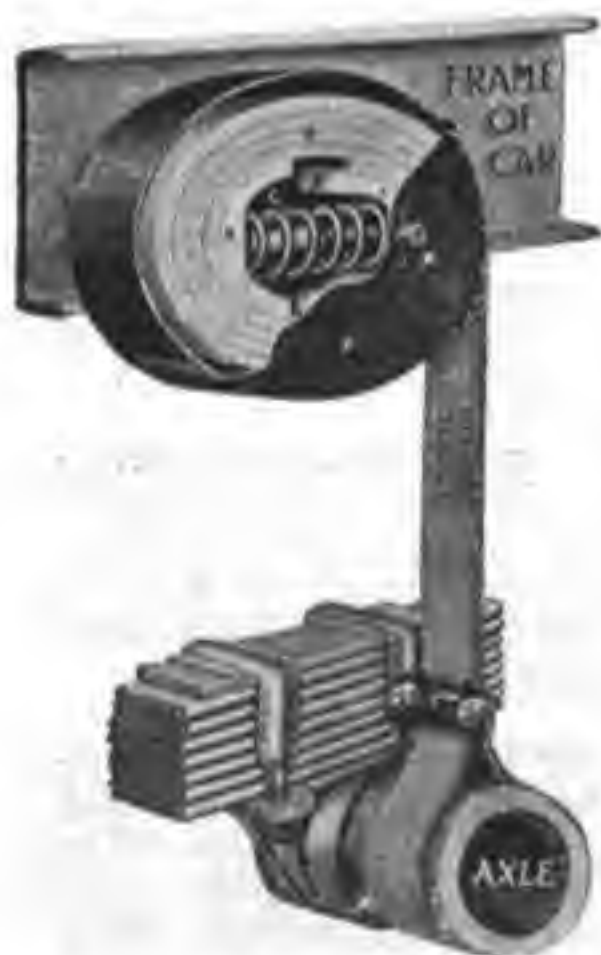


Three-ton semi-trailer





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The harder the Bull pulls, the tighter the rope coils around the tree to hold him. The harder the Springs try to rebound, and throw you from the seat, the tighter the layers of the Snubber coil to prevent it.



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\$1.75

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnall New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"L. H." Jewell, Kan.—"Which is correct, 'The audience all rose to its feet,' or 'The audience all rose to their feet?'"

"Their feet" is better, as the word "all" is used, but why say more than "The audience rose." Inasmuch as it could not well rise otherwise than upon its feet?

"R. C. S." Portland, Ore.—"Is the expression, 'Hardware and Plumbing Supplies Jobbers,' meaning jobbers of hardware and plumbing supplies, correct?"

The sentence submitted is awkward in form and sound. It would be better to start the sentence with the word "Jobbers," as you do in explaining what you mean. It is well worth the additional preposition.

"C. N. C." White Salmon, Wash.—"Kindly tell me why in the chronological tables the birth of Christ is listed 4 p.m. when one would naturally expect that date to be a.m."

The actual date of the birth of Christ is uncertain, but the majority of authorities place it in 4 p.m. which means that the Christian era was started four years too late.

"P. J. T." Michigan City, Ind.—"Kindly give the proper pronunciation of the name *Katisha* from the opera 'Mikado'."

Katisha is pronounced *ka-tisha*—a as in fat, i as in hit, a as in attic.

"F. T. A." Lakewood, N. J.—"Kindly explain the difference between the Russian and the Christian calendars. I understand that there is thirteen days difference in the dates. Is their date earlier or later than ours? At what time did this difference change from twelve to thirteen days?"

According to "The New International Encyclopedia" (vol. iv, p. 321), "So perfect was the Julian style of reckoning that it prevailed generally among Christian nations, and remained undisturbed till the accumulation of the remaining error of 11 minutes or so had amounted, in 1582, to 10 complete days, the vernal equinox falling on the 11th instead of the 21st of March, as it did at the time of the council of Nicea, 325 A.D. This shifting of days had caused great disturbances by uniting the times of the celebration of Easter,

and hence of all the other movable feasts, and, accordingly, Pope Gregory XIII., after careful study with the aid of Clavius, the astronomer, ordained that 10 days should be deducted from the year 1582, by calling what, according to the old calendar, would have been reckoned the 5th of October the 15th of October, 1582; and, in order that this displacement might not recur, it was further ordained that every hundredth year (1700, 1800, 1900, etc.) should not be counted a leap year, excepting every fourth hundredth beginning with 1600. In this way the difference between the civil and natural year will not amount to a day in 3000 years. In Spain, Portugal, and part of Italy, the Pope was exactly obeyed. In France the change took place in the same year, by calling the 10th the 20th of December. In the Low Countries the change was from the 15th of December to the 25th; but it was resisted by the Protestant part of the community till the year 1700. The Catholic nations, in general, adopted the style ordained by their Sovereign Pontiff; but the Protestants were then too much inflamed against Catholicism in all its relations to receive even a purely scientific improvement from such hands. The Lutherans of Germany, Switzerland, and, as already mentioned, of the Low Countries, at length gave way in 1700, when it had become necessary to omit 11 instead of 10 days. A bill to this effect had been brought before the Parliament of England in 1583, but does not appear to have gone beyond a second reading in the House of Lords. It was not till 1751, and after great inconveniences had been experienced for nearly two centuries from the differences of the reckoning, that an act was passed for equalizing the style in Great Britain and Ireland with that used in other countries of Europe. It was then enacted that 11 days should be omitted after the 2d of September 1752, so that the ensuing day should be the 14th. A similar change was made about the same time in Sweden and Tuscany. Russia and Greece are now the only countries using the old style; a practice which renders it necessary, when a letter is thence addressed to a person in another country, that the date should be given thus: April 1-14 or June 27-July 10. It will be observed that the years 1800 and 1900, not being considered by us as leap years, have interjected two more days, making the difference 13 days between old and new style." Therefrom it may be seen that the Russians are 13 days behind us. Before the Gregorian reform, the error increased by one day in about 160 years.

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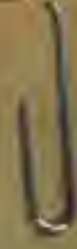
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